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Canada Parliament House of Commons  
Standing Committee on External Affairs  
Minutes of proceedings and evidence







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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament  
1960-61

Government  
Publications

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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

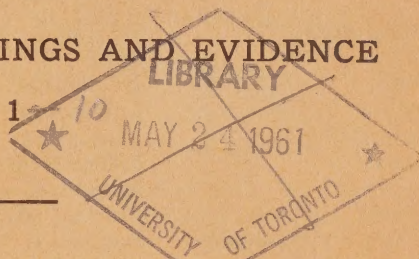
# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 1



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TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1961  
MONDAY, MAY 1, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Statement by the Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for  
External Affairs.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961



STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.

and Messrs.

Aitken, Miss  
Allard  
Batten,  
Cardin  
Cathers  
Crestohl  
Eudes  
Fairfield  
Fleming (*Okanagan-  
Revelstoke*)  
Garland  
Hellyer

Herridge  
Jung  
Kucherepa  
Lafrenière  
MacLellan  
Macquarrie  
Mandziuk  
Martin (*Essex East*)  
McCleave  
McGee  
McIntosh  
Montgomery

Nesbitt  
Nugent  
Pearson  
Pratt  
Regier  
Richard (*Ottawa East*)  
Slogan  
Smith (*Calgary South*)  
Valade  
Vivian—35.

R.-L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*



1017206

# ORDER OF REFERENCE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, December 2, 1960.

*Resolved*,—That the following Members do compose the Standing Committee on External Affairs:

Messrs.

Aitken (Miss),	Herridge	Montgomery
Allard	Jung	Nesbitt
Batten	Kucherepa	Nugent
Cardin	Lafrenière	Pearson
Cathers	Lennard	Pratt
Cresthol	MacLellan	Regier
Eudes	Macquarrie	Richard (Ottawa East)
Fairfield	Mandziuk	Slogan
Fleming (Okanagan-Revelstoke)	Martin (Essex East)	Smith (Calgary South)
Garland	McCleave	Valade
Hellyer	McGee	Vivian
	McIntosh	White—35.
(Quorum 10)		

*Ordered*,—That the said Committee be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to it by the House; and to report from time to time its observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

THURSDAY, February 2, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the names of Messrs. Stinson and Asselin be substituted for those of Messrs. Nugent and Valade on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the Standing Committee on External Affairs be empowered to print, from day to day, 750 copies in English and 250 copies in French of its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the names of Messrs. Nugent, Valade, and Aiken be substituted for those of Messrs. Smith (Calgary South), Asselin, and Nesbitt respectively on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That items numbered 76 to 110 inclusive, and item numbered 481, as listed in the Main Estimates 1961-62, relating to the Department of External Affairs, be withdrawn from the Committee of Supply and referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs, saving always the powers of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public moneys.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,  
Clerk of the House.







## REPORTS TO THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1961.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs has the honour to present the following as its

### FIRST REPORT

Your Committee recommends that it be empowered to print from day to day, 750 copies in English and 250 copies in French of its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, and that Standing Order 66 be suspended in relation thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

H. O. WHITE.  
Chairman.

*(The said report was concurred in by the House on Friday, February 3, 1961.)*

MONDAY, May 1, 1961.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs has the honour to present the following as its

### SECOND REPORT

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Respectfully submitted,

H. O. WHITE.  
Chairman.

*(The said report was concurred in by the House on this day.)*



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, January 31, 1961.

(1)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met at 10.00 a.m. this day for the purpose of organization.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Batten, Eudes, Fairfield, Herridge, Kucherepa, Lennard, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McIntosh, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Pratt, Smith (*Calgary South*), White—15.

Moved by Mr. Lennard, seconded by Mr. Kucherepa,

That Mr. White be chairman of this Committee. *Carried unanimously.*

The Chairman then took the Chair and thanked the Committee for the honour that it had bestowed upon him. He then read the Order of Reference.

On motion of Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. Montgomery,

*Resolved*,—That permission be sought to print, from day to day, 750 copies in English and 250 copies in French of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. *Carried unanimously.*

On motion of Mr. Martin (*Essex East*), seconded by Mr. McCleave,

*Resolved*,—That the Committee defer until such time as it may become necessary seeking from the House permission to sit while the House is sitting. *Carried unanimously.*

On motion of Mr. Martin (*Essex East*), seconded by Mr. McCleave,

*Resolved*,—That a Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure, comprising the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and six members to be designated by the Chairman, be appointed.

Moved by Mr. Martin (*Essex East*), seconded by Mr. Herridge, that Mr. Lennard be Vice-Chairman of this Committee. *Carried.*

At 11.20 a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

MONDAY, May 1, 1961.

(2)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 9.45 o'clock a.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Aiken, Batten, Fairfield, Herridge, Jung, Lennard, Macquarrie, McCleave, McIntosh, Montgomery, Regier, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Stinson, White—15.

*In attendance:* The Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Parliamentary Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; and, *from the Department of External Affairs:* Messrs. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary; R. Campbell, Special Assistant to the Minister, and H. B. Stewart, Head of the Financial Division. *Also in attendance:* General E. L. M. Burns, Advisor to the Government of Canada on Disarmament.



The Chairman indicated that in view of the lengthening of the sitting hours, it was becoming imperative to request permission to sit while the House is sitting and invited the Committee to consider this matter.

On motion of Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. Lennard,

*Resolved*,—That the Committee request permission to sit while the House is sitting. *Carried unanimously.*

The Chairman then called item 76 of the Estimates and invited Mr. H. C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs to make a statement.

The Minister began his statement by explaining various aspects of the disarmament negotiations in the United Nations and between the United States and the U.S.S.R., as well as Canada's contribution to these negotiations.

At the Minister's suggestion, the Committee agreed to reprint: 1. The Canadian proposal to the First Committee of the United Nations, submitted on March 30, 1961 (*See Appendix "B"*); 2. The speech made by Mr. Nesbitt on this occasion (*See Appendix "A"*); The communique issued at the end of the Prime Ministers' Conference in London. (*See Appendix "C"*).

The Minister concluded his statement on disarmament and answered questions from Members of the Committee. He agreed to continue answering questions on this subject at the beginning of the next meeting of the Committee.

The Chairman announced the Members of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure as follows: Mr. Lennard, Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Crestohl, Herridge, Kucherepa, Lafrenière, Richard (*Ottawa East*), and Vivian.

At 10.50 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*

## EVIDENCE

MONDAY, May 1, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum and the meeting will come to order. This morning it is my pleasure to welcome two, or more, new members to the committee and also the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green.

You will recall at an earlier meeting, when this committee was set up, a motion was moved by Mr. Martin, Essex East, seconded by Mr. McCleave, that the committee refrain from meeting while the house is in session, unless it becomes absolutely necessary. However, the fact that there was no demand from the floor of the house for a discussion on external affairs, the consequent reference of the estimates to this committee, and the lengthening of the sitting hours of the house have made it almost imperative that we seek permission to sit while the house is sitting. For example, I have been asked by groups from quite some distance for permission to appear before this committee and, if they travel a couple of thousand miles or more, it would be advisable for us to be able to call a meeting while the house is sitting.

I have also found out this morning that the minister will only be in Ottawa until Friday evening and will not return until May 24 or 25, except for one day. Members will probably realize how busy he will be on that day, and it may almost be impossible to hear the minister's complete statement this week. Of course, I am in the hands of the committee but I wish all members would give this matter serious consideration.

As you all know, in the past I have endeavoured to evade, as far as possible, sitting while the house is sitting and I think, with the exception of the first year, 1957, we were able to do that. I doubt if it will be possible to do so this year, and so I ask your serious consideration of the problem.

Mr. McCLEAVE: In the interests of consistency, I move that we ask the House of Commons for permission to sit while the house is sitting, if necessary.

Mr. REGIER: After consultation with the steering committee.

Mr. LENNARD: I second that.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall add "if it is necessary". Is that agreeable?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, without any further ado, we shall carry on with our work. I call item number 76 and ask the minister to proceed with his statement.

External Affairs.—Item No. 76. Departmental administration, \$6,924,915.

Hon. HOWARD C. GREEN (*Secretary of State for External Affairs*): Mr. Chairman, this year I think it would be wise for me to make a very brief statement, and then to ask for your questions and your suggestions. I feel very guilty about the fact that I spoke so long during the debate in the house, in that at least several members were unable to take part. I understand there were about 20 or 25 members who had speeches ready and that, of course, is quite a good answer to the accusations which have been made against the members of the house, that they are not paying any attention to foreign affairs. I hope there will be a chance for them to get these speeches off their chests before very long, as we all know how uncomfortable an unspoken speech is.

There is one subject which I plan to outline to you this morning, that is, the situation with regard to disarmament. I do not wish to go into the details during my speech in the house, but it might be of interest to you to have some amplification of the remarks which were made at that time on this particular subject.

In August of last year, largely as a result of Canadian efforts, the disarmament commission of the United Nations unanimously adopted a resolution calling for early resumption of negotiations which had been interrupted when the Soviet side abruptly withdrew from the ten nation committee, on June 27. We had three rather hectic days in New York, attending meetings of the disarmament commission, but the final result was very satisfactory. Since then, that is, since August of last year, the main developments have, until recently, been in the general assembly. So far as the period before the Christmas recess is concerned, there would seem to be no need to amplify the report which I made to the house on December 20, and which members will find commencing at page 996 of *Hansard*.

Before Christmas, consideration of disarmament was inhibited by the fact that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. were barely on speaking terms. The tension was very, very bad before the Christmas adjournment in New York. Consideration was also inhibited by the reluctance of the middle and smaller powers in that situation to make any move that would not carry the approval of the two large nuclear powers.

That was quite a surprise to me but it is a fact which we must face, that there are many of the middle and smaller powers which simply will not take a stand where the two key nuclear powers are at odds. It would be very nice if Canada or some other nation, or Canada with other nations, could lead the middle and smaller powers into action which might be unpopular with the nuclear powers; but, in the cold, hard facts of United Nations politics, it is just about impossible to do that. Different countries refuse to take a stand against either one nuclear power or the other, and many other middle and smaller powers insist on waiting and hanging back to see what is going to happen, so it is not very easy to rally all the middle and smaller powers on an issue about which there is contention between the two great nuclear powers.

The session of the general assembly reassembled on March 7, in a mood of uncertainty as to how to proceed, but with a determination to hold controversy to a minimum. That was the background to the spring period of the United Nations general assembly; that everyone wanted to cut down on controversy.

Accordingly, there was general satisfaction when Mr. Adlai Stevenson for the U.S.A., and Mr. Gromyko for the Soviet, entered into close consultation in an effort to formulate a mutually acceptable basis for resuming disarmament negotiations. That was, of course, very significant, that the Americans and Russians were sitting down and trying to work out a basis on which to resume disarmament negotiations.

Canada and the other western negotiating powers were kept fully informed throughout these lengthy private conversations between the Soviet and the United States. We took a very active part in this connection.

In the end it was possible for the Soviet Union and the United States to agree to make parallel statements before the first committee which, as you know, is the key committee of the United Nations.

Mr. HERRIDGE: About what time was that?

Mr. GREEN: I beg your pardon?

Mr. HERRIDGE: About what time was it that they made these statements?

Mr. GREEN: March 30. They agreed to make parallel statements before the first committee that they had reached an understanding to continue, during June and July, their exchanges on the resumption of negotiations. That is, their private negotiations are to be continued in June and July.



The United States spokesman indicated—I am quoting from Mr. Stevenson—that “we shall be ready for that we hope will be fruitful negotiations by about the end of July.” The United States authorities did not want to commence disarmament negotiations again until they had had time to review the whole situation. They have put new personnel in charge of the studies and they have strengthened their whole disarmament section. They wanted time to review the whole background and decide what policies the new administration would advocate.

The two statements, that is the United States and Russians, also recorded the intention to inform the sixteenth general assembly of the progress made in the negotiations. On this basis the two delegates tabled a resolution. Mind you, this was a joint resolution sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union, which is something unusual in the United Nations. They proposed that the general assembly take note of their statements and decide—now I am quoting—“to take up for consideration the problem of disarmament and all pending proposals relating to it at its sixteenth session”. This proposal was unanimously approved in the first committee on March 30, the Thursday before Easter.

Immediately after the statements of the two major powers, the Canadian delegate, my parliamentary secretary Mr. Nesbitt, speaking on behalf of the countries who co-sponsored our own disarmament proposal, welcomed the more harmonious atmosphere that had been created. He went on to express the hope that the consultation between the powers principally concerned would result in full agreement on a satisfactory forum for the negotiations and on a clearly defined framework of basic principles within which they should be conducted. We are particularly gratified at the announced intention to keep the general assembly informed. This is a reflection of our concern for an appropriate means of providing a continuing relationship between the negotiating parties and the entire membership of the United Nations.

I have here a copy of Mr. Nesbitt's speech on this occasion. If it is agreeable to the committee. I would like to have that printed at the end of my statement. (*See Appendix “A”*). Before making that speech he called in all of the eighteen countries which had co-sponsored our own disarmament resolution. They agreed to the general terms of the speech, and asked us to say we were speaking on their behalf. These countries are Argentina, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Federation of Malaya, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.

Also, for the interest of the committee, I would suggest that a copy of the Canadian resolution be printed after Mr. Nesbitt's remarks. (*See Appendix “B”*).

The CHAIRMAN: Does this meet with the approval of the committee?  
Agreed.

Mr. GREEN: The decision taken in the assembly would seem to brighten considerably the prospects for an early resumption of negotiations on disarmament which should be resumed this summer if the present disposition of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. to consult together constructively is maintained. The next two or three months may prove to be a critical period in the search for disarmament.

This whole situation may be affected by what happens in various parts of the world; for example, in Laos, Cuba or in the Congo. One can never be sure; but provided there is no serious deterioration in any of these fields, or any new ones which crop up in the meantime, I think there is a reasonable prospect that disarmament negotiations will be resumed about the end of July.

Our main objective in bringing in a resolution was to focus world opinion on the United States and the Soviet Union—focus the demand that negotiations should be resumed. We also recommend an impartial chairman for a negotiating team and possibly a vice chairman and secretary, or what they call in the United Nations a rapporteur. We also advocated that the United Nations disarmament commission, which is composed of every member of the U.N., should be kept in the picture and that there should be subcommittees of that commission which could help with the duties, or if need be could act as a watchdog committee over the negotiations.

I think it is fairly certain that if negotiations are resumed, the ten nations which were involved last year—five from the communist world and five from the western world—would again be members, and in addition there would probably be some others, perhaps two more. The Russians want five more. I would think there would be some added from the other countries which were not involved before.

Incidentally, both the United States and the Soviet Union are of the opinion there should be as close contact as possible with the United Nations disarmament commission. In this situation the first and most important step is for the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. to reach early agreement on an acceptable basis for continuing the negotiation. This will require some accommodation of opposing views on the question of the composition of the negotiating forum and of the principles which should guide the negotiators. In respect of the question of the composition, the U.S.S.R. has pressed for the inclusion of neutral countries. We have taken the view that the ten nation committee is a suitable forum if the parties are really disposed to negotiate in good faith and if neutral officers are added.

Moreover, we are not convinced that the neutral states are in fact anxious to participate fully in the negotiations proper. That is, we think some of these other countries would not mind acting as chairman or as vice chairman, but do not want to get so heavily involved that they are full-fledged negotiators in disarmament negotiations.

One reason is that they do not have a knowledge of the problem. In addition I think there is the belief that it might be unwise for them to get too deeply involved. This belief, I think, is widespread among some at least of the nations which you would think would be eligible as members of a negotiating team.

However, we continue to feel that the Canadian proposals for the nomination of an impartial chairman to the negotiating forum and for giving greater scope to the middle and smaller powers by reactivation of the United Nations disarmament commission, may be helpful in facilitating agreement on composition. In any case, we are prepared to cooperate on any body which is acceptable to the two greatest powers.

With regard to the question of principles, perhaps the most significant development has been the communique issued after the prime ministers' conference, which was tabled by the Prime Minister in the house on March 20. That communique contained a set of principles acceptable to all members of the commonwealth and these could provide a suitable framework for accommodating the views of the large nuclear powers.

It may be that one of the most significant developments at the prime ministers' conference in London was that they discussed disarmament, and then agreed unanimously on a statement concerning that broad question. This statement was contained in a communique which was an appendix to their final report, and I would suggest that this commonwealth communique be printed in the report of today's proceedings. (See appendix "C".)

Mind you this was a very representative group. Several of these Commonwealth countries had not supported our disarmament resolution in the United

Nations—for example, India, Ceylon, and Ghana. In this communique you have the prime ministers of the commonwealth agreeing to disarmament proposals.

Paragraph five of the communique reads as follows:

The principal military powers should resume direct negotiations without delay in close contact with the United Nations, which is responsible for disarmament under the charter.

Since peace is the concern of the whole world, other nations should also be associated with the disarmament negotiations, either directly or through some special machinery to be set up by the United Nations, or by both means.

You will note that this is wide enough to include calling in, for example, communist China or West Germany at some stage of the disarmament negotiations.

The-CHAIRMAN: Agreed?  
Agreed.

Mr. HERRIDGE: That is a most important document.

Mr. McINTOSH: Is Canada's disarmament policy to agree with her defence policy? You said that this was apparently the policy of the large nuclear nations.

Mr. GREEN: No this was a statement by all the commonwealth countries.

Mr. McINTOSH: That is right; but you said that it was acceptable to the large nuclear powers.

Mr. GREEN: No, I did not. I think I said that it could provide a suitable framework for accommodating the views of the large nuclear powers. That does not appear in the commonwealth communique to which I referred.

Mr. McINTOSH: My question is this: could the principles of negotiation as laid down in that communique be used within Canada's policy of disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: This is a statement of the commonwealth prime ministers. It contains mostly principles for working out a disarmament agreement. Then it also contains this very significant paragraph five which I have read. The main difference dividing the positions of the large nuclear powers, on principles, relates to the question of whether or not the negotiating body should be restricted, as the U.S.S.R. proposes, to negotiating one comprehensive treaty covering all disarmament measures, none of which could begin to be implemented until all the militarily significant states of the world had agreed to the whole program.

In other words, the Russians are asking that all the nations of the world sign, that we have an agreement, and then afterwards start to get busy under it.

The west has objected to this approach, with a good deal of justification, on the ground that it introduces unnecessary and perhaps dangerous delay in negotiating and implementing those initial measures upon which ready agreement should be possible among the major military powers concerned. Satisfactory action on these essentially first-stage measures would build confidence for more far-reaching steps embracing other countries.

Here, as in regard to other questions, the Canadian hope is that it will be possible to find a compromise acceptable to both sides.

It should be possible to find a formula that would take account of the Soviet objection to "partial" disarmament measures, without a comprehensive agreement, which they think could adversely affect the U.S.S.R.'s security.

They see American proposals which stress control as opening access to Russia, to serve "espionage" purposes, with no real disarmament to follow.

This is the approach of the Soviet Union. This is the reason—or one of the main reasons—they want first of all an overall agreement by all the nations, that there will be disarmament.



On the other hand, the Americans consider Soviet proposals for "general and complete disarmament" impracticable, and stress the importance of inspection and control as a means of allaying the suspicions and fears of both sides.

They insist that first steps in disarmament are most important to create an atmosphere of greater confidence, which could lead to progress on a broader front—in other words, to go on a step by step basis.

We would think it possible to develop a formula based on the line in the Prime Ministers' communique, the relevant part of which reads:

Once started, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed, subject to verification at each stage that all parties are duly carrying out their undertaking.

Acceptance of this principle should pave the way of uninterrupted negotiation of a general treaty, simultaneous with the negotiation in detail and early implementation of the measures and complementary control procedures to be included in the first stage of the complete program.

Once the overall treaty had been drafted, and some experience had been gained of the implementation of the initial measures, it would be possible to determine an appropriate time for calling an enlarged disarmament conference for the purpose of seeking the adherence of all nations having significant military capability.

Assuming that some agreement can be reached for resuming practical negotiations this summer, we shall, in the coming weeks, be consulting closely with our negotiating partners on questions of substance. We shall seek to uncover and explore areas where there can be a bringing together of the positions of the two sides, reflected in the plans they have so far advanced. In particular, we shall continue to aim at the earliest possible reduction of nuclear arms, subject to the essential principle of maintaining balance between these weapons and conventional armament so as to prevent any military advantage accruing to one side or the other at any stage.

Then I go on to give some of our own ideas.

The first stage of any agreement should contain important reductions of man-power and conventional armaments in order to achieve approximate parity. An accommodation could be found on a figure somewhere between the 1.7 million advocated in the Soviet plan for the forces of the U.S.S.R. and of the U.S.A., and the 2.5 million stipulated in the U.S.A. plan of June 27.

However, a more important consideration would be the reduction of conventional arms, and concurrently the so-called tactical nuclear arms in relation to the man-power ceilings.

Steps towards the dismantling of the long-range nuclear weapons delivery systems should be incorporated in the first stage, as follows:

- (i) Prohibition of the placing in orbit or stationing in outer space of any vehicle carrying weapons of mass destruction;
- (ii) Prior notification to a control organization of all proposed missile or rocket firings;
- (iii) The stationing of inspection teams at all launching sites; and
- (iv) Reductions in long range delivery systems, in particular, manned bombers.

In the first stage, moreover, the production of fissile material for military purposes should cease. In this connection the initial purpose would be to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries not now possessing them, rather than to curtail drastically the deterrent forces of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., precipitate action on which could upset the principle of balance.

That is our submission with regard to a first stage.

While second stage measures would of course not be implemented until action on the measures and related controls in the first stage had given proof of the intentions of the main military powers, negotiations on the content



of the second stage should aim at further substantial steps towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In particular, there should be a further and extensive reduction of long-range delivery systems. These should be accompanied by further reductions in manpower ceilings and related conventional and tactical nuclear arms. All stockpiles of fissile material and agreed quantities of nuclear weapons should be converted to peaceful uses or destroyed. In this connection, while it will not be possible to devise an absolutely foolproof system of control and inspection, some means of verifying the destruction or conversion of all stockpiles should be instituted to reduce so far as may be practicable the opportunity for violating the agreement.

The third and final stage, in our opinion, is as follows.

In the third and final stage, the elimination of all arms would be completed down to the weapons required for internal security and participation in an international peacekeeping force. The essential aim to be achieved in the final stage of the disarmament program would be nothing less than the complete abolition of the means of waging war of any kind. In view of the slaughter and destruction of which so-called "conventional" wars are capable, and bearing in mind the great difficulty of preventing any such war, once started, from developing into a nuclear war, even if all nuclear arms had presumably been dismantled by agreement, the world cannot rest easy until war itself has been banned.

In regard to peacekeeping machinery and the tasks of the disarmament commission, it follows that improved means of settling international disputes must be devised if nations are to be persuaded to forswear the use of armed might to protect their interests. There must also be some international authority capable of maintaining the peace. In the words of the Commonwealth prime ministers' communique:

At the appropriate stage, a substantial and adequately armed military force should be established, to prevent aggression and enforce observance of the disarmament agreement; and an international authority should be created, in association with the United Nations, to control this force and to ensure that it is not used for any purpose inconsistent with the charter.

Until the prospect of attaining these goals becomes a good deal clearer, it may prove difficult to reach final agreement on a comprehensive disarmament program. Accordingly, the negotiators will, at a fairly early stage, need to be reassured that the security of all nations will be ensured at the completion of the disarmament program. However, there is no reason why this should delay negotiation and implementation of first-stage measures.

The question of peacekeeping is one of concern to all members of the United Nations and one, therefore, which might usefully be examined in the near future in the disarmament commission or a special committee set up for the purpose by the general assembly.

Here is one instance in which we think an ad hoc committee of the disarmament commission might do very useful work by studying the problem of peacekeeping machinery. Canada believes this complex question could be referred to a compact committee for study.

Other expert bodies could look into such questions as the means for controlling the international traffic in arms. This, also, is a very important subject which is not often mentioned. There is a very extensive traffic in arms going on and we believe that international control of that traffic is of great importance.

There is also the problem of relating any international disarmament organization, which might be established, to the existing bodies of the United

Nations. Questions like these are of general concern and there is every reason for giving the disarmament commission early responsibility for exploring them in detail.

Finally, I should like to say a word about the immediate prospects. The area of East-West agreement in respect of the principles of general disarmament is considerable and where differences with regard to substantive questions exist, these are mainly on the phasing of the necessary measures in the overall plan. If the two sides will, in good faith, earnestly seek compromises on these and related matters, there is no reason why real progress cannot be made in the coming months. No one should, however, be deluded that the process of negotiation on disarmament will not be long and at times painful.

In this regard, it is especially heartening to know that President Kennedy has set his advisers to work with energy and dedication in an effort to exploit every possibility there may be for progress in the disarmament field. We have already seen results of this effort in the new proposals advanced by the U.S.A. and the U.K. in the three-nation nuclear weapons test talks in Geneva. It is unfortunately true that to date the Soviet Union has not responded to the concessions made from the Western side. However, those concessions were of such a nature as to require intensive study by the Soviet authorities and there is still hope that the Soviet reaction may yet prove to be favourable. Naturally, the Soviet stand in the nuclear weapons test talks—which as you know are going on in Geneva now—will be taken to be an indicator of Soviet intentions in the broader field of general and complete disarmament.

In addition, there is some possibility that the Soviet Union now want to have these nuclear test talks merged with general disarmament talks and that is why there has been this delay in their response to the new proposals which were put forward by the U.S.A. and the U.K. some weeks ago. Whether or not that is the Soviet thinking, I hesitate to say.

That is a summary of our views on the question of disarmament at the moment.

General Burns, as you know, is in charge of the Canadian activities in this field and he would be heading our delegation if the talks were to be resumed later in the summer.

Mr. REGIER: I wonder if Mr. Green has anything to say perhaps on the establishment of a rule of law. We have been reading that talk of disarmament may be unrealistic unless we establish at the same time a world rule of law acceptable to all nations. Is any effort being made to expand the present system of international law?

Mr. GREEN: Do you mean in connection with the disarmament negotiations?

Mr. REGIER: Yes.

Mr. GREEN: No, the question of disarmament is, in itself, an involved and difficult one. I think that consideration of improvements in the rule of law or further or wider application of the rule of law would have to be dealt with in some other forum.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Do you think it would be better to go into the more or less abstract side when you have got some solid foundation of at least some form of agreement in that direction, as a practical matter?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, I think this is very wise. There is enough difficulty about keeping the negotiations on the ground even when they are confined to disarmament. If you broaden the field to questions having to do with the rule of law, there would certainly be delay and I would think it would make it just that much more difficult to get disarmament.

Mr. McCLEAVE: May I ask Mr. Green this? In regard to the nations accepting sweeping proposals for a disarmament treaty, it is a fact, is it not, that these would have to be ratified in each individual parliament rather than be accepted *holus bolus* in the United Nations itself?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, I would think so. That would be true where there are parliaments. Of course there are not parliaments in a great many nations.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: In the process of these disarmament negotiations, they will not allow disarmament only to the larger nations? Will they also, for instance, allow conventional arms to the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary?

Mr. GREEN: All countries would be involved, and as a matter of fact Poland and Czechoslovakia were eastern members of the ten nation negotiating body. Hungary was not.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: On a national basis?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, they would all be involved. There would be no question of leaving some out and regulating only the two major powers.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: They would be permitted, in case they have not conventional arms, to arm their forces, if they had that permission, to a certain conventional size?

Mr. GREEN: The end objective is to do away with national arms of all kinds and have a United Nations peacekeeping force.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I take it the nations would be allowed to have sufficient internal forces for internal security.

Mr. GREEN: That would have to be permitted.

Mr. MCINTOSH: What was the reason for which the United States wanted so many more men under arms than Russia—2½ million in the United States as against one million? Is there something in between those?

Mr. GREEN: To a degree these are bargaining positions. I think it would not be very difficult for agreement to be reached on the size of the forces. This is one of the subjects on which there is not a very wide difference of opinion. Under the western plan, as submitted in June last year, the American forces were to come down to 1.7 in the second stage. Now the Russians have said that that 1.7 should apply in the first phase rather than the second. You see, it is quite largely a bargaining position.

Mr. MCINTOSH: You said it was not one of the major issues.

Mr. GREEN: It is not an issue on which there is such a wide divergence of opinion. The big issue is on the question of controls.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Where will the talks be resumed and who will be representing Canada with General Burns?

Mr. GREEN: Last year General Burns headed our delegation at the ten-nation committee talks, and he had with him various officials of the External Affairs department and the Department of National Defence. We had just the one official delegate; he was the official Canadian representative.

Mr. MCCLEAVE: Mr. Chairman, is there any liaison between the work of the disarmament commission and the group dealing with legal matters relating to control of legal rights in outer space?

Mr. GREEN: You mean in the United Nations?

Mr. MCCLEAVE: Yes.

Mr. GREEN: The story with regard to outer space is not a very reassuring one in the United Nations. Two years ago, in the session of 1958, there was a committee set up to work out plans for the peaceful uses of outer space. On that committee the representation was considered to be unfair by the Soviet Union, and they and some of the other countries such as the U.A.R., which had been named as a member, refused to attend, so there were no meetings held. In the sessions of 1959 there was a change in the composition of the committee, and Canada was very active in bringing about this change. It comprised 24 countries, I think there were 12 from the west and 6 from the



Communist side—no it is 12, 7 and 5, the small number being uncommitted countries—but the United States and the Soviet Union have never been able to agree on who should be the chairman and who should be the secretary. That committee has not met. Nothing was done about it during the last session.

Mr. AIKEN: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I can ask a question? During the course of negotiations on disarmament has there been any indication that the political progress in other fields of the soviet has some bearing on their attitude on disarmament? In other words, if they are making progress in the political field, let us say in Cuba or in other nations and in outer space, has their attitude improved with respect to disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: I would put it in another way, namely that as tension goes up in the world, the more difficult it becomes to negotiate for disarmament.

Mr. AIKEN: My question was a little different than that. Bearing in mind the soviet over-all intention of dominating the world scene, is it fair to say that if they feel that the political situation is in their favour they are more inclined to agree to disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: That may be. The same would be true of the western side.

Mr. AIKEN: Has there been any evidence of that, or am I merely stating a theory?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think that that is the key factor in disarmament negotiations. I think both sides would very much like to work out a disarmament agreement.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the minister if it simply points down to the question that the soviet do not agree to inspection or control?

Mr. GREEN: The soviet is worried about the control system bringing in espionage, and the western side is worried about no actual disarmament steps being taken.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Are they intransigent about this?

Mr. GREEN: Also the western side is genuinely concerned about having adequate inspection because they do not want to be caught napping.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Green, aside from the natural fear of the ordinary people in all countries of the consequences of continued armament, would it not be fair to say that the major nations are finding this pyramidic expense a greater and greater burden, and that would have some influence on the desire to reduce this burden of armaments and cost?

Mr. GREEN: I think that responsible people on both sides are concerned with lowering the cost but more particularly with the end result, if there is no disarmament. I think it is admitted on all sides that if there is a nuclear war, that is the end of the kind of world we know.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I think we all agree with that Mr. Green.

Mr. GREEN: Both sides realize that fact.

Mr. MCCLEAVE: Does the minister think that the pace of world disarmament has become more rapid or less rapid with these United Nations meetings going on, that is the disarmament commission meetings?

Mr. GREEN: That is a very hard question to answer, but I can give you one good example that arises out of these nuclear weapons test negotiations. They have been under way for almost three years. Agreement has been reached on quite a lot of different items, but final agreement, as you know, has not yet been reached. Despite that fact, not one of those three nations has had a nuclear arms test during the whole period. There was a voluntary mora-



torium, which I think is a very significant fact, and that moratorium has continued in existence despite very heavy pressure in some of the countries for a resumption of testing.

Mr. McCLEAVE: May I ask this further question? In the meetings of the disarmament commission and in any other meeting on disarmament, is it being dealt with purely as a military problem or do the discussions take into account the economic consequences? I am thinking, for example, of particular communities. I am sure there are dozens of places in the world on whom sudden and complete disarmament would come as a rather drastic shock, and I happen to represent one of them.

Mr. GREEN: I am surprised to hear that. I do not believe your area would be shocked so badly by successful disarmament negotiations. This argument for keeping up an arms race has not been very much of a factor in any negotiations to my knowledge.

Mr. REGIER: A number of years ago we had a man addressing the House of Commons by the name of Dr. Nkrumah. He emphasized to us at the time that the eastern bloc and the western bloc would be unable to help Africa to the degree that Africa needed help unless we were prepared to engage in disarmament. Is the African bloc asserting any influence on behalf of disarmament on the eastern and on the western bloc?

Mr. GREEN: If you go over the list of our co-sponsors carefully you will find we have none from Africa. This was a bit of a disappointment to us. I think the prevailing sentiment among the African nations was not to get involved. That was not taking very active steps to bring about disarmament, but, mind you, they are nearly all very new nations. They have their own serious problems of developing their countries, and so on. They want no part of the cold war, so we can understand why they would not want to get directly involved. Mind you, in the Prime Ministers' conference all the African prime ministers joined in this declaration which, as I said, takes a long step forward.

Mr. McINTOSH: The minister said a few moments ago that he agreed both sides were greatly concerned with this problem of disarmament, and after reading over the Prime Minister's communique, it would seem to have listed what you have said was the key step, as far as the west is concerned, that is inspection and control, although you cannot make the soviet powers see that. If they are as concerned as we are led to believe they are, what is their key if it is not inspection and control? What do they maintain should be the first step?

Mr. GREEN: They keep arguing for an over-all agreement for general and complete disarmament. They say: why will you not sign an agreement that you are going to have general and complete disarmament to show that everybody is acting in good faith and really wants to disarm? Once you have that agreement signed, we will go on and work out the details. This is the soviet approach. The western side feel that that is not very practical, that there should be some actual steps taken rather than signing an over-all agreement. Canada is hoping that some compromise can be reached between those two positions. If you check the statement I read this morning, you will find that suggestions are in it as to how that could be done.

Miss AITKEN: Could you tell us, Mr. Green, what is the position of France in regard to continuing nuclear tests?

Mr. GREEN: France is not a party to the negotiations which are going on in Geneva, and she has continued her tests in spite of resolutions passed against such actions in the United Nations. In recent weeks, as a matter of fact, at the Geneva conference on nuclear weapons tests, this point has been raised by the Soviet Union. They are now getting around to the argument that after

all France is not going to be in this, that if she is going to continue with nuclear tests, why should they try to negotiate an agreement? So that at the present this could be awkward in completing an agreement.

Mr. MACQUARRIE: Mr. Chairman, this is a general question but I think it is fundamental. Thinking of the many years of effort that have been made towards disarmament in various bodies, and with plans that were extremely good of themselves, and thinking of the failure of these plans, I am wondering if the minister feels that at this stage of history there are factors which make our hopes more realistic, that something will in fact eventuate, and what he considers the factor is in the world situation which would tend to a more realistic hope that this tremendously important goal could be achieved?

Mr. GREEN: There are several factors. I think one of them is the overwhelmingly destructive power of present-day weapons, and this fact poses for mankind a problem which people never had to face before. Another is the way in which world opinion can be focussed so quickly, as well as the great spread of informed world opinion. Leaders all over the world today know very quickly what is going on in every other part of the world. Through the medium of the United Nations it is possible to spotlight situations very quickly. You will have noticed that, Mr. Macquarrie. You know just how quickly it can be done. You have been on the 4th committee dealing with these African problems. The knowledge about these problems and most other problems is very widespread. I think world opinion is a very influential factor in making it possible for some agreement to be worked out eventually. The very thought of a nuclear war being started today is anathema in the minds of responsible leaders in every nation.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Stinson?

Mr. STINSON: Could the minister indicate the kind of thing that the government thinks it might be able to do between now and the time that the 16th General Assembly convenes, by way of advancing the cause of disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: We have been very active through our different embassies, particularly in the capitals which are involved directly. For example, last fall our ambassadors all over the world were kept busy preaching disarmament. Also, as you know, we have been very active at the United Nations. Canada is regarded, certainly, as one of the main advocates of effective disarmament. We are continuing these representations all the time, and we are in a good position to do it as one of the negotiators in the Ten-Nation Committee. We are very closely consulted, and you can be sure that we will not leave a stone unturned in an effort to get very worthwhile results.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Regier?

Mr. REGIER: Is there any hope for international agreement on disarmament until the problem of China is resolved?

Mr. GREEN: I think it is unwise to take the position that the question of disarmament cannot be settled or that no progress can be made until the question of China is resolved. The ten nations which were involved in the disarmament negotiations last year are the key nations, particularly, of course, the United States and the Soviet Union. In the western plan it was provided that at the second stage all militarily important nations would be called in, which includes Red China. So, it is not the thought that they could not participate in disarmament negotiations at all until they became a part of the United Nations. These negotiations took place outside the United Nations. The Russians made their recommendations as to what five eastern countries should negotiate, and they did not include Red China. They picked out Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Roumania. The West did not exclude Red China; it was the

Russians who did that. As a matter of fact, on May 12th I expect to be sitting down with a delegate from Communist China at the Geneva Conference dealing with Laos. They participated also in the Geneva Conference in 1954.

Mr. STINSON: Does the minister know of any pronouncement by the Mainland China regime which would indicate that that government is interested in an international agreement on disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: General Burns tells me that they take the position that they agree with the Soviet stand but that they will not be bound by any agreement to which they are not a party.

The CHAIRMAN: The minister would like a moment or two in his office before the house sits at 11 o'clock. Does this conclude the questions on disarmament? If so, at the next session we can go on with another part of the minister's report.

The minister says that he is quite willing to answer more questions at the next sitting of this committee.

Before the committee rises, I want to announce the personnel of my steering committee. The vice-chairman will be Mr. Lennard, and on the committee will be Dr. Kucherepa, Mr. Lafrenière, Dr. Vivian, Mr. Crestohl, Jean-T. Richard, and Mr. Herridge.

This meeting now stands adjourned. You will receive notices for the next meeting.



## APPENDIX "A"

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY (FIFTEENTH SESSION)PRESS RELEASE No. 37  
March 30, 1961.*Release on Delivery*PRESS OFFICE  
750 Third Avenue,  
YU 6-5740.Statement on Disarmament by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Q.C., M.P.,  
Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, in the  
First Committee, on March 30, 1961.

Mr. Chairman:

The Canadian delegation heartily welcomes the statements just made by the distinguished representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. The conclusions reached as a result of recent consultations represent a most important step forward. We are confident that in the more harmonious atmosphere which has been created, further efforts will be made by all states concerned toward the universally-desired goal of peace and disarmament.

We particularly welcome the statement of the distinguished representative of the United States expressing readiness to resume detailed negotiations on disarmament in July of this year. Ever since the unfortunate breakdown of the ten-nation committee last June, Canada has worked for the resumption of negotiations on this vital subject at the earliest possible time. It is cause for the greatest satisfaction to all members of the United Nations to learn that serious efforts in this direction are now being made.

The decision to continue the exchange of views among the powers principally concerned is very important. I am sure that all my colleagues in this committee will join with me in expressing the hope that these consultations will result in full agreement on a satisfactory forum for the negotiations and on a clearly defined framework of basic principles within which they should be conducted. Agreement on these important matters is essential to provide a solid and real foundation for productive negotiations toward an effective program of disarmament.

In the opinion of my delegation, it is also of the greatest significance that the United States and Soviet representatives have expressed their recognition of the fundamental interest of the United Nations in the question of disarmament. We are gratified that agreement has been reached to inform the 16th session of the general assembly of the progress made in the negotiations. When the negotiations are again underway, we are confident that the negotiating body will give due consideration to appropriate means for establishing a continuing relationship between the negotiating parties and the entire membership of the United Nations.

Whatever states may be included in the negotiating body, the vast majority of the members of the United Nations will not be able to participate directly. It was for this reason that Canada and a number of like-minded states worked very hard at the first part of this session of the assembly to provide for the creation of a procedure whereby such states could be associated with the negotiations, and could make



their views known to the negotiating parties. More recently the importance of establishing a link between the negotiating parties and the United Nations has been recognized in the statement on disarmament unanimously agreed to in London at the commonwealth prime ministers conference. The communique released at the end of that conference makes it plain that "peace is the concern of the whole world", and we are sure that the negotiating body which is set up to deal with disarmament will give full recognition to this concern.

We should like to make the Canadian position on this matter perfectly clear. We have heard the view expressed that deliberations in the disarmament commission might interfere with the all-important process of direct detailed negotiations among the parties primarily responsible for achieving an agreement on disarmament. On the contrary, it is the opinion of my delegation and a number of others that the disarmament commission could play a most useful role by considering progress reports from the negotiating body and, in addition, by examining the views of member states on disarmament for transmission where appropriate to the negotiating parties.

We therefore hope that the negotiating body will give careful consideration to the questions involved in establishing satisfactory means of communication with the disarmament commission. Whether further means may be required to provide for the effective consideration of views submitted to the disarmament commission will, we think, be best determined at a later date. After there has been an opportunity to assess the requirements arising out of the resumed disarmament negotiations, it may be desirable to examine again the feasibility of establishing such further machinery.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say that my delegation and the other delegations cosponsoring resolution No. A/C.1/L255/REV., are happy to lend their full support to the draft resolution introduced by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. It is important that the general assembly should take note of the useful exchange of views between these two powers and that it should also reaffirm its fundamental responsibility for disarmament. The draft resolution before this committee takes into account these considerations, and it is the hope of my delegation, Mr. Chairman, that it will receive the unanimous support of the committee.

## APPENDIX "B"

A/C.I./L. 255/Rev. 1 and addenda  
8 December 1960.

Fifteenth Session  
FIRST COMMITTEE  
Agenda Items 67 and 86

DISARMAMENT AND THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE FULFILL-  
MENT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1378 (XIV) OF 20  
NOVEMBER 1959 ON THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

*"Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Federation of Malaya, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay: revised draft resolution"*

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) adopted unanimously on 20 November 1959, which states that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most important one facing the world today,

Recalling also its resolution 1495 (XV) adopted unanimously on 18 October 1960, which urges that immediate and constructive steps be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples,

Noting the resolution adopted unanimously by the disarmament commission on 18 August 1960, which calls for the earliest possible continuation of disarmament negotiations,

Disturbed that, despite agreement on the common goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, disarmament negotiations are not proceeding,

Deeming it essential that preparations should be begun immediately to facilitate the earliest possible continuation of disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing that, while the main responsibility for negotiating agreement rests on the military nuclear powers, other states also bear a responsibility and have the deepest interest in assisting to the end that disarmament negotiations can be vigorously and seriously pursued,

1. Reaffirms the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

2. Expresses the hope that in view of the urgency and overriding importance of disarmament, every effort will be made to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control by the earliest possible continuation of negotiations among the powers principally concerned, consideration being given in this regard to the appointment of an impartial presiding officer;

3. Transmits to the disarmament commission for its consideration all the documents and records of discussions relating to disarmament at the fifteenth session of the general assembly;

4. Requests the disarmament commission to examine and make recommendations upon (a) ways and means of facilitating the early resumption of negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control; and (b) the essential principles which should guide these negotiations;

5. *Further requests* the disarmament commission to meet more frequently to consider (a) specific suggestions with regard to disarmament made by member states; (b) other matters referred to it from time to time, including reports from the negotiating powers; and (c) giving guidance to the negotiating powers;

6. *Recommends* that for the above purposes the disarmament commission give consideration to the appointment of ad hoc sub-committees as appropriate, which would be selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and other relevant criteria, and which could call on the assistance of experts if necessary;

7. *Requests* the disarmament commission to submit, not later than 1 June 1961, a progress report to the general assembly and the security council on activities undertaken pursuant to this resolution.

### APPENDIX "C"

#### COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE 17 May 1961.

##### Aim.

The aim must be to achieve total world-wide disarmament, subject to effective inspection and control.

2. In view of the slaughter and destruction experienced in so-called "conventional" wars and of the impossibility of preventing a conventional war, once started, from developing into a nuclear war, our aim must be nothing less than the complete abolition of the means of waging war of any kind.

##### Principles.

3. An agreement for this purpose should be negotiated as soon as possible, on the basis of the following principles—

- (a) All national armed forces and armaments must be reduced to the levels agreed to be necessary for internal security.
- (b) Once stated, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed, subject to verification at each stage that all parties are duly carrying out their undertakings.
- (c) The elimination of nuclear and conventional armaments must be so phased that at no stage will any country or group of countries obtain a significant military advantage.
- (d) In respect of each phase there should be established, by agreement, effective machinery of inspection, which should come into operation simultaneously with the phase of disarmament to which it relates.
- (e) Disarmament should be carried out as rapidly as possible in progressive stages, within specified periods.
- (f) At the appropriate stage, a substantial and adequately armed military force should be established, to prevent aggression and enforce observance of the disarmament agreement; and an international authority should be created, in association with the United Nations, to control this force and to ensure that it is not used for any purpose inconsistent with the Charter.

4. On the basis of the above principles, it should be possible, given goodwill on both sides, to reconcile the present differences of approach between the different plans put forward.



### Negotiations.

5. The principal military powers should resume direct negotiations without delay in close contact with the United Nations, which is responsible for disarmament under the Charter. Since peace is the concern of the whole world, other nations should also be associated with the disarmament negotiations, either directly or through some special machinery to be set up by the United Nations, or by both means.

6. Side by side with the political negotiations, experts should start working out the details of the inspections systems required for the measures of disarmament applicable at each stage, in accordance with the procedure of the Geneva Conference on the cessation of nuclear tests.

7. Every effort should be made to secure rapid agreement to the permanent banning of nuclear weapons tests by all nations and to arrangements for verifying the observance of the agreement. Such an agreement is urgent, since otherwise further countries may soon become nuclear powers, which would increase the danger of war and further complicate the problem of disarmament. Moreover, an agreement on nuclear tests, apart from its direct advantages, would provide a powerful psychological impetus to agreement over the wider field of disarmament.

8. Disarmament without inspection would be as unacceptable as inspection without disarmament. Disarmament and inspection are integral parts of the same question and must be negotiated together; and both must be made as complete and effective as is humanly possible. It must, however, be recognized that no safeguards can provide one hundred per cent protection against error or treachery. Nevertheless, the risks involved in the process of disarmament must be balanced against the risks involved in the continuance of the arms race.

9. It is arguable whether the arms race is the cause or the result of distrust between nations. But it is clear that the problems of disarmament and international confidence are closely linked. Therefore, while striving for the abolition of armaments, all nations must actively endeavour to reduce tension by helping to remove other causes of friction and suspicion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS  
Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament  
1960-61

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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman: H. O. WHITE, Esq.*

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 2

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TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1961

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Statement by the Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for  
External Affairs.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

and Messrs.

<sup>1</sup> Aiken	Hellyer	Montgomery
Aitken (Miss)	Herridge	Nesbitt
Allard	Jung	Nugent
<sup>2</sup> Asselin	Kucherepa	Pearson
Batten	Lafreniere	Pratt
Cardin	MacLellan	Regier
Crestohl	Macquarrie	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Eudes	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Fairfield	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	<sup>3</sup> Stinson
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Garland	McGee	
	McIntosh	

<sup>1</sup>Replaced Mr. Valade on March 7, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Replaced Mr. Cathers on February 2, 1961.

<sup>3</sup>Replaced Mr. Slogan on February 2, 1961.



## ORDERS OF REFERENCE

MONDAY, May 1, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the Standing Committee on External Affairs be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

MONDAY, May 1, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the names of Messrs. Nesbitt, Smith (*Calgary South*), and Asselin be substituted for those of Messrs. Slogan, Cathers, and Valade on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Attest

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,  
*Clerk of the House.*



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, May 2, 1961

(3)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.10 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Aiken, Asselin, Cardin, Fairfield, Hellyer, Herridge, Jung, Kucherepa, Lennard, Macquarrie, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McIntosh, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Nugent, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian, White—(21).

*In attendance:* The Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Advisor to the Government of Canada on Disarmament.

The Committee resumed consideration of Item 76—Departmental Administration of the Estimates of the Department and further questioned the Secretary of State for External Affairs on Disarmament, the United Nations and Foreign Aid.

At 4.00 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned until 2.00 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, May 3, 1961.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1961.

(4)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.15 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Asselin, Cardin, Crestohl, Eudes, Fairfield, Hellyer, Herridge, Jung, Kucherepa, Lafreniere, Lennard, Macquarrie, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McGee, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Nugent, Pratt, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian, White—(24).

*In attendance:* The Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Special Advisor to the Government of Canada on Disarmament.

The Committee resumed consideration of Item 76 of the Estimates and further questioned the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Committee adjourned at 4.05 o'clock p.m. to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,

*Clerk of the Committee.*





## EVIDENCE

TUESDAY, May 2, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: I wish to thank Miss Aitken and other members of the committee for attending as promptly as they could. We have a good quorum now and the meeting will come to order.

We shall commence from where we concluded in yesterday's deliberations when the committee felt it wished to put further questions on the subject of disarmament. Are there any further questions?

Mr. JUNG: I was rather intrigued by the answer given by the minister yesterday when he stated that Russia did not propose Communist China to the disarmament negotiation team. This is the first time I heard about the fact. It may be very important and, on the other hand, it may mean nothing at all. Was Communist China left off because of a technicality, because she was not a member of the United Nations and therefore could not be proposed?

Hon. HOWARD C. GREEN (*Secretary of State for External Affairs*): The setting up of the ten nation disarmament committee was done by the four foreign ministers meeting in Geneva in the summer of 1959. I refer to the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and the Soviet Union. It was not set up under the United Nations and each side picked its own representatives. The end result was that, on the Communist side, there were the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Roumania, and on the western side were the three powers I have mentioned plus Italy and Canada.

Mr. JUNG: Do you read any political significance into the fact that Communist China was left out by her closest partner, Russia?

Mr. GREEN: I think the Soviet preferred to have the Communist countries in Europe, rather than having China represented on it. Apparently the basis of the negotiation was between the Warsaw pact countries and the NATO countries.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I am sorry I was not present at yesterday's meeting. It was not my fault but I regret I missed the Secretary of State's statement on disarmament. However, I have been given a pretty good briefing on it. May I ask what is your judgment now as to the likely composition of the future disarmament group to be designated by the foreign ministers of the four powers, if and when such an event takes place before the next meeting of the general assembly?

Do you expect the same composition?

Mr. GREEN: I think that the same ten countries would be on the committee, but that there would be others added. The Communists suggested the addition of five countries and they brought in a resolution to that effect in the United Nations last fall. The Americans were willing to add a chairman, probably a vice-chairman and possibly a secretary but had in mind that these would not be full negotiating members. It was impossible for the two countries to agree on the number that should be added and on whether they should be negotiators or acting as officials.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There is no guarantee there will be a meeting of this committee before the assembly meets next? It is left up to the four powers?

Mr. GREEN: The arrangement was that once the United Nations assembly adjourned, negotiations would go on between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on this question of composition, and possibly on principles. A tentative time table was for discussions in June and July and then the commencement of negotiations about the end of July. The Americans did not want to resume the negotiations before the end of July. The new administration wanted that time to review the whole situation and decide what their policy would be.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In view of the fact you are going to have an opportunity in the middle of May, at the fourteen power meeting in Geneva, if that eventuates, do you propose to take advantage of the presence of Chou En Lai to determine for yourself the desirability of China's participation in the beginning of these talks; or is the position now as you stated last year—some time later?

Mr. GREEN: I do not expect there would be any discussion about that at the Geneva conference which, as you know, is concerned only with the question of Laos.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes, but—

Mr. GREEN: The decision as to who would participate, what additional countries would participate in the talks, is primarily one for the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): But my question is this: As we are a country which exercises an independent and responsible attitude in these matters, surely it is up to us as one of the ten power groups to suggest whether or not a proposition such as this regarding the composition of the committee should be acceptable or not? Does it not seem desirable to you that there should be Chinese participation at this stage?

Mr. GREEN: I think there would not be Chinese participation at the commencement. Canada has believed that there should be an impartial chairman and we have been very much interested in a change being made of that kind. Also, we would have no objection to a vice-chairman and, possibly, a rapporteur. Mind you, we are friendly at all times with the other members of the western team and, for that matter, also with the Communist members, the Communist nations which were on the ten nation disarmament committee. We have had discussions with them in New York as well.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

Mr. STINSON: Would the minister not agree that in view of the anti-western statements which are so frequently made by the leading political figures in the Chinese mainland government, that the presence of representatives of that government on this committee which we have just been discussing, would not add very much to the benefits that might be achieved at that meeting?

Mr. GREEN: The belief of the western negotiators has been that once agreement could be reached on the first stage, then all the powers which had any significant military might should be called in and asked to participate in completing the treaty. This was the western approach. The two nations, of course, which come to mind at once are communist China and west Germany.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The first step being the fixing of the convention levels.

Mr. GREEN: In my statement yesterday I gave what we were thinking of now as the first stage. The first stage as proposed by the western side varied from that to some extent.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): But then after the first stage it would be the view of Canada, and some other western powers, that that would be an appropriate moment for Chinese participation.



Mr. GREEN: This was the western plan, yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not want to re-trace what you stated yesterday about the nuclear test talks at Geneva, but assuming they broke down—and if we are to believe Mr. Lippman that looks likely—what would be the position of Canada in regard to tying them in in a package deal with the general disarmament talks?

Mr. GREEN: If those negotiations broke down, we would be in favour of having that question discussed in the general disarmament negotiations. There is some thought that this may be the objective of the Soviet government; that is, to have the discussions on nuclear tests transferred to the general disarmament negotiations.

Mr. NUGENT: Would the minister tell us what is the principal objection to that communist aim of having the nuclear question transferred to the general disarmament discussions.

Mr. GREEN: We think it would be very much more advantageous if these three nuclear powers could reach an agreement with regard to the nuclear weapons testing. That would be quite a big step forward. In my opinion it is very much to be preferred over moving that particular discussion into the other discussions on general disarmament.

Mr. McINTOSH: In the event that Red China would not participate, say, in the second phase of discussions or if, as you said, West Germany also, what would be the western plan then? Would it be to go ahead without them in the discussions?

Mr. GREEN: I would think so, in the hope that they would come in at a later stage.

Mr. NUGENT: I would like to pursue my question a bit further. I am wondering how possible it is to divorce the question of nuclear armaments from the general disarmament question. I know for some time we held the view it was only the possibility of our nuclear deterrent which would more than offset the great land masses the communists could bring to bear. Where are we now in this matter of being able to divorce the two questions entirely and come to some answer on them one at a time?

Mr. GREEN: The negotiations going on at Geneva have to do with nuclear weapon tests; not with nuclear weapons as such, but the question of whether or not there should be future tests.

Mr. NUGENT: Is not the connecting link the question of the tests and the question of being able to see whether or not they are in fact carrying on tests.

Mr. GREEN: Yes. One of the main features of the discussions has been to try to work out a system of checking to see that such tests do not take place. The three countries have agreed on quite a few different features; but they have not made much progress since resuming the discussions this spring. The United States brought forward a plan, when the negotiations resumed, which went quite a long way toward meeting the proposals which had been made by the Soviet in the earlier negotiations; but as yet there has not been a detailed reply from the Soviet on these American proposals. Mind you, these proposals do call for considerable study. However, I think there could have been a reply made by this time.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is not one of the reasons for preferring the position which you take that the nuclear test talks concern a limited number of nations, where as the disarmament talks as a whole concern all the nations which participate. Is not one of the real advantages, first of all, confining the talks to the interested parties.

Mr. GREEN: Yes. It is hoped that an agreement can be reached among these three nuclear powers and that that will break the ice and make it pos-

sible to go on to a general disarmament agreement. The agreement on nuclear tests would have gone forward even if there were no subsequent general agreement on the general disarmament.

Mr. NUGENT: The minister still refers to the three nuclear powers. Where does France fit in?

Mr. GREEN: These test negotiations have been under way for nearly three years. When they started France was not a nuclear power and is not yet a full nuclear power. The position of France is one of the complicating features at the present time.

Mr. NUGENT: Since France is the only one doing any testing recently, what are the arrangements made to check the nuclear testing and how does France fit into this scheme, or has there been any attempt in this direction?

Mr. GREEN: France is taking the position simply that she is going right ahead with nuclear tests regardless.

Mr. NUGENT: Has any power on the western side attempted to offer France any inducement such as an option on nuclear information achieved by others in an attempt to get her to desist in her independent testing.

Mr. GREEN: I am not able to say what representations have been made to France by the other nuclear powers. She has been condemned in the United Nations for these tests, and Canada voted against the tests.

Mr. NUGENT: We can understand how any nation which feels it has suffered in prestige a little likes to be as self-sufficient as anyone and not be secondary to any nation which happens to possess nuclear knowledge. Has Canada made any attempt in any way to try to persuade the other powers to salve France's feelings and bring her into the nuclear family?

Mr. GREEN: In view of the fact that she has nuclear weapons, any move of that kind would have to be between the United States and France.

Mr. NUGENT: I can understand how any concessions would have to be made by the other nuclear powers, but I wonder whether we have done anything to persuade the other powers to give a little to France.

Mr. GREEN: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions. The minister would like to exhaust all avenues so far as disarmament is concerned before proceeding further.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): To follow up the line of questioning which just has been pursued, what would be your reply to this question: If Canada and other NATO members were to accede to the French proposal, namely for a group of three to exercise greater power in NATO—a proposal made by General de Gaulle some time ago, and I am not saying that we should—would that be an inducement for them to take part in the nuclear test talks?

Mr. GREEN: I do not know that. Canada certainly would not agree to any proposal of that kind.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No.

Mr. GREEN: We are against a directorate in NATO.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Chairman, do you propose, once you are through with disarmament, to take separate subjects and deal with them until they are finished?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In the event that the nuclear test talks in Geneva fall down and they become part of general disarmament talks, will we continue to take the position that we are in favour of cessation of tests with or without controls?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That would be your position?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. HELLYER: You said that Canada is against a directorate in NATO. In the event that NATO councils should decide to arm NATO forces with atomic weapons, under NATO control, would Canada insist that each of the 15 nations have the veto power in respect to their use?

Mr. GREEN: I think we would not agree to it. We would not agree to control being exercised by a group of NATO countries.

Mr. HELLYER: In other words, we would insist that control be exercised by the 15 nations jointly and severally in that each one would have a complete and absolute veto over their use.

Mr. GREEN: Well, I don't know the details of how a control plan would work out. This is a very difficult problem to solve, and it is very far from solution as yet.

The point I am making is that we would be against having, say, three or four nations put in a position where they made the decision.

Mr. HELLYER: I realize this is a very difficult problem, and that is why I seek to know the Canadian decision. If, for example, in the not too distant future our forces attached to NATO are supplied with atomic weapons, who, then, would have the control over whether or not they would be used?

Mr. GREEN: Well, that whole question is up in the air. There has been no solution of that problem.

Mr. HELLYER: No solution?

Mr. GREEN: No, not as yet.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The American proposal, as stated by Secretary of State Herter at the December meeting has not been pursued by the present administration. Am I right in saying that?

Mr. GREEN: Not yet, no. The present administration is considering the whole situation, and has not yet stated what its proposal will be.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What would be the Canadian position if the present administration of the United States took the view that as a discouragement to diffusion, they propose to retain control of nuclear weapons?

Mr. GREEN: You mean, the United States proposal to retain control?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes.

Mr. GREEN: I am not in a position to say that, as we have not made a decision on that point. Eventually this may be the type of control that will have to be considered.

Mr. HELLYER: In other words, the United States, then, would have control over those Canadian forces in NATO equipped with atomic weapons?

Mr. GREEN: No. Under the present plan the United States has control of atomic weapons.

Mr. HELLYER: Under its own forces.

Mr. GREEN: Except, perhaps, the British.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In the event that the United States took that position which, on the surface seems to be their position, what would be the attitude of Canada at home with regard to the position of nuclear weapons?

Mr. GREEN: I am not in a position to say that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is the position that we have not formulated a policy yet?

Mr. GREEN: Well, I cannot say. I could not comment on that.



Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not want to take advantage of the minister, because I realize the delicacy of this. I want to assure him at once that I am on his side in connection with this matter. However, the impression does persist very strongly in Canada that there is a very keen division of opinion at the executive level of government in Canada, in that the minister takes a pretty strong position, and the Minister of National Defence takes another, as a result of which there is some general uncertainty as to what should be the course that Canada should take. Is the minister in a position to give us some enlightenment on this very interesting situation?

Mr. GREEN: I think I explained this situation in my speech in the house, when I referred to the Irish resolution against the further spread of nuclear weapons. Canada supported that resolution, with the proviso that if no real progress was made on disarmament, then we would have to take another look at our policy with regard to the Irish proposal.

Mr. McINTOSH: Mr. Chairman, is that not similar to the question I asked yesterday, when I asked if Canada's policy on disarmament was compatible with that of its defence policy? I think the answer is yes, and until you get some agreement on disarmament in respect of Canada's defence policy, we have to go along with other NATO countries. It is one which we cannot think of until something happens to the other. There is no conflict.

Mr. GREEN: I think the position we took on the Irish resolution explains the situation more clearly than anything else.

Mr. HELLYER: Mr. Chairman, I think the simplification which we have just heard points up the gravity of the problem. Of course, we are all with the Irish in their proposal, but this is a matter of considerable concern, as well as relevance. Canada has committed itself to the expenditure of several hundreds of millions of dollars for defence equipment which, to use the Prime Minister's words, only reached their full potential when armed with atomic devices. Yet, no policy has been evolved for their use or control when these weapons are so armed. I think that we should be given some explanation as to just what the government intends to do when this equipment is complete.

Mr. NUGENT: Does that refer to the figure of \$15 million?

Mr. GREEN: We are hoping that real progress will be made in the disarmament negotiations. I would point out, with regard to defence equipment, that most defence equipment is never used and, I think it is the hope of Canada and every other country that it never will have to be used. However, that does not mean you do not go ahead and get ready, in case you do have to use it.

Mr. HELLYER: I agree with you. However, the problem which has been stated here, and which I pose again, is that we are spending a great deal of money, or we are committed to a great deal of money—not just the few millions referred to a moment ago, but very large expenditures for aircraft for use by NATO forces in Europe under NATO control, the purpose of which is to carry atomic devices. Now, what we wish to know is that if there is no effective disarmament agreement, what will be the ultimate use of these, and will they be armed with atomic weapons. If so, under whose control will they be, in view of what the minister has said about not delegating this authority to a directorate in NATO.

Mr. GREEN: I know it would be very interesting if I dealt with that subject. However, I do not think it is essential to answer hypothetical questions of that kind.

Mr. HELLYER: It is hardly hypothetical when we are talking of expenditures of over half a billion dollars of the taxpayers' money; it is very real.

Mr. W. B. NESBITT (*Parliamentary Assistant to Secretary of State for External Affairs*): Foreign affairs.

Mr. HELLYER: You can appreciate that defence is for the purpose of enforcing the policies of the government in respect to its foreign relations, and they do have a delicate and close relationship.

Mr. GREEN: Well, that is another argument.

Mr. NUGENT: Since Mr. Hellyer has brought this up, I would like to enlarge on it. He mentioned that the Prime Minister said that these weapons would only reach their full potential when armed with atomic devices, and he was then, I think, referring to the Bomarc. He prefaced his comment about defence expenditures by mentioning hundreds of millions of dollars. I wonder if he could clarify this. The Bomarc is a \$15 million expenditure. Would he like to set the committee straight on this? He should not have been referring the Prime Minister's remarks to hundreds of millions of dollars in expenditures.

Mr. HELLYER: Well, Mr. Chairman, although I am not the witness, in view of the fact that the hon. member's memory is a bit faulty, I would suggest that if he refers back to that reference—and I think it was in February, 1959—on the part of the Prime Minister, he will find he was also referring to rocket artillery for NATO used by Canadian forces there; it was not confined just to the Bomarc.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There is one aspect of this disarmament discussion that I think the minister may care to comment upon. The literature on disarmament by scientific experts, such men as Kahn and Kissinger, as well as others who have written recently on this subject, suggest, in the interest of world peace, that we should recognize the limitations of disarmament at this time, particularly in the light of the fact that it is not possible to provide an air-tight system of control with regard to certain aspects of nuclear warfare, and that what we should have, instead of a disarmament program, is an arms control program that presupposes an equilibrium of forces—nuclear and other forces—between, notably, the Soviet Union and the United States. Now, the minister undoubtedly is aware of this thinking. I take it that his view is that we ought to pursue, as he has affirmed, a program of complete disarmament on a stage-by-stage basis within a system of controls, and that we recognize the danger of a deterrent that is provided for by a balancing of forces between the two main disputants. Is that generally the position you take?

Mr. GREEN: It was generally the position, until you got near the end, then I think you got a little bit off the beam, when talking about deterrents.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I agree with you.

Mr. GREEN: Our main objective, of course, is to bring about disarmament, not arms control, although here, again, we are dealing with definitions and, I suppose, part of the process of disarmament would be considered arms control.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Does the minister think that this is realistic now, in view of the world situation, in view of the failure to arrive at a settlement of the major political problems, to assume that any progress can be made in that broad field at this time?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, I think progress can be made and I do not agree that we are failing to settle any world problems, any great world problems.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The major problems?

Mr. GREEN: That is being unduly pessimistic. There are very difficult problems today and, when we get those settled, we shall probably have some more just as difficult. I do not think the position is that we are failing to settle any of the world problems.

Mr. NUGENT: Is there any significant difference between arms control and control of disarmament?

Mr. GREEN: As I understand it, the difference is that, if you are aiming at arms control you are not aiming at complete disarmament.

Mr. NUGENT: Is there any significant difficulty in trying to implement one or the other?

Mr. GREEN: There is a difference in how far you go. If you have arms control you go part way and, if you have complete disarmament you go the whole way.

Mr. NUGENT: Is it not the question of controls about which the main difference of opinion is today?

Yes  
Mr. GREEN: I think there we are mixing up the use of the word "controls". It has two different connotations. On one occasion it means "inspection" and on the other it means you will prevent arms being enlarged, or have them cut down to a certain degree.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Arising out of the question put to you by Mr. Martin, in which he indicated that in his view of the situation in the world today it was unrealistic to hope for disarmament, would that not be one of the main reasons which prompt us to work for a successful agreement at the present time? Is it not one of our tasks in the immediate future to re-solve the disarmament question?

Mr. GREEN: That is my personal conviction, that the development of destructive weapons has now reached such a stage that the whole existence of humanity is at stake. I think this is a brand new situation which has never been faced by people before, and I believe that our thinking has got to be in line with those cold, hard, unpleasant facts. This is why we are doing so much, everything we possibly can, to further disarmament, further arms control, and further anything that will stop an increase in the production of destructive weapons and which will result, eventually, we hope in the elimination of such weapons.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I have a supplementary question, referring back to Mr. Hellyer's question. If the work of this committee is not successful, which we hope will not be the case, then will we not have to take a second look at our own position on nuclear weapons, so far as our own defence forces are concerned?

Mr. GREEN: I think our position has been made perfectly clear by the vote on the Irish resolution, and by our statements made at the time in connection with that vote. If the prospect of getting anywhere fades, then Canada and a lot of other nations will have to act accordingly.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Will have to what?

Mr. GREEN: Act accordingly.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I should like to have that clarified. I agree with what Mr. Smith has said about the desirable objective of the committee, and we have always expressed our concurrence in the objective as stated by the minister, but I wonder if the minister does not feel that, while we want disarmament under conditions that will not in any way prejudice our security, the fact is that disarmament discussions have not succeeded. Delays have set in in the nuclear test talks and it is evident, from the expressions of opinion from those who will have something to say about this problem, in the great power countries at any rate, that they are not envisaging the possibility of a fundamental safe state of disarmament.

Do we further the cause of disarmament by overlooking the realities that are presented to us? Do we not make a mistake in saying the possibility of



disarmament is great when, in fact, if I may say so, the facts as they present themselves to me suggest that, dangerous as this is for the future of mankind, there just has been no progress made and there are no real indications that there is any progress about to be made in this field in the absence of a settlement of the German problem, in the absence of the realization by the Soviet Union of some of their objectives—one of which is now in Laos—and in the light of the situation which is building up in Cuba and other parts of the world. That is what is suggested to me and, if the Secretary of State for External Affairs feels as I do, does he not think it desirable to say so?

Mr. GREEN: I am afraid that is a picture of hopelessness. If that were correct, and if I followed your advice, then the only thing I could say would be to give up and that we should do nothing about it. That, I think, is the very last thing which Canadians, or any other responsible people, should do.

We are facing a very difficult problem and we cannot just sit back and say it is hopeless, wring our hands and say nothing can be done about it. It is not a fact that there has been no progress at all. In these nuclear weapon talks, as I pointed out, they have agreed on many factors and, in addition to that, by tacit agreement there have been no further nuclear tests for almost three years. That, in itself, is a very significant fact and is a great step forward. It means that there has been no increase in radiation throughout the world, an increase which would follow from a whole series of nuclear tests. The situation, in my judgment, is that responsible leaders all over the world are very anxious to see some agreement reached. Certainly that was the attitude of President Kennedy when we visited him in Washington about two months ago. In my judgment he is genuinely interested in working out a disarmament agreement, and I think that is the attitude of leaders on the other side as well. Surely, Mr. Martin, you would not have Canada throw up its hands and say; "nothing can be done"?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): May I say that I did not suggest that? I think your zeal is very commendable and it will be supported by the great majority of the Canadian people, but it seems to me that from the beginning the impression has been given that we were going to make progress in disarmament, but I do not think the facts support that optimistic view.

I think the Canadian position should be that we are going to do everything we can to promote the largest possible measure of disarmament, under conditions that will not prejudice our national interests but, having said that, we present a factual presentation of the situation, so far as it is possible for us to do so and, where no progress has been made, do not hesitate to say so; indeed do not hesitate to criticize those who, in our judgment, are responsible for this or that. I think we strengthen our position, not only by being idealistic, not only by being prudent in the realization of our objective but, at the same time, recognizing the difficult situation and the fact that no progress is being made.

The minister has mentioned that at the Geneva test talks there were some 21 agreements made by the Soviet Union. That has been pointed to as a mark of great progress. It was progress in itself, but the test of progress is in the final answer and it would seem to me to be unrealistic to assume now, in the light of what Khrushchev has told Lippmann, that real progress can be made. That being the case should we not admit it, and should we not change our attitude in the light of these facts?

Mr. STINSON: I always find the speeches of Mr. Martin convincing and interesting, but I respectfully suggest it might be more appropriate if he made them in the House of Commons. I should like to ask the minister—

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Do you mind if the minister answers my question?

Mr. GREEN: Before Mr. Stinson continues, I want to say that I am very glad to have Mr. Martin's views on this. As I interpret what he says, it is that we should do the best we can to further disarmament but, at the same time, we should tell the Canadian people it is hopeless.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No, we should tell them the facts.

Mr. GREEN: I would agree with that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not think I said "hopeless".

Mr. GREEN: He also says that we should criticize, but we have been doing lots of criticizing. I went down to the United Nations disarmament commission last August and I criticized very bitterly for three long days. I made three or four speeches, and I gather a few people would have liked to see me thrown out. We do not hesitate to criticize, not for one minute, and we shall continue to criticize when we think that is the best way to get results. But, for goodness sake, do not suggest that the whole thing is hopeless and that we cannot make any progress because, with that approach, no Canadian foreign minister could have the slightest influence in the United Nations or anywhere else.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That is exactly what would happen.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not think you want to misrepresent the situation any more than I would.

An hon. MEMBER: We heard you.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): This is of importance. I never said it was hopeless. I do not say it is hopeless; I say it is very difficult. No fundamental progress has been made and we should state that. But, having stated that, I think we should continue contributing to the realization of the objective, which is complete disarmament.

Mr. GREEN: Fundamental progress has been made. I have instanced the agreement on nuclear tests, and fundamental progress was made this year when we got the Russians and Americans to sit down together and bring in a unanimous resolution within the last three or four weeks. If that is not progress I do not know what the word means, and I am confident further progress is going to be made. It is very important to have these two great powers sitting down and working these things out.

Mr. W. B. NESBITT (*Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs*): This discussion has become quite heated, but I should like to say that I most certainly back up the minister inasmuch as any contacts I have made at the United Nations in recent months, and any sources of information I have, entirely corroborate what has been suggested, that there are a great many signs progress is going to be made in the immediate future. I am afraid I have to disagree with the member for Essex East. I could do no other in this case in view of the information which has come to me from the United Nations and elsewhere.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Can the minister say that he believes disarmament can be effective without, at the same time, creating an international force of sufficient magnitude and strength to guarantee international agreements and to enforce international law and order?

Mr. GREEN: I explained in my statement yesterday that part of our proposal is that there should be given to the type of international body proposed, machinery which would enforce disarmament, and we believe there should be a subcommittee of the United Nations disarmament commission working on that very question. I do not think that if disarmament took place the peace keeping machinery would have to be built up at the same time.

Mr. HELLYER: Does the minister not feel it might be the other way around? It is a case of getting the cart before the horse. Is it not a fact that there would have to be a real strong force, the direction of which is beyond compromise, before it would suit the national interests of the great powers even to consider really coming to grips with a complete disarmament proposal?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think it is essential that this be done, and it would be very difficult under present conditions. Certainly, eventually there will have to be international peace keeping machinery. We have quite a bit of that already. For example, the United Nations has something like 20,000 troops now in the Congo.

We have taken the position that the secretary general is right when he says that he does not want a standing United Nations army at the present time. I think that conditions which call for an armed force vary so much that it is impossible to work out in advance the type of force you may need.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Would you not, perhaps, go beyond that? I think he supports the view, and certainly Canada does, that while there should not be a standing force or standing army, there should be made available in the interim, prior to an eventual disarmament resolution being accepted, that there should be made available such forces as we contribute to a standby basis for the United Nations force to be brought into being?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, I think further progress could be made actually at the present time towards building up of a peace-keeping force.

Mr. STINSON: In view of the importance that the government has attached to this question and the fact that it is of terribly great concern to all Canadians, could the minister tell us how many people in the employ of the Department of External Affairs are engaged in research and study in the field of disarmament, and in working out proposals and techniques, scientific or otherwise, which could be put forward as Canadian proposals to other government, not only through international agencies, but in a unilateral way as well?

Recently in the *Christian Science Monitor*, I think it was, there was an article dealing with the new administration in the United States, and with what it had done by way of setting up of reserves and other such facilities in this field.

I am not suggesting that we should follow their pattern, but I think in view of the terribly great importance of this subject, that many more people than I know to be engaged in this field should be occupied in study and research in the matter of disarmament techniques.

I see from the reaction of some people that this may be considered a somewhat naive question. But let me hasten to say that I consider it a very important one. How many people on the part of external affairs are engaged in things which are relatively unimportant, when set along side the subject we are now discussing?

I think the committee would like to see precisely what the department is doing. How many people are engaged in this field, and what are the instructions that they are receiving?

Mr. GREEN: Well, in the department this work is the responsibility of Lieut.-Gen. Burns. He has some assistants working for him alone. In addition, we have the help of officials of the Department of National Defence. It is a joint endeavour by the two departments. I am hoping that we can strengthen that team, and get more help on that particular work. Mind you, General Burns is free to call on the officials in other divisions of the department. We are also free to call on people in the defence department who are not actually spending all their time on the question of disarmament. And in addition we can call on officials of other departments, when some question comes up which



is under their jurisdiction. We are strengthening our disarmament staff, and so are the Americans. The new administration has moved to strengthen its disarmament team.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is it not a fact that Mr. Stinson's question—which was couched, as was my former one, in the form of a statement and not simply as a question—it is an important one—is it not a fact that we are not adequately staffed to do a real priority job in the field of disarmament in the government service, without particular reference to any department at the present time?

Mr. GREEN: I think the staff could be strengthened. That is right. And we are moving to do it.

Mr. HELLYER: In the work that has been done in this field so far, is it strictly within the military and technological area, or does it encompass a study of the economic consequences as well?

Mr. GREEN: It is largely within the two departments, National Defence and External Affairs. Mind you, I think we have the best disarmament man in the world in Lieut.-Gen. Burns.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): He needs a lot of help.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): He said that no nuclear explosions or tests have occurred for three years. I do not think we really can answer that question so positively. We do not know if there have been any underground or under threshold tests.

Mr. GREEN: There are a lot of suspicious people in the world.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes, and I am one of them.

Mr. GREEN: Possibly the present company is not included. So far, no, I have heard of no responsible person of these three countries coming up with the suggestion that he can prove that any one of the other countries has been conducting these tests.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): You will remember President Kennedy's statement shortly before his inauguration when he said that of course we do not know whether there have been any nuclear tests on the part of the Soviet Union, under the threshold. We do know that the United States has not conducted any. That seems to be the situation.

Mr. GREEN: I imagine the Soviets would say the same thing.

Mr. NUGENT: I do not think the Soviets would be afraid to reveal them if they wanted to carry them out. They carried them out openly when they wanted to. There does not seem to be much suspicion does there?

Mr. HERRIDGE: I have been sitting here very quietly during Mr Martin's questioning. I recognize the delays and frustrations in these efforts towards disarmament, and I recognize not only the reasons given by the Secretary of State, and the fact of later developments, and that the assembly may make arrangements in the future in regard to nuclear tests. But is it not correct to say that with the new dangers in these nuclear weapons that they would discuss the thing over a number of years and that the public would be made more informed, and that the leaders in the world would be made more aware, and the peoples of the world would be made more aware of the great dangers of a nuclear war? Is it not correct to say that there is major progress in delays, causing a more general appreciation and understanding of what mankind faces?

Mr. GREEN: That is my opinion.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The minister and Mr. Herridge agree to so many things that I always suspect their disagreement.



The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would like to ask a question supplementary to the views you expressed in the house on the future of United Nations from an organizational standpoint. You will recall the reflection that perhaps outside of disarmament the future of the United Nations as a whole was indeed perhaps a matter of the greatest concern within the assembly.

I am coupling both the evident future of the United Nations, its organizational structure, and the many changes that have been from time to time suggested with respect to a simple procedure which could be left out of this for the moment; but I wonder if there is any way that you could expand your thoughts on how we are going to deal with the growth of the structure; whether you think it has outgrown its usefulness as it is at present constituted in the charter; whether purely by enlarging the economic and social council we will deal adequately with new states which are coming into the assembly; whether there is any concern that, perhaps with the admission of new states, that the advantages of having certain voting alignments requires politically from our own position certain structural changes in the council or whether you think, the status quo being maintained, that the charter principles will still stand as they did 15 years ago. Is any effort being made by the Department of External Affairs to study the purpose of reviewing what, if any, changes—I am not thinking of changes such as indicated by the Soviet of putting a built-in veto in the general assembly—general changes or suggestions might be made?

Mr. GREEN: As you know, the United Nations division of the department keeps very closely in touch with the whole picture. We have advocated that the security council and the economic and social council should be enlarged in order to provide adequate African representation on those two councils, and possibly Asiatic representation, and at the same time preserve the places which are occupied by the older countries. I think also that there should be a broad regrouping of the staff of the United Nations with more representatives from the new countries. That is not always easy because they do not have a large number of trained personnel; but I think it is essential that there should be a more broadly based staff as the membership in the United Nations increases. We are very anxious to see changes of this kind made, but we have been careful about complaints against the organization for fear they might lend support, or be considered as lending support, to the vicious attacks being made on the secretary-general and the secretariat by the communist countries.

This particular session has not been a good one for countries like Canada to be making complaints, and for that reason we have not been as outspoken and have not made suggestions to the extent which might have been the case in another session.

With regard to the question of blocs, we believe that the best plan is to have the nations work in blocs as little as possible: try to have them work as individual nations. Canada herself tries to do that. You will have noticed we have been against the formation of a NATO bloc in the United Nations, and I think that the organization would be stronger if nations acted on an individual basis rather than forming half a dozen blocs and voting on issues as blocs.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I am sure we all subscribe to that, sir. The simple answer, as far as the assembly is concerned, is that you would not want to tinker with the function of the assembly as such, but any changes which come about should come about only in enlarging the expansion of the two councils to take care of the increased size of new nations.

Mr. GREEN: That is one urgent need at the present time, but it has been impossible to do it.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): On this United Nations business that Mr. Smith has pursued, I believe what you said about the economic and social council; but do we not have views about modifications in the procedures of the assembly? I do not say we should embark on them now—there must be good timing—but do we not have views about the question of voting in the assembly, and so on? Are we not giving consideration to that aspect of the problem?

Mr. GREEN: I am not in a position to answer those in detail, Mr. Martin. As I say, we have been careful this year not to raise criticism. I have no doubt the division has ideas as to what improvement could be made, and we would be very glad to get any suggestions concerning those.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Perhaps we could pursue with that kind of problem with your officials later.

Mr. GREEN: I would be very glad to have you do that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have you any comment to make—you have indicated of course, and we all agree with your views, about the suggested reform of the office of the secretary-general by Khrushchev—but have you any comment to make on reported proposals for some modification of the office of the secretary-general that are being rumoured about?

Mr. GREEN: We would support the secretary-general to the full. We have no proposals to make at the moment about changes in that office. The Prime Minister made a very strong statement in support of the secretary-general in the opening days of the session last fall, and we have continued to take that stand throughout.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Was there not a proposal put forward recently by one of the western countries—one of the important western countries—that there should be appointed in the secretariat three or four officials, having a deputy minister rank, but that they would not interfere with the basic character of the role of the secretary-general, under article 99 of the charter?

Mr. GREEN: I would not want to make any commitment in support of a move of that kind because that could be very easily picked up by the communist nations and used as an attack on the secretary-general.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): They already did that in 1945. I think you are right on that because there was a proposal put forward by them in 1945 and regenerated by one of the western powers.

Mr. GREEN: We regard these attacks on the secretary-general as so serious and so dangerous to the life of the United Nations itself that we do not want to do anything or say anything that can be used to support the communist countries.

Mr. CARDIN: Mr. Chairman, is it not a fact that a general revision of the United Nations charter has been provided, and could the minister say when this revision of the U.N. charter would normally come before the assembly?

Mr. GREEN: The charter apparently makes provision for review at the end of 10 years. Plans were made for that review, but they were blocked by the Soviet Union.

Mr. CARDIN: Has any effort been made recently to have the charter revised?

Mr. GREEN: No; Russia still blocks any such move.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I thought the situation was that at the end of 10 years the view was generally held by countries, including Canada, that the end of a ten-year period was not a propitious moment to embark upon a revision of the charter.

Mr. GREEN: The under-secretary tells me that it was not possible to reach agreement between the great powers, and the Soviet Union in particular took the position that this was not the time to make the changes—so nothing was done.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The position was also stated by the United Kingdom and by ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there further questions?

Mr. HELLYER: If the United Nations itself is in this precarious position, as it seems to be from the opinion expressed here, does this not underline the difficulty of the mechanics of effecting disarmament agreement, in so far as the United Nations could be used as a vehicle for maintaining law and order after agreement was worked out?

Mr. GREEN: One of the main objectives of the United Nations, of course, is to bring about disarmament, and any eventual disarmament agreement would have to be brought under the United Nations. In our opinion the negotiations should be kept as closely as possible tied in with the United Nations disarmament commission. We have urged that there should be subcommittees of the U.N. disarmament commission to study various aspects of the problem and also to act as a watchdog over the negotiations.

Mr. HELLYER: Has any decision of the United Nations in respect to disarmament been binding on countries which are not members of the United Nations?

Mr. GREEN: The plan is that there should be a disarmament agreement between the nations, and that, of course, would include countries like Red China and West Germany, neither one of which is a member.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Minister, notwithstanding the argument which we subscribe to that we should not become involved in bloc voting in the United Nations, I wonder if you do not perhaps feel that the commonwealth as such could play a little more useful role in maintaining or hoping to maintain world peace. I have in mind a report of the Department of External Affairs which, on page 26, refers to the Prime Minister's speech in which he is advocating annual and regular meetings of the commonwealth prime ministers. We had, at the last meeting, the first definite position taken by a commonwealth prime ministers conference. Certainly there is no bloc voting by the commonwealth in the United Nations. There was not at the last assembly. I am not suggesting this, but I am wondering generally if, either in or outside the United Nations, the commonwealth could not be a more useful force than it has been in the past. What are your views on that?

Mr. GREEN: I would hope that it could be. I was very pleased that the commonwealth prime ministers agreed in London on the statement with regard to disarmament, and also I think it would be very helpful if they were to have a meeting of the commonwealth prime ministers every year. These meetings give a great impetus to co-operation within the commonwealth. Mind you, I found at the United Nations there is a certain sentiment existing between members of the commonwealth which makes it much easier to talk things over than it does to talk with other countries. We found that, for example, with our disarmament resolution. While we did not get support of all the commonwealth members, we got Pakistan and Malaya very quickly. They understood at once what our aims were and were delighted to help us. The same was true of New Zealand. There is a sort of camaraderie which you cannot describe and on which you cannot put any actual value, but it is of the utmost importance.

Mr. CARDIN: Mr. Chairman, has any effort been made by the Canadian delegation at the United Nations to try to obtain cooperation of the medium-sized nations of the United Nations as a group of nations?



Mr. GREEN: There is no such thing as a group of medium nations, and the definition of what is and what is not a medium nation is very indefinite. But we have very good contacts with a great many of the nations, which I think would be put in that category. I have said, on different occasions, that we work very closely with the Scandinavian countries and that in New York we hear of the Scandi-Canadian axis. We work very closely with Japan, with the Latin American countries, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Venezuela.

Mr. CARDIN: Is it possible to obtain some form of agreement between nations of similar size? Has it been possible to do so?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think it can be done on the basis of size. Other countries with which we have worked quite closely are Tunisia—which, by the way, has done a splendid job in the United Nations. They have been a member of the security council for two years and they have been very statesmanlike. They have over 3,000 troops in the Congo. We have also worked very closely with Ireland, Austria, and with all members of the commonwealth, and with NATO countries; also with Yugoslavia and Iran, as well as with the French-speaking countries in Africa. We had our French-speaking parliamentary observers delegated to promote those particularly contacts. This has been their main work during this last session and they have done a splendid job. They have built up friendships which I think will endure for a long, long time. This is very important to Canada, not only because Canada is bilingual but also because there are quite a few votes in these French-speaking African nations. Canada has close contacts all over the world and these countries have been extremely helpful to us. However, we do not try simply to make a collection of middle-class powers as such.

Mr. McINTOSH: Yesterday I think, Mr. Chairman, the minister made a statement that there had been some progress in negotiations towards disarmament, and he confirmed what he said yesterday. He mentioned something about the different stands of the U.S.S.R. and the United States which did not seem to be too far apart and that some measure of agreement may be reached on that in the future. I wonder if he could say anything about the progress on inspection that had been made, by the western side as well as the idea of the U.S.S.R. on this subject? Have they conceded anything in the original requirements of the west?

Mr. GREEN: In the nuclear weapons test negotiations they conceded a certain number of inspections. I think it was three a year. The United States and the United Kingdom wanted 19 or 20 a year, but the Russians did agree to three inspections.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): And the veto.

Mr. GREEN: They are suggesting that the control of the inspections should be under a group of three rather than under one individual.

Mr. McINTOSH: Did you say a group of three, or three inspections?

Mr. GREEN: A group of three.

Mr. McINTOSH: Did you say that the Russians had agreed to so many inspections a year?

Mr. GREEN: Three a year.

Mr. ASSELIN: Last week you stated Canada intended to establish a special fund of \$300,000 for the French-speaking African countries. I would like to thank you for my friends the Africans for this announcement. I am sure that this will be well received by these new countries because there were requests that Canada should establish some exchange from their countries



and our countries. You have also said in a statement that this plan will have to work with the provinces. Did you receive any acceptance from the provinces on this?

Mr. GREEN: We have had replies from three or four of the provinces. The letters have only been out—

Mr. ASSELIN: Can you say which ones have replied?

Mr. GREEN: Manitoba, New Brunswick, British Columbia—I think one other, but I am not sure. We have no reason to think that all the provinces will not—

Mr. ASSELIN: Did you receive any from Quebec?

Mr. GREEN: No.

Mr. CARDIN: I would like to associate myself with what has been said. The announcement was made some time ago and I feel sure that the province of Quebec as well as others will show the initiative you took is well worthwhile.

Mr. GREEN: There have been discussions with Quebec officials.

Mr. McINTOSH: I wonder what the reason was that the western powers did not feel three inspections per year were sufficient.

Mr. GREEN: That is a technical matter, Mr. McIntosh. Apparently they felt there should be 19 per year.

General BURNS: Mr. McIntosh, I understand that the original proposition from the west was for 20 inspections of what they considered were doubtful occurrences which they could not say were definitely earthquakes, and which they thought, when this plan comes into effect, might possibly represent a nuclear explosion underground. Given the size of Russia and the spacing of the stations, they are going to do it, to get seismographic signals which can be detected in very large nuclear explosions. They felt it may be necessary to have up to 20 inspections a year, the right to make inspections of what they call doubtful events to make sure they were not nuclear explosions, but were in fact earthquakes, or something harmless. The Russians have taken the view that three only is all they wish to give, so you have quite a conflict between the two. The west says it needs the right to make 20 inspections a year over the whole of Russia to be sure, or reasonably sure, that no underground or clandestine tests are being made and the Russians say that is not necessary, that three is enough. That is the position.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Those are all underground?

General BURNS: We can detect any in the air.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): A great many people—notably President Kennedy—have stated that if the United Nations is to survive it will be up, to a very substantial degree, to the so-called uncommitted or neutral or middle group countries to play their full measure, or perhaps play a more active measure in the United Nations. We have seen some examples in sustaining the vote of confidence in the Secretary General, particularly the Africans in the last days of the session; and also on our own resolution on financing. I wonder if you believe there is not still a great deal of support that will have to be given, and activity shown by some of the neutrals, the uncommitted countries, or if we are going to enjoy in the future success, unless this happens. Do you think they are playing their part there?

Mr. GREEN: That is a very difficult question to answer. Sometimes I think there are too many activities down there to keep up. Most of the countries seem to be hard at work all the time drawing up resolutions and amendments and all that sort of business. I really do not know how you think a country can get more active, or which particular countries you have in mind.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I was not particularly thinking of activities such as running around producing resolutions. Even attending certain sessions and working in certain sessions with other delegations could achieve results. I have an impression on occasions that some take little or no interest unless it is a matter directly affecting their own welfare, and in many cases some absent themselves from different committee meetings which are of vital interest to the entire future of the United Nations. I am only saying that by nature of the fact that the uncommitted countries have maintained the position of the Secretary General—this was good—but I am wondering why we cannot expect more of them to play a more active role within the United Nations.

Mr. GREEN: I would not care to comment on that. Not many countries have as many representatives as Canada, or, shall I say, as capable representatives. That should do you, Arthur.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I understood you.

Mr. GREEN: In the case of a new country it is a very difficult problem to staff all these committees. They just do not have the trained personnel to have a first-class person on each committee. I marvel that they do as well as they do. As new countries get more trained men, and get more experience in the United Nations I would think that they will take a more active part.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Thank you, Mr. Minister.

Mr. GREEN: Some of the new countries take a very active and very vocal part already. Some delegates can run from one committee to another and make a speech in each.

Mr. STINSON: We seem to be getting into the United Nations questions, instead of disarmament, in this discussion. Would the minister not agree that the principal issue at the United Nations will be attracting from the member nations sufficient money year by year to keep the thing going? Here we have the Congo operation amounting to almost twice as much in a year as the total regular budget of the United Nations, and we find Soviet bloc countries refusing to pay their share there, as they refuse to pay a large part of the regular appropriations over the years. The fact is that were it not for the western countries, and principally the United States, picking up the tab year after year, this organization would have collapsed long since. Is it not very important that the other western countries, and some of these so-called uncommitted countries, be interested to pay their appropriations, and to increase their voluntary contributions to agencies and things like the special fund. My question is, is not the future of the thing dependent on the degree to which member countries are prepared to pay their way?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, that is perfectly true. We did bring in a resolution this year which calls for a wide review at the next session of this program of financing the operations of the United Nations. Mind you, the Congo operation has added tremendous costs to the United Nations' budget and, as you say, some countries are not participating. The communist countries will not pay anything, and France will not pay anything either, and the communist countries will not pay anything for the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East. This question about financing is serious.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): How does the Soviet Union justify its refusal to contribute anything to the Congo operation, when it supported the operative resolution last year regarding intervention in the Congo, at the security council?

Mr. GREEN: It is hard to justify.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Cairo was one case where they had an argument, but surely there was no argument in this instance.

Mr. GREEN: That is why I am pessimistic.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Is this reference to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies?

Mr. AIKEN: I thought we were on disarmament.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We have been discussing United Nations and disarmament.

Mr. MCCLEAVE: I would like to ask a question about specialized agencies. I have raised this point at previous meetings. I know that Canada does have missions at some of the specialized agencies. I have only to think of the case of Mr. Morissette and myself; we had one recently at UNESCO. Perhaps the minister or Mr. Robertson could inform us at which United Nations' agencies Canada is not represented with a mission.

Mr. ROBERTSON: We have a permanent mission to the United Nations in Europe. This provides liaison with the specialized agencies located in Europe such as the International Labour Office, the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Agency in Vienna. It is a combined representation Meteorological Agency is included. These international agencies are served by our permanent office in Geneva, and that office also maintains liaison with the International Atomic Agency in Vienna. It is a combined representation between our embassy in Austria and the office in Geneva. We have a separate mission in Montreal with the International Civil Aviation Organization. We recently established a separate mission in Paris attached to our embassy, and this deals with liaison with UNESCO. Liaison with the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome is being done through our embassy in Rome. I do not think we have exhausted the list, but we have covered most of them.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I ask this question because I read something about this recently—I do not remember where. Has there been any suggestion that the location of United Nations should be changed to some other country and if so, who is proposing it?

Mr. GREEN: Oh, there have been suggestions from time to time, but I do not think any of them are very serious. I would judge that most of those delegates like to come to New York for a few months—even Premier Khrushchev.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): If we are back on the United Nations question now, a year ago I asked of your undersecretary three questions, or I laid three complaints—one, that we had no press officer for the delegation; two that I thought we had insufficient flexibility. Both of those are now since passed. We had great flexibility within the delegation, and a very excellent press officer. The third part of the complaint dealt with remuneration for permanent members. I am not including delegates for obvious reasons, but for staff members. I want to have this put seriously because I have suggested it many times, and I am told that the block is not within the Department of External Affairs, but with your colleague, the Minister of Finance. It does seem that the pay for this permanent staff is considered low when compared with that of other persons within the delegations. I would like to know about that. I was told in answer that this was going to be reviewed and that there might be some increase.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not think it is fair to criticize the Minister of Finance in the presence of one of his colleagues.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I am merely quoting the reply that was given a year ago.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The foreign service of the department is an integrated service. The salary classification, in relation to seniority and personal responsibility, is related to the work the officer is doing in the field and the work being done at home. The salary scale is general and established under the commission. I think that the salaries of people working in New York, are comparable with the salaries of people working in London, Washington or here.



The other half of their official income is an allowance related to the costs of doing the job asked of them in the post they are in. In fixing those rates we not only have in mind allowances at our other diplomatic posts, comparable costs—Washington for instance—but I think probably we have in mind the scale of allowances of other countries with the same kind of responsibility as Canada. I, myself, have not been aware that we have been falling below those standards. We are, perhaps, not generous.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Is it not correct, Mr. Robertson, you are currently reviewing this matter, continuously?

Mr. ROBERTSON: There is a continuous review.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I was disturbed by one of the questions put by Mr. Smith last year in connection with which he has indicated some progress, and that was in connection with flexibility of instructions.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Not instructions.

Mr. GREEN: I did not understand what he meant.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I suggested a year ago that in routine matters where there was not any question of the laid down policy which would be the responsibility of the government, and primarily of the cabinet in this case, there should be some flexibility within the delegation to make day-to-day and sometimes minute-to-minute decisions on local negotiations; and I said that this year we had—and I am sure the delegates here will agree—a method which worked exceedingly well. What I referred to a year ago I thought there was an undue requirement to consult back with Ottawa on the simplest of detail which did not involve policy, I see this has been corrected and that it works very efficiently.

Mr. STINSON: Before the committee leaves the subject of the United Nations, the minister knows of my interest in the external aid office of the second committee in the United Nations. If I may respectfully say so, one thing which I think was given insufficient attention to in the minister's recent address in the debate on external affairs was to the establishment of the external aid office. Could he briefly tell the committee what is the purpose of this office and what specific plans there are to get this office adequately staffed with competent personnel at the earliest possible time so that the objectives of Canada's foreign aid program can be more efficiently attained.

Mr. GREEN: The provisions for dealing with external aid formerly were under three departments, Trade and Commerce, Finance and External Affairs. It was felt that this was not the most efficient way to deal with these particular problems. A thorough study was made by a committee of senior civil servants. That committee recommended the setting up of an external aid office to deal with all aid questions and that it be responsible to no department but rather to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The head of this external aid office has the rank of deputy minister. This office deals with these different questions: the Colombo Plan which involves Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan, Viet Nam; the medical book program, the Mekong river development project, technical assistance, Canada-West Indies aid program, special commonwealth African aid program, commonwealth technical assistance scheme, commonwealth scholarship and fellowship plan, United Nations expanded program for technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, United Nations special fund, United Nations technical assistance training center at the university of British Columbia, Indus Basin development fund, international development association, the international bank, international finance corporation, general fund of the international atomic energy agency, Manitoba technical assistance scheme, and the educational assistance to French speaking Africa.

I am very pleased with the way this external aid office has been functioning. We brought back our high commissioner to Pakistan, Herb Moran, to take charge of it. I think this office is doing an excellent job.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is he really a deputy minister in status?

Mr. GREEN: Apparently not formally. He would be in that general category.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Executive assistant.

Mr. GREEN: This is a very important work. I think it is being handled efficiently. An amalgamation has been necessary, drawing staff together from these three departments. Mr. Moran will be appearing before you and I am quite sure he will be able to satisfy you that a good job is being done.

Mr. VIVIAN: Perhaps this is a question I should direct to Mr. Moran when he appears before this committee. I am interested in the relationship between the external aid office and the other departments such as the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Finance. Would you care to comment on that today? If not, I can wait until Mr. Moran is here at a later date.

Mr. GREEN: I think it would be as well if you would ask Mr. Moran. The external aid office has to work with various departments; not only the ones I mentioned, but also the Department of Defence Production. In addition, there is a standing interdepartmental committee on external aid.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The minister did not make any reference to the refugee problem in his speech in the House of Commons, obviously because of the shortage of time. Because of our sizeable contribution to UNRWA, I wonder Mr. Minister, if you are satisfied we are going generally in the right direction in maintaining stability through the agency of UNRWA. In your view is this the best way to maintain a peaceful situation in the troublesome Middle East?

Mr. GREEN: That is our opinion. We think that excellent work is being done under UNRWA. We are particularly interested in what happened during this last year. The money that was obtained from the sale of flour which Canada donated is being used to set up two technical training schools for the youngsters in the refugee camps. This is a terrifically big problem, but it does seem to us real progress is being made in dealing with it.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): There is no suggestion Canada will not continue its aid. We have already, of course pledged our support for the current year.

Mr. GREEN: I do not know what the total amount provided during this fiscal year will be. That has not yet been settled. Last year it was \$3½ million.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That does not include the Palestine refugees?

Mr. ROBINSON: It is just for them.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, it is approaching 4 o'clock. I want to thank this committee for the attention they've given.

I probably should say there may be a little regret on my part that I left the impression with you that we should deal with the disarmament question. That continued over from yesterday's meeting, and we did not want to close it off. I'm afraid, however, that perhaps I left the impression you were not to ask any other questions. The minister was quite prepared to answer any questions on the statement he had made earlier.

We will meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock. I believe the notices are on your desks now.

The meeting stands adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we now have a quorum. We also have the minister with us.

Mr. LENNARD: We have had a quorum for some time.

The CHAIRMAN: The minister has indicated that the questions may range all over his statement in the house, and his statement to us on Friday of last week.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order: while I have not yet had an opportunity to look at the transcript, I understand that the impression is left by something I said yesterday to the effect that I thought that some of the work being done by officers of the department was unimportant. I did not mean to say any such thing. What I thought I said was that the work of the department in the field of disarmament was, I thought, more important than some of the other things that were being done in the department. I would just like—I am trying now to say what I intended to say yesterday.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I think in fairness to Mr. Stinson, I should say this.

(*Off the record*)

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed. Are there any questions?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Might I ask Mr. Green some questions about Africa. I do not know if they arise out of his statement in the house, but if he decides it, we can deal with them.

In his speech the other day, on the 26th, the minister said that some of the French speaking countries were putting out feelers with regard to the establishment of diplomatic missions in Ottawa. On page 4024 of *Hansard* for April 26, 1961 he is quoted as saying:

We are very interested in establishing one or two missions in certain of these French-speaking countries in Africa.

I wonder if I might ask which countries have approached Canada in that regard?

Hon. HOWARD C. GREEN (*Secretary of State for External Affairs*): There have been informal approaches, for example, from Senegal and from Malagasy.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is it the intention of the government to establish embassies or missions, for instance in the Ivory Coast and in Senegal?

Mr. GREEN: We had Mr. Pierre Dupuy, our ambassador to France, visit all these French-speaking countries in November and December last year, following which he submitted a very helpful report. I am hoping we can get authority to open at least one embassy. I am not sure in which country that would be. Possibly it would be the Ivory Coast. But if we were able to open one, we would then accredit that ambassador to several other neighbouring countries. This is a problem largely of expense.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes. I was wondering if Senegal was one of those countries for which Mr. Williams, our high commissioner in Ghana attended the celebrations there recently, at Dakar. Do I understand that is not one of the countries?

Mr. ROBERTSON: He was there as a special ambassador for the celebration of their independence. He was not accredited to them.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There is no intention to establish one in Senegal?



Mr. GREEN: Senegal is at the outer edge of the group. It might be more beneficial to establish a mission in a more central country, but no definite decision has been made as yet about that point.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Could the minister say whether it is intended to open a commissioner's office having regard to the forthcoming independence of Tanganyika in December of this year?

Mr. GREEN: That is also under consideration. In the case of Nigeria, we sent out Mr. Carter as commissioner before Nigeria obtained its independence, and he automatically became the high commissioner on independence day.

We may do the same thing with Tanganyika, and this might help us with regard to Malagasy, which is quite near Tanganyika.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Has any consideration been given to the opening of a commissioner's office in Salisbury, the federation of Rhodesia, or Nyasaland?

Mr. GREEN: There is a trade commissioner in Salisbury, but we have no plans for sending in a commissioner until some more definite move is made in regard to independence.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have we any intention of opening resident offices in Sierra Leone and in Tunisia?

Mr. GREEN: In Sierra Leone we are accrediting our high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr. Carter. We have accredited him as of April 27.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No one is in Freetown or in Tunisia—no resident officer?

Mr. GREEN: No. Mr. Carter will continue to reside in Lagos and he will visit Sierra Leone several times a year. With regard to Tunisia we have accredited our ambassador to Switzerland, Mr. Feaver and he will be visiting Tunisia several times a year. We regard Tunisia as very important because it has done solid work in the United Nations and it has a very close contact with all of the other French speaking African states and co-sponsored their applications for membership in the United Nations.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What would be the status of our ambassador in South Africa after May 31 of this year? Will he have the rank of ambassador?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I have some questions with regard to our educational assistance program to French speaking Africa. Is this French program confined to the French speaking states south of the Sahara?

Mr. GREEN: No. It is intended to apply to all the French speaking states.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The Prime Minister suggested it was to apply to Tunisia.

Mr. GREEN: Yes. Here again, Tunisia is very important. They are planning to train quite a few students from the French speaking African countries which are further south at the university of Tunisia.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Then, if this program is to extend to North Africa, will, for instance, Morocco and other non-French speaking states qualify?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What about Libya, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia and the other non-French speaking states?

Mr. GREEN: It does not cover Libya or the United Arab Republic. It is designed for the French speaking countries.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Would it cover Ethiopia and Somaliland?

Mr. GREEN: No.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): None of the non-French speaking states.

Mr. GREEN: That is right. They might get aid under a United Nations plan.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Are we giving any consideration to capital assistance programs for Africa?

Mr. GREEN: Well, there is the commonwealth aid program for Africa, under which we are providing \$10.5 million over a period of three years.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is that for programs that involve capital assistance as well?

Mr. GREEN: In commonwealth countries, yes. Capital aid and capital projects would be included in the coverage. Mind you, we also contribute to the United Nations special fund.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I understand that, for instance, in the case of Uganda there was some \$60,000 available that has not been used up. Perhaps that is the total amount, but could it be tabled for use by way of capital assistance or is it confined to technical assistance, bursaries and the like?

Mr. GREEN: I have no details of an allotment of that kind to Uganda. There may have been some specific program but I have not got the details here. You could get that information from Mr. Moran.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): May I ask if South Africa will be eligible for Canadian awards under the commonwealth scholarships plan after May, 1961?

Mr. GREEN: I do not know.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): It has not been decided?

Mr. GREEN: The implications in the change of the status of South Africa, in so far as it might affect the commonwealth scholarships, have not been considered.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Mboya of Ghana told the Canadian people over the radio, when he was here in the middle of April, that he would ask for assistance in organizing and financing an airlift for African students to Canada in the fall of 1961. Was there such a formal request and, if so, was there any decision with regard to it?

Mr. GREEN: Apparently there has been no formal request.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There has been no formal request?

Mr. GREEN: I did have a letter from Mr. Mboya in the last week, thanking me for conferring with him here, and in it he mentioned the desirability of helping the African students federation.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have we any plans similar to the leader grants program in the United States, for visits of African leaders to Canada?

Mr. GREEN: Only under the general hospitality vote of the department.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Could the minister tell us why the course on public administration for African, Asian and, I think, West Indian students in Carleton university is to be discontinued?

Mr. GREEN: This is a United Nations training program and I would hope that it is not being discontinued. This is the first I have heard of that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I think that is the case, that it is to be discontinued.

Mr. GREEN: Carleton university has been doing excellent work with those students.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): My information is that it was to be discontinued. Perhaps, however, there is some misunderstanding in that regard and the minister could correct that at some later date.

Mr. GREEN: We shall certainly check that. They bring civil servants under that plan to Carleton, and quite a few have trained there.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is it the intention of the Prime Minister to accept Prime Minister Nkrumah's invitation to visit Ghana?

Mr. GREEN: You will have to ask the Prime Minister that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is it the intention of the minister to visit Ghana?

Mr. GREEN: At the present moment it is very hard for me to get away from Ottawa. I was supposed to visit Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone last fall but, in view of all the fireworks at the United Nations, I had to cancel that trip.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): You would not want to take the members of the external affairs committee along with you to those meetings?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You would want to take them all.

The CHAIRMAN: As a bodyguard.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): And leave them there.

Mr. McCLEAVE: May I ask what is the principal objection or obstacle which has to be overcome in our joining the organization of American states? Perhaps part of that objection is to be found in general public opinion in parts of Canada.

Mr. GREEN: Yes, and I have already told the external affairs committee that we are giving Canadians an opportunity to think over this question. It would be a big step in Canadian foreign policy and quite a lot of interest has been taken in it. As you know, there are strong arguments both ways. Some of the Press are on one side and some are on the other. In my judgment, it is wise to let the Canadian people give a little further thought to the whole question.

Miss AITKEN: I want to change the subject. Could the minister bring us right up to date on the recognition of China in the United Nations problem? I just want to say that Mr. Philip Noel-Baker was here last week and spoke on the part of China. Then, when he was pinned down about Formosa his idea was that a plebiscite should be taken there, letting the people in Formosa decide whether they want to come into the United Nations.

Mr. GREEN: The question of the admission of Communist China to the United Nations has been dealt with on a motion that the subject be not discussed during the whole of the current session. Mind you, in discussing that motion there is quite a wide review of the arguments for and against accepting Red China into the United Nations. What the position would be this fall, I am not able to say at the moment. This is one of the most important questions under consideration in the department and possibly developments in world affairs in the intervening period will have quite an effect on the final stand taken by Canada.

As for Formosa, as we know, we frequently overlook the fact that the Formosan people are entitled to decide what they want to do. I do not think very many of them want to be taken over by Red China, but that particular question will have to be given further consideration. There has not been very much discussion about it in the United Nations. Red China, of course, takes a very firm stand that she will not accept recognition and, I think, would not accept membership in the United Nations unless her right to take over Formosa was admitted.

Mr. VIVIAN: May I ask the minister to refer back to his answer to Mr. McCleave's question? Would it be possible to have some specific, factual information regarding membership in O.A.S. and the obligations that go with that membership, laid on the record?



Mr. GREEN: Perhaps we could have a copy of the treaties included in the record, if that would be of any help.

The CHAIRMAN: Does that meet with the approval of the committee?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What was that proposal? I am afraid I must apologize.

Mr. GREEN: That we would include a copy of the treaties setting up the O.A.S.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I know that Mr. Smith wants to ask some questions arising out of my questions, and then I should like to ask some questions on O.A.S.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): May I ask for a return of information which, I think, is not contained in the report of the Department of External Affairs? If it is not convenient now, perhaps it could be tabled at a later meeting. I should like if we could get the total number of staff members in the department and relate that to the increase in the number of posts which Canada has entered into in the past year. From the figures I have, I am a little concerned that the staff has not been increasing proportionately to the responsibilities which we are assuming in the number of our posts abroad. If I am wrong in that contention perhaps the speakers would show it up.

Mr. GREEN: We have diplomatic relations with 16 countries in which cases the ambassadors would be resident in another country, and in recent months we have used that system quite extensively. I have a great problem in getting money for new missions. They cost, perhaps, \$100,000 a year, in addition to capital expenses, and therefore it is not always easy to get the funds.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I appreciate that.

Mr. GREEN: This system of double accreditation means that our ambassadors have to work very hard, whether that is a good thing or a bad thing is a question of opinion.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I appreciate that situation also, but what concerns me is how we must relate it to the staff in Ottawa in the External Affairs Department. Those of us who have worked with them realize they are of excellent quality. Do you think you could do a little better, in terms of personnel, to cover the responsibilities you have assumed? You have a number of people attending the sessions of the assembly and a number of people attending other international meetings. You also have to fill a number of posts where there is no question of accrediting presently constituted ambassadors. Therefore, are you in a position where you are a bit concerned that the current staff should be supplemented, and supplemented at a very early date.

Mr. GREEN: I do not think it is that bad. I suppose any minister would like to get a larger staff, but there is always the difficulty I mentioned of finance.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You are not concerned. That is the answer.

Mr. GREEN: I am always concerned but I should not like the impression to go abroad that we are not efficient because we do not have enough personnel.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I was not suggesting that.

Mr. GREEN: But some people might take that implication from it.

Mr. VIVIAN: Do you want a job, Art?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): No, I have a job in the United Nations.

Mr. GREEN: We have about 300 applying each year and we take in from 15 to 25. The standard of examinations is very high and here again, of course, there is a regular personnel provision made by the treasury board and, in

order to get extra numbers we have to convince the treasury board. As Mr. Martin knows, that is not always easy. I think that, with so many new nations coming into existence and with the necessity for Canada to have contacts with most of those new nations, if we are to do the job that this country can do in external affairs, we must be prepared to extend the department and keep its efficiency very high.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That is the answer I had hoped to get at the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stinson wishes to make some remarks and next in line is Mr. Martin.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister could say whether or not the department is considering giving additional credits or additional remuneration to foreign service officers who join the service with a masters degree or a doctor of philosophy degree, to the end that more people entering the service will have higher academic qualifications.

Mr. GREEN: You mean a Ph.D should get a higher salary than an M.A.?

Mr. STINSON: I think an argument can be made for that viewpoint.

Mr. GREEN: I am not so sure. Sometimes a good prize fighter might do as well as a Ph.D.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have you any prize fighters in mind?

Mr. GREEN: Apparently this is all taken into account in the ratings on the examinations. The applicant with a wider training would probably get the preference, but there is no difference in salary.

Mr. STINSON: Does the minister not think that some very good people, with very high academic qualifications, are being lost to the department because of this?

Mr. GREEN: I do not know. We have no shortage of applicants.

Mr. STINSON: I wonder could the minister say how many of the applicants in recent examinations had their masters degree or higher academic qualifications?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I could not give you the statistics.

Mr. STINSON: Could you give me a rough idea?

Mr. ROBERTSON: We normally expect some graduate work. The minimum qualification is a B.A. but I should think that out of 15 or 20 people taken in each year there will not be more than 2 or 3 who would come in straight from the completion of their undergraduate work. The remainder would have had some further graduate work in Canada or abroad, often leading to an advanced degree. Most have their M.A., and there are quite a number coming in with a doctorate, which we would rather build into our expectations of candidates. However, I must say that we do have to compete for that type of candidate.

Mr. GREEN: We are getting competition from the universities, now that they have raised their salaries; also, we get competition from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a supplementary question, Mr. McGee?

Mr. MCGEE: Yes, I have a supplementary question.

In speaking of these higher degrees, I understand that no one is recruited under age thirty.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think 31 is the cut-off age.

Mr. MCGEE: Is there any danger that that age limit might preclude someone who has been embarking on an extensive program of study and would not complete it until after he reached the age of 31 years? Are you concerned about the possibility of losing people of that nature?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, you probably do, from time to time, lose a pretty well-qualified candidate. However, that is a consequence of having any age limit, and the policy of recruiting people between a fairly narrow age band is, I think, a good one. Actually, our age limit is a good deal higher than the requirements for initial entrance into the British or American foreign service. The British foreign service takes them from 23 to 27, and the American foreign service takes them at an age younger than that. It would be very difficult for us to make exceptions. However, we have accepted applicants who passed the examinations, and they have been given an interim leave of absence to complete their academic work. The department has been fairly flexible in that respect.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Do you think that a student from the University of British Columbia would be given a preference?

Mr. GREEN: Quite a few of them are successful, although not as many as I would like to see.

Mr. STINSON: Since we still are dealing with this staff question, to what extent does the department contemplate giving the foreign service officers opportunities to spend a year or two in further graduate work, say after the completion of five or ten years in the service? I ask this question because I know that much attention is paid to the training of officers while in diplomatic posts abroad, and here in Ottawa. I think that a return to the university environment and full-time study in a speciality would be an advantage, in some cases.

Mr. GREEN: Where it is possible, and taking into consideration the work in the department, educational leave is given up to a period of one year. For instance, at the present time, the former head of our Far Eastern division, Mr. Collins, is taking a course at Harvard University. Then, in addition, we can send foreign service officers to the Imperial Defence College in London and to the National Defence College at Kingston. This provides very useful training. In addition to that, there are certain specialized language courses.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Martin?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): My question does not concern staff, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions in regard to staff?

Mr. MCGEE: Reverting to this question of age limit, I have heard it said that there is a certain cloister attitude in the department, and it is alleged that this is partly due to the fact that people are brought in at an early age, and brought up through the department. I have heard it argued that the staff, in general, might lose some of its broad perspective, due to the fact that they are bringing into the service some persons who are experienced not just in the university community, but in business life,—business life abroad, and that sort of thing. I am wondering if this has not caused some consideration to be given to making exceptions in connection with this age bracket. Are there, in fact, any exceptions to this?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, some three or four years ago the department did establish a special competition under the civil service commission for candidates who might come in—I think it concerned F.S.O. grades 5 and 6, and some grade 3. You had the ordinary age limit lifted in that case. I think we recruited six or seven people with varied and special experience, some with experience in various international agencies, and some with business experience in professional life. I think we obtained some useful recruits in that program. It is not an easy problem to absorb people at that stage into a fully rotational and integrated service.



Mr. McGEE: Would you get around that by having the person you have your eye on come into the government service and then be transferred from a department there to your department, or does the barrier of 31 apply to transfers into the department, as well?

Mr. ROBERTSON: It would not apply to transfers.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Herridge?

Mr. HERRIDGE: Yes, on the same subject. Reference was made to this cloistered atmosphere. I might say that I received a letter from Europe not long ago, which made reference to the fact that some of our staff were being sent to a school in Europe for the promotion of satisfactory intercourse between diplomats. Could the Secretary of State explain that?

Mr. GREEN: This is a conference on diplomatic immunities; it has nothing to do with training people to be diplomats.

Mr. HERRIDGE: What is the curriculum?

Mr. GREEN: To work out universal rules as to the privileges and immunities of people in the diplomatic service.

Mr. HERRIDGE: How many did we send there; also, what was expended on it?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Unless there is some misunderstanding, the minister is referring to a United Nations diplomatic conference held in Vienna last month, to regulate an international code, defining the status of diplomats.

Mr. GREEN: It concerns the question of property rights, the rights to protection in the country to which they are accredited, and all that type of thing.

Mr. McGEE: Could we have an estimate as to what would be the average annual deficit incurred by an ambassador appointed abroad? I ask this question because it is common knowledge in most of the major countries of the world, that one has to be able to afford to be an ambassador, and I am wondering if you could give a rough estimate as to how much more above his salary and allowances it costs an individual to occupy that position?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary question, and I asked the same question yesterday. I asked if it was conceivably possible to have the department officials who are concerned with this particular field appear before us. The under-secretary has stated that there is now, and continuously has been, a study made of the allowances of the foreign service officers. I think that it might be useful if we could examine the method by which he assesses or grades the various areas in the world in which they serve in relation to their salary and, of course, their expenses. I am sure this would satisfy Mr. McGee, and it would answer my earlier request.

Mr. GREEN: I would be glad to have one of the officers explain that situation. However, I would not like anyone to get the idea that these ambassadors are operating on a deficit basis.

Mr. McGEE: I might say that I have based my question on information which I have gathered from a number of articles written on this subject in the United States and Canada and, particularly in view of the recent and new appointments in the American administration.

Mr. GREEN: The Americans may operate at a deficit, but we are not supposed to be doing that.

The CHAIRMAN: Although I probably should not interrupt the proceedings of the committee, I am of the opinion that the type of questions which now are being asked do not relate actually to policy and that they could be answered under some of the items of the department's estimates.

The minister is only with us for three days, and then he will be away until the 25th. I would hope that we could pretty well complete our questions to him in so far as it concerns policy. I think we should devote more thought to the over-all policy than these fine details.

Have you a question, Mr. Crestohl?

Mr. CRESTOHL: In connection with the question of policy, there was talk some time ago of possibly creating in Canada, in conjunction with the universities, a school or faculty which would train foreign diplomats. Has there been any progress made in recent years in that regard?

Mr. GREEN: No, Mr. Crestohl. The thinking of the department is that the applicants for positions in the foreign service are wiser to take general training at a university.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Subject, of course, to the examinations which are held from time to time.

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. CRESTOHL: I think the conversation was that some years ago there was a school in France which specialized in training people for the diplomatic service, and whether we were in any way availing ourselves of such courses, or have given some encouragement to creating such at one or two of the leading Canadian universities, which could be helpful in that regard.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Crestohl, we have not felt that that was necessary in Canada. From my limited experience in the department, I would think that it is of some value to a young man to have broad training. As one of the members of the committee suggested, we do not want to get the department officials cloistered. I think a broad preliminary training is very beneficial. After all, they are not a class apart, having to do business with members of parliament, and all sorts of other queer people. I think the broad training is better.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Could the minister inform the committee whether or not there is such a course of training in other countries, such as in France?

Mr. GREEN: There is in France. However, may I say that I do not think that any other foreign service is better than the Canadian.

The CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Martin has been waiting patiently to ask something in connection with China.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): My questions did not concern this phase of it, unless you want to come back to China.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Chairman, I have one final question, if I might put it, on the question of training. If I might respectfully say so, it seems to me that the department might give consideration to training our foreign service officers to a greater extent in specialties. I am wondering if the department is considering studying the matter of keeping a large number of our foreign service officers in one field throughout their career in the service of the department. In the past, I think there has been a tendency to move the foreign service officer around to various assignments throughout his career, and in this way a man could serve in five or six different posts during that time. Is the department considering the possible advantages of training people in specialized work to the end that they will spend most of their careers in one field of the department's activity at home and abroad?

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Stinson, this is a question which I have been arguing with the department ever since I became a minister. For example, we have an officer who speaks Spanish, and that is very good in the case of Latin America; then we send him to Vietnam, or some other place. The reply given to me was that it is much better to give them all-round training, and I really think that is correct. It is better to build your officers up so that they have training

in various fields, rather than putting them into different compartments, and not letting the man from Latin America go to Europe, or the man from Europe go to Africa, and so on. I think the department is correct in trying to train these officers as all-round men.

Mr. STINSON: Is not the criterion the service they are to give to the nations of the world rather than the training they receive in a broad way during the course of their service?

Mr. GREEN: Well, that is a debatable point, and one cannot lay down any hard and fast rule. However, the present system is getting very good results. I meant it when I said that I thought we had as good a foreign service as any country.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): It is equally true that the experience that they may gain in the Middle East could be put to effective use in other parts of the world. The world nowadays is so small and, with all its complexities, the all-round experience they have is of advantage to them.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Martin?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I did not, Mr. Chairman, but Mr. Stinson's remarks do prompt a question. I am wondering if, in some division of the department—for instance, in the legal division—there has not been a mistake in too much mobility, particularly in the head of that department over the years. The heads of that department have all been very able men, but, for instance, Mr. John Reid was the head of the legal division for a long period, and, according to my recollection, that was his main function. He acquired a specialization and a knowledge there which made him extremely eminent in that field, so much so that he was accepted by other member states for membership on the International Court of Justice. However, after Mr. Reid, we seemed to have had a whole series of very able men. They were never kept in that position long enough to establish the kind of specialization which is necessary and, in view of this, I am wondering if the minister has any views in that regard.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think the argument for continuity is perhaps the strongest one, and particularly, perhaps, in the legal division. To correct the record, we have had only two legal advisors over the last dozen years since Mr. Reid was elected to the Court.

Mr. MARTIN: Mr. Wershof and Mr. Cadieux both became eminent, but before that there was Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. ROBERTSON: He was acting legal adviser. Mr. Wershof was legal adviser for five or six years, perhaps seven.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Then he was transferred to a diplomatic post.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Cadieux has been promoted. He is now deputy under-secretary.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I would not talk about them because they are all first rate men, but it seems to me that in the legal division there is a special reason for continuity of service, and I think in most of the foreign offices the legal division head is generally a man who specializes in that field almost throughout his whole diplomatic career.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think we have in our legal division, which is particularly vulnerable to the hazards of rotation, two non-rotational legal officers who expect to be permanently stationed and to work with the division in Ottawa. We recognize the importance of having a balance without separating the legal division administratively from the service as a whole.



Mr. McGEE: Do you not think that Mr. Martin's indispensable man theory was dispelled in 1957?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. McGee is talking now about secondary things.

Mr. NESBITT: In practice does it not work out that people in the department receive a rather broad general training and when people have certain specialized knowledge and information on a sort of ad hoc basis, that special knowledge they have is used, in fact, in the department.

Mr. HELLYER: I wonder if the department has at any time engaged the services of negro Canadians for service in new African countries, or if it contemplates such action? I think there is quite a strong feeling in the negro community in Canada that often white men do not think the same way as some of the coloured people, and perhaps we could do ourselves and the world at large a considerable service by giving some of these people from our country an opportunity to serve abroad and act as emissaries and ambassadors in the large sense, and this would bring very beneficial results.

Mr. GREEN: We have had no such applicants for service in the department. Last year I suggested to Mr. Williams, who is the head of an organization in Toronto, that he should try to get some young men to apply, but as yet there have been no applications. I agree that they could do very good work and be very helpful to the department.

Mr. HELLYER: You mentioned Mr. William's name. I understand that he, himself, for instance, would almost give his right arm to have an opportunity to serve the department in virtually any capacity.

Mr. GREEN: He would have to qualify, as any other person would. We would not want to let down the qualifications.

Mr. HELLYER: When you say "let down the qualifications", do you think that sometimes in cases of semi-qualification it is possible to take all the factors into consideration? For example, in this case, do you not think there would be sufficient positive factors involved in obtaining the services of people who might not have the same academic qualifications as other foreign service officers but sufficient positive factors to compensate in some respects for the lack of formal training?

Mr. GREEN: No. All those factors are taken into consideration when applications are received, but I do not think it would be wise to set two standards.

Mr. VIVIAN: There have been some questions asked about training programs, and I would like to ask a question, which could be answered now or later, as to what provisions there are in the department for foreign service officers coming back from abroad to refresh themselves on the Canadian scene outside Ottawa?

Mr. GREEN: They have a regular practice in the department of bringing back officers so that they may serve in Ottawa for a period.

Mr. VIVIAN: I mean outside Ottawa.

Mr. GREEN: We do not have posts outside Ottawa.

Mr. VIVIAN: I mean places where they could learn something about Canada.

Mr. GREEN: When these officers come back, in normal cases they would stay here for a matter of two years, so they have a good opportunity to become acquainted again with Canada.

Mr. VIVIAN: There is nothing specifically laid down outside Ottawa?

Mr. GREEN: No, there is nothing we could do outside Ottawa, unless they were to travel all over the country.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There are two areas in which I would like to ask questions. One point was raised by Miss Aitken with regard to Canada's relationship to the Chinese People's Republic. I gather from what the minister said a few moments ago that the government is giving some active consideration to this problem, and that we may be moving in a direction considerably advanced from that taken by the government through the Prime Minister two years ago, when he said that Canadian acceptance of communist China in the United Nations would depend upon the expiation by her of her acts which were contrary to the charter of the United Nations. Do I understand now that we have changed our position and that we are giving consideration on altogether other grounds?

Mr. GREEN: The Prime Minister's position has been a great deal broader than that. That may have been one of the positions of which he spoke, but his position and the position of the government has been much wider and much broader than that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Since that time?

Mr. GREEN: I think it was at that time, too. I think you are quoting just one part of his statement. These problems never stand still.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I appreciate that.

Mr. GREEN: These positions change from month to month and from year to year. As I say, at the present time this is one of the problems giving us the greatest concern.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): On the question of expiation, I am not aware of any circumstances changing that would warrant our taking the position that China has expiated, to use the context of the Prime Minister, for violations against the charter. The situation regarding that has not improved and the other considerations that the government has in mind are, in my judgment, more overwhelming in urging it at least to evolve in a different position?

Mr. GREEN: I would not agree to go into details like that, Mr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): May I approach the question differently? This morning, or rather last night, the Minister of Agriculture was asked on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation if the recent deal between Canada and China with regard to the purchase of wheat was a forerunner of recognition, and the Minister of Agriculture said that that was a matter on which he would not want to comment, that that question should be addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs or to the Prime Minister.

While I was not one of the interrogators on the C.B.C., I take advantage of this opportunity to ask the Secretary of State for External Affairs if he regards this very fortunate and happy deal for the Canadian wheat farmers and for Canada—as the Minister of Agriculture said so modestly—as the forerunner to recognition of China or to our consent to her joining the United Nations?

Mr. GREEN: I do not know whether that would be considered as expiation or not.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Do I take it that there is no connection between the commercial transaction and the political judgment?

Mr. GREEN: All the questions are inter-related. You cannot just divide them up and say one question is of importance and another is not, and so on. We are looking at the whole picture, and on the basis of that our decision will be made, but as yet I am not in any position to announce a decision.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): So that that transaction would be part of the material which would be borne in mind in the decision ultimately reached?

Mr. GREEN: It might be one of many different points.

Mr. HELLYER: All of the edges are a little fuzzy.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): We are all aware of certain published reports of the Chinese communist government which define a formula for subsequent admission to the United Nations, which is that they insist on taking over Formosa. I wonder if we have anything other than government reports, if there is anything other than the governmental statement of which you are aware.

Mr. GREEN: From time to time there have been statements of the foreign minister of Red China.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Stating that this is a condition of admission?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, there is no question that this is the stand they take.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have we had discussions with the United States recently with regard to the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations or in connection with the September 7 assembly?

Mr. GREEN: Not specifically. We discuss many issues with the United States and also with various other governments, but there has been no set conference on this particular question.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What is our position with regard to the proposal at the United Nations that there should be a discussion of the problem? In other words, what is our attitude towards the traditional American policy for a moratorium of the question?

Mr. GREEN: In my judgment there has been a discussion each year during the debate on the moratorium. I do not believe that there would be a very different type of discussion if the debate were on the actual issue of whether or not Red China should be admitted.

Mr. HELLYER: Do we take it from that that if a large number of nations chose to have it discussed in a manner different from the way it has been discussed before—the discussion on the moratorium—there would be no change?

Mr. GREEN: I think there would be more nations voting against the admission of Red China in a debate on that actual question of whether or not she should be admitted than have voted against putting a moratorium on the discussion.

Mr. HELLYER: Do I understand the minister to say the Canadian position is that we would not support any move to allow an open discussion as distinct from the discussion on continuing the moratorium?

Mr. NESBITT: The discussion goes on, anyway.

Mr. GREEN: The whole problem is under discussion.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What is our position now, in view of the fact that you have said the moratorium did not preclude discussion? Our position now, at any rate, would be that we would be in favour of a discussion of this matter?

Mr. GREEN: I did not say that at all. You are putting words into my mouth. You are trying to make me agree with the Liberal policy adopted at your convention here in January, and quite frankly I do not think it is very much different from the policy you had before your convention, although it might look a little improved.

Mr. HELLYER: Is it much different from the government policy?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I am inclined to think that the minister will agree that on this subject one would not want to introduce such mundane matters as party politics. It is too important a matter for that. Do I take it that the minister's position now is that there is no decision as to what Canada's attitude



is on the matter of the moratorium, and that the position of the Canadian government at the moment is against the admission of China into the United Nations?

Mr. GREEN: I have told you the position several times, Mr. Martin. The position is that we are considering this whole problem and are not yet in a position to announce our decision.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That is clearcut. I just wanted to make sure. You cannot say that I have not done my best.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we pass to some other subject?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not know that we have disposed of this.

Mr. GREEN: We have just disposed of you.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Disposition of me will not settle the problem.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I suppose it is fair to use the words addressed to the member for Essex East—"the government is considering this question in the light of all the circumstances".

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In accordance with the government's traditional attitude, the government will receive, and also the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the strongest support, because of the attitude taken by the Liberal party. I always accuse myself of being the government's strongest supporter on foreign policy, and I can only conclude that he is thinking of something or that something has already been offered.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): It sounds like envy to me.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): It is partly envy.

Could I ask the minister another question on another subject? On the question of the organization of American states, the membership of Canada with regard to that organization, the minister has told someone earlier in our proceedings—I forget who it is—that he was personally of the view that we should give sympathetic consideration to participation in the organization of American states.

Mr. GREEN: I did not say that at all. I said that I was still of the view that the Canadian people should be given some time to consider what the best policy for our country would be.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That being the case, does the minister revoke the position he took last year when he said he thought we should take a step forward to join the O.A.S.?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think you can find that statement.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Perhaps you will look it up? While I am looking it up, the minister said in 1943, speaking as a private member of the house—and I do not quarrel with the position he took then nor with what I think was the position he took last year—I have it here. I am more efficient than I realized—first of all, in 1943 the members of the Department of External Affairs did advocate joining the Pan-American union, and I mentioned that in my statement the other day in the house. Last summer the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, speaking in the house on July 15, as reported on page 6375 of *Hansard* said:

—it might be that the time has now come for Canada to join this western hemisphere organization.

Mr. GREEN: What were the first three words?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I think it would be a step forward. Is that the position of the minister now? I am sincere when I say that—I am not trying to embarrass you. I am trying to understand what the real position now is. A minister can have private views and he might find it difficult to circumvent

men like the Minister of Finance, and consequently what becomes the private view is to take the second place. But really it is difficult to understand the government's position on this. The Prime Minister went to Mexico, and great expectations were created in the minds of the Mexican people on the occasion of that friendly visit. The Secretary of State for External Affairs peregrinated into South America with great success, and also gave the impression there that Canada was giving sympathetic consideration to this problem. And then the minister said last year—and I will repeat it—that he thought it would be a step forward if we were to join this organization. Now the minister takes the position that this is a matter on which the Canadian people must be allowed to express their view. How long does the minister think that the Canadian people must have to give an expression of their view before the government will make up its mind on this important matter?

Mr. GREEN: It is quite a change for them to be given an opportunity. They did not have it for 22 years.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Assuming that is the case—of course I would not agree with it—would the minister mind saying how long he thinks it would take, because usually in matters of foreign policy the government takes a firm position and it takes its chances in parliament—although I admit the chances this government is taking in parliament are not very great, because of its great and overwhelming present support—but how long does the government have to wait before public opinion will give an indication of its intention or desire?

Mr. GREEN: I became very interested in this question when I attended the United Nations in the fall of 1959. I decided at that time that we could be on far more friendly terms with Latin American countries and also that their friendship was of great value to us because, with so many new nations joining the United Nations, it is important that Canada should have all possible support; otherwise we cannot get our ideas accepted. It also seemed to me that here was one field in which the relations should be improved, and we have made quite a few moves to bring about that result, I think with considerable success. We now have diplomatic relations with all but two of the Latin American countries, and eventually we will have relations with them—these two are in Central America; and the visits have of course helped; they were designed to promote good relations.

In Washington we have one of our officers whose main job is to keep in touch with the Latin American embassies and to advise us of Latin American views. We are planning to put a more senior officer on that particular work in Washington, possibly one of the men who is now a Canadian ambassador in Latin America. In the United Nations we are now working very closely with these Latin American countries. Naturally the question of whether or not Canada should join the western hemisphere organization is an important factor in this whole situation, but in my judgment the Canadian people have simply not paid much attention to that question down through the years. At one time we would not have been welcome in the organization.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): During the war.

Mr. GREEN: Now everyone would like us to join it; the Latin American countries, the United States and the United Kingdom would like to see us join. The whole world picture has changed a great deal. But it is not a problem which you can decide in a hurry. I think it merits consideration by the members of parliament and by the Canadian people. There are, as you know, some papers, for example, that are very strongly opposed to it; others are very strongly in favour of it, and sufficient thought has not been given to the question to make it wise for the government to decide.

I am not yet in a position to announce any policy. I am only one member of the cabinet—it would have to be a cabinet decision. In the meantime, I am

quite sure that we are making no mistake in trying to build up friendly relations with all the Latin American states. They have a great deal in common with us; they are very much interested in Canada and very friendly to us. This was a very good field in which to build good relations.

Mind you, we will do the same thing in every other area of the world where we think it is possible. It is for that reason, with the same approach, that we have had Mr. Asselin and the other parliamentary observers from Quebec province, regardless of party, making a special effort at the recent United Nations session to build up good relations with the French-speaking states of Africa. I think Canada has to get the friendship and support of as many countries as possible if she wants to exercise influence in world affairs.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I call the minister's attention, when he is talking about public opinion being a necessary condition as a precedent to the formulation of government policy, to the fact that he might note with interest the attitude taken by the Leader of the Opposition the other day expressed in a statement that the time will come when Canada should give sympathetic consideration to joining the organization of American states. I suggest to the minister that this attitude that we have to wait for greater expression of opinion is a new departure in the formulation of foreign policy and one that, under the circumstances, could be regarded as dilatory and dangerous because, for instance, we did not wait for a plebiscite on NATO or as to whether or not we should join SEATO. It seems to me that those are decisions a government has to take in accordance with its appreciation of all the facts, all of them not being open to the public. However, the minister has taken his position.

Mr. GREEN: I did not say anything about a plebiscite. You will know, Mr. Martin, that all the prime ministers of Canada—certainly Mr. Mackenzie King was no exception—have waited sometimes for a very long time before making a decision on policy. I doubt that speed can be expected or should be expected on issues of this kind.

Mr. HELLYER: Can the minister say how he proposes that the consensus of the Canadian public will be taken? He has rejected the possibility of plebiscite or referendum? Does he propose that it be done by canvassing newspaper editorials, talking Gallup polls or just by listening to the grass?

Mr. GREEN: This will not be a case of "conscription if necessary but not necessarily conscription".

Mr. HELLYER: But something rather close to it in a different context.

Mr. MACQUARRIE: I was going to preface my question by saying that I think it is clear that under the minister's leadership we have developed closer and better relations with Latin America than ever before; but I was wondering if he has sensed in his statement in the last session any expression of Canadian opinion which would lead him to believe that our populace is more kind to this move? The Gallup poll taken a decade ago indicated 80 per cent of the people of Canada did not know what the Pan American union was. In the light of the events in the Caribbean, the people are more familiar with what it is. I wonder if he sees a greater awareness of the area and any deepening of feeling among Canadian people that closer relationship with this hemispheric organization would be in the Canadian interests? I am sure his speech last year must have stimulated interest among Canadian people. I encountered it in various parts of Canada, especially among university groups.

Mr. GREEN: I believe there is a much greater awareness of the problem now, and that has been increased by the troubles in Cuba. The trouble in Cuba, in so far as they affect the question of Canada joining the organization of American states, has had a bearing on it. Some people say it proves that we should not join the OAS, that we should have nothing to do with it; others



say it proves that we should get in and help straighten things out. I think it has been quite a complicating factor in this whole question.

Mr. MACQUARRIE: At least people are more aware of the OAS, and that is a first step.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I do not think Mr. Macquarrie, with his love for historic objectivity, would want to leave on the record unchallenged the statement he made that Latin American relations now are better than they were before. There is no advantage in this. The relations between Canada and Latin America have always been most harmonious, and that is the way a historian of Mr. Macquarrie's eminence would want to stay on the record.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Macquarrie is quite right. The relations between Canada and Latin America are certainly much closer now than they were two years ago. For example, a foreign minister had never visited any Latin American country officially, except Brazil, until I went to Latin American a year ago this month. The whole relationship is much closer, as is apparent to anyone who has been at the United Nations during the last session. You need only ask the Latin American ambassadors here in Ottawa.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That is not the way Mr. Smith reports to me.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would like to know which Mr. Smith he is referring to, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACQUARRIE: I just want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I base my observation on the most sound and completely objective criteria, the sentiments expressed by the Latin Americans I meet.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Doctor BellaUndy told me that the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was a very fine man.

Mr. GREEN: So is Doctor BellaUndy.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You have very few reservations personally, I gather, about joining O.A.S.?

Mr. GREEN: I think I have fewer reservations than some other Canadians.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Would it be correct to say that the minister, on one occasion, said that joining the organization of American states would be a step forward? Would it be correct to say you view that after the fashion that most of us would consider going to heaven is a step forward, but we are trying to delay it as much as possible?

Mr. NESBITT: No one is really sure where they are going. That is the point.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Will you give Mr. Herridge whatever he is after, forthwith?

Mr. GREEN: I do not know how Mr. Herridge's getting into heaven comes into this.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): He is a great protagonist. Whenever he rises in the house he looks as if he could. He glares at me all the time.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we now proceed to Iceland—or Ireland?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The other day in the house the minister announced the appointment of a Canadian mission, with embassy status, to Iraq. Would the minister care to say how he views the situation in the Middle East today, and the role that Canada is playing or can play in that sporadically difficult area?

Mr. GREEN: We have not established a mission in Iraq.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I mean our man in Beirut.

Mr. GREEN: We have accredited our ambassador in the Lebanon to Iraq. The situation in the middle east is always quite close to being very serious.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Would the minister mind speaking a little louder?

Mr. GREEN: The situation in the Middle East is always potentially very serious though, at the moment, the tension seems to have diminished somewhat. We have had very friendly discussions with Iraq and with Jordan; in fact, with all the countries in that area. You might be interested to know that Miss Margaret Meagher, our ambassador to Israel, is being accredited to Cyprus as the first Canadian high commissioner there.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Are we reciprocating? Are we accredited a Cyprian ambassador to Canada?

Mr. GREEN: Yes. I think that probably the permanent representative to the United Nations will be accredited.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Is Miss Meagher the only external affairs officer who is an ambassador and a high commissioner at the same time?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We now have missions in Lebanon, in the United Arab Republic and in Iraq.

Mr. GREEN: I was wrong in my last answer. The high commissioner in Malaya is also ambassador to Burma.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We now have three missions in Iraq, the United Arab Republic and the Lebanon.

Mr. GREEN: And in Iran, Turkey, Israel, and Cyprus.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Of course, Israel.

Mr. GREEN: And shortly in the Sudan. We are accrediting our ambassador in Cairo to Khartoum as well.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, several times since January has expressed the view that he is ready at any time, without any conditions, to sit down and discuss Israeli United Arab Republic relations. Does the minister feel there is anything Canada can do to bring such a meeting about, in accordance with the wishes of the Prime Minister of Israel, towards the alleviation of the problem between the two countries?

Mr. GREEN: We are continually doing everything we possibly can to get the difficulties in the Middle East settled. As you know, Canada has played a very active part there with troops in the United Nations emergency force and with representatives on the truce boundary commission. This is a very difficult problem.

Mr. HELLYER: Has there been any real progress made recently in respect to refugees?

Mr. GREEN: One very prominent feature has been the establishment of technical schools for the training of the young people in the refugee camps. That has been done under the high commissioner for refugees. He took the money which we donated and used it for the construction of two schools of that kind, and that sort of movement is about the most hopeful change that has taken place.

Mr. HELLYER: What do they do after they get the technical training?

Mr. GREEN: They have been getting employment in the countries in which they are refugees.

Mr. HELLYER: Then there are opportunities for them to leave the camps?

Mr. GREEN: Yes. The problem is not with the trained people, it is with the untrained.

Mr. HERRIDGE: What are their numbers now, approximately?

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Smith was on that committee at the United Nations.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The number is slightly over one million, and Doctor Davidson's report to us said the countries were well able to absorb any of the trainees coming out of these schools, and would be able to do so for some time.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Have there been any overt acts on the part of Canada and Canadian diplomats to implement the suggestion that was made by Mr. Martin a few moments ago?

Mr. GREEN: I do not think "overt acts" is an apt description of what Canada could do.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Have any steps been taken, apart from academic discussions?

Mr. GREEN: In various negotiations and contacts we are doing the best we can to work out some agreement.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Without going into details, the minister is now saying that, consistent with the realization of that objective, we are taking whatever steps the Canadian government believes can safely be taken to bring about an understanding of that position?

Mr. GREEN: That is correct and, by the way, Mr. Smith has done an excellent job on the special political committee during the last session of the general assembly. That is the committee which deals with such matters.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Arnold Smith?

Mr. GREEN: No.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I know it is the Mr. Smith who is sitting beside me.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Arnold Smith has done excellent work as our ambassador in Cairo.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Talking about Mr. Arnold Smith, it seems to me that what Mr. Smith did towards the end of his period in Cairo is a practice that others could well follow. He went to Iraq, for instance, and I have often wondered why we do not call to the attention of our missions in particular areas the opportunities of getting to know more about adjoining countries, about an area as a whole.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Smith was given a watching brief in Iraq, but the other ambassadors travel as well in areas surrounding the countries to which they are sent.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In Asia, for instance, do our ambassadors go to any countries other than the countries to which they are accredited?

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Menzies goes from Malaya to Burma. Mr. Menzies, who is our high commissioner in Malaya, also goes to Cambodia and Vietnam.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): As high commissioner?

Mr. GREEN: No. We should also like to have representation of some kind in Thailand.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Where

Mr. GREEN: Thailand. But, as you well know, the main work of these ambassadors is in the countries to which they are accredited.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I heard what Mr. Robertson said but I think that, a man in Cairo could serve his immediate post better if he has a wide experience of some of the other countries, particularly Iraq and Jordan.

Mr. GREEN: That is correct.

Mr. HERRIDGE: On what basis are these appointments made? Is it a committee, or who decides where the various representatives will go?



Mr. GREEN: The department recommends where these men should go, and the appointments are subject to cabinet approval.

Mr. HERRIDGE: You say the department. That is a rather ambiguous term.

Mr. GREEN: The Department of External Affairs.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Without being personal, who in the department?

Mr. GREEN: In the first place it is the responsibility of the assistant under secretary in charge of administration, who is Mr. Gill. There are four assistant under secretaries and then, above those four, there is the deputy under secretary Mr. Cadieux, and then the under secretary, Mr. Robertson. Then it comes to the minister and I have to get clearance from the cabinet.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I wonder if I may turn to another area—our relations with our closest neighbour, the United States. We are often inclined to take this relationship for granted. We have set up two very excellent bodies—Canadian-United States relations and the parliamentary committee which is composed of members of parliament and members of the United States congress. Those of us who have served on that parliamentary committee get a very fast, but comprehensive, briefing prior to our discussions with our American colleagues. For my part I have felt there are times when we might have started our training or briefing a little earlier, in that many of the American congressmen are specialists in their particular fields. Now, while I insist our training is excellent over the period which it takes, I would hope it could start earlier so that, in their briefing the Canadian representatives could acquire a little broader knowledge of the variety of fields in government. If possible, I should like to see the agenda for these meetings advanced so that we could have more understanding of the topics which will come up for discussion.

Secondly, though I recognize the different constitutions of the two governments, I have often wondered could the results of these discussions be given more value. In the United States the reports of these discussions are tabled; sometimes they raise a great deal of discussion and later a summary is issued. Is there any way in which we can improve the efficiency of the parliamentary committee in so far as the Canadian side is concerned?

Mr. GREEN: The work of that committee comes under the Speakers. It does not come under the Department of External Affairs at all. We are very glad to help out, but we are not responsible for organizing these meetings. I might add that I was a little bit surprised to learn there was supposed to be another meeting this month.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In June.

Mr. GREEN: I was surprised at that, since you had the last meeting in February. I think there is such a thing as having these too frequently and too closely together. If you do not look out, you will spoil the whole idea because it is not supposed to be a committee for continuous consulting. I understood it was to meet every six months but, apparently, you are all going down to Washington again.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): And Florida.

Mr. GREEN: Florida?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We are going to see important military installations.

Mr. GREEN: I merely suggest that if these meetings are run too closely together they may finally lose their value.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): They have to be more important than just gabfests. The fields they cover are very broad and comprehensive.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Green has raised a question in which I was very interested. I am very surprised when this committee, which deals with external affairs and related problems, comes under the Speaker, and I wonder why it does not come under the Department of External Affairs. We have to depend a great deal on external affairs personnel at these meetings, and I agree with Mr. Green that they can be too frequent. I thought the meetings would be alternate, once a year in the United States and once a year in Canada, following that pattern. I think you can undo the benefit of the committee by too many meetings.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): There is Mr. Herridge again supporting Mr. Green. I want to explain that these are supposed to be meetings of congressional and parliamentary bodies and, while we would welcome the Secretary of State for External Affairs to our meetings, we do not want him to dominate them. We, as members of parliament, want an opportunity to confer with our opposite numbers in the United States. That is the reason why the Speaker of the house has the responsibility.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I think we can overdo it. A meeting in each country once a year might be sufficient.

Mr. HELLYER: I would agree.

Mr. GREEN: I have some suggestions from our ambassador in Washington that it might be overdone.

Mr. HELLYER: I think the other problem raised here has been left unanswered. I believe that in congress the Speaker has the major say as to who the delegates will be. Here the several parties make their selections, in conjunction with the Speaker. Often this is not done until late on, so that the space of time left provides only a crash program of training by Department of External Affairs personnel. If you could get the Speaker to get in touch with the leaders of the parties sooner and press them to make their nominations, then I think we could start these courses sooner. I think this is a good suggestion if it could be worked out.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The cabinet committee, representing as it does both the United States and the American governments, is an ad hoc committee. It does not meet on any set basis?

Mr. GREEN: There are two cabinet committees, one on defence and one on trade and economic matters. They meet about every six months.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Chairman, what is the intention with regard to future meetings with the minister? Are we going to meet to-morrow?

Mr. LENNARD: If you have too many, you will spoil it.

The CHAIRMAN: It was my understanding that the intention was that today would conclude our questions in so far as policy was concerned.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Chairman, I have two areas I would like to cover, and perhaps we could do this in a few minutes.

The minister is going to the 14 power conference, if that eventuates, in the middle of May; could he tell us precisely what that conference is going to deal with? Is it going to deal with the terms of armistice? Is it going to deal with the disposition of property, two-thirds of which now is seemingly under the control of the Pathet Lao? What is the conference's terms of reference? Why has Canada accepted membership at this conference? Is that because she is a member of the commission? In other words, could the minister give a picture of what the conference will seek to do?

Mr. GREEN: My understanding is that the conference will deal only with the question of Laos; it will not deal with Cambodia or Viet-Nam, in that its purpose is to make it possible to have a neutral government of that country, and remove the area from the cold war.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Would the conference deal with this kind of situation: Supposing, as a result of a cease-fire, the Pathet Lao and the other communist forces took the position that they are in control of a particular area of Laos, and that they do not propose to retreat from that and that they propose to perpetuate the division of the country, such as we have in Korea, and such as exists in Viet-Nam; would the conference seek to dispute that association by the communist powers?

Mr. GREEN: If I understand it, the purpose is to establish a neutral government for the whole of Laos; there is no suggestion that it would divide the country.

I do not know what will develop as the conference proceeds. Canada is only a member because she is on the international supervisory commission, and our interest in that conference will be very much the same as the interest of India.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Except that India was a member of the original conference.

Mr. ROBERTSON: No, I do not think so.

Mr. GREEN: I do not think so.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Krishna Menon was certainly there.

Has the minister had an opportunity of following through on the question that was asked in the house this morning about the view of the King of Laos as to the undesirability of the conference taking place?

Mr. GREEN: We have no further word.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What is the position with regard to the international supervisory commission now in Cambodia? It has no work to do, and if we thought it desirable to adjourn the work of the commission in Laos, sine die, are we continuing on in Cambodia?

Mr. GREEN: The Cambodian government did not want the commission to be de-activated whereas the opposite was the case in Laos. Mind you, it is just a skeleton. We have only one officer there.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Has there been any suggestion by President Diem or by anyone in North Viet-Nam, as to the condition in Viet-Nam? Has there been no suggestion of disbandment of that body?

Mr. GREEN: No, that has not been suggested. That commission has quite a few difficult problems.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What will happen if, at the 14 power conference, Chou En-lai should raise the question of the nature of the elections in Viet-Nam, and so on, and try to cause further complications in that disturbed country?

Mr. GREEN: My understanding is that the conference is only to deal with Laos, and not Viet-Nam.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes, I know that, but there is a great fear, certainly, that the conference will be used for much wider purposes.

Mr. GREEN: Oh yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Now, in another area: I thought the minister was going to a NATO meeting, but that is a meeting only of foreign ministers.

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Do you wish to say anything about that meeting?

Mr. GREEN: Yes. The main significance of the NATO meeting is primarily because there is a new administration representing the United States, and also that there has been a good deal of consideration given in the permanent coun-



cil to the question of long-time planning. It is difficult to forecast just what line the discussions will take. I think they will cover the various trouble spots in the world—Laos, the Congo, and, probably, Cuba, as well as the colonial question, which is a very important subject for some of the NATO members.

I do not think there will be a great deal of discussion on defence questions: those will be reserved for the meeting in December.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): The ministers of defence are not going to that conference?

Mr. GREEN: Neither the ministers of defence nor the ministers of finance.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Will the question of consultation come up? For instance, I would be interested to know the extent to which Canada, or, for that matter, other NATO countries, were consulted recently by the Government of the United States with regard to moves in the Caribbean, and the situation there. Does Canada intend to raise that matter?

Mr. GREEN: The question of consultation will be one of the most important ones considered. Mind you, the Caribbean is not in the NATO area.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No.

Mr. GREEN: So, there is not the same obligation to consult on it as there is on Berlin, for example. I do imagine that there will be a wide-ranging discussion about various world problems.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): In view of what the minister said about, not the same obligation with regard to the Caribbean, is it not a fact that under the articles of the NATO treaty, any matter that affects the peace, threatens the peace, or in any way occasions a violation of the peace is a matter for all NATO countries. Does the minister not take the view that that situation is one that presupposes consultation between the parties concerned?

Mr. GREEN: My understanding of the NATO pact is that it does not go that far. It deals essentially with the North Atlantic Treaty area, and while there could be discussions about other areas, there is no obligation to reach common policies, or that these discussions will bind the members. I think it is a case of being informed.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That is what I mean. Does not Canada feel, as a NATO partner, that she should be informed by any NATO member with regard to any act that affects her?

Mr. GREEN: Yes, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now four o'clock.

Mr. GREEN: I am willing to continue for a few minutes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is the minister in a position to say whether the matters will come up? If he feels he cannot give out that information, that is all right. Could you give us an indication in a general way?

Mr. ROBERTSON: There is no published agenda.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I know there is no publication.

Mr. GREEN: No agenda is published.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): No. What are the prospects of a heads of state meeting, as suggested by the Prime Minister?

Mr. GREEN: This is a question which may come up. We are in favour of having a heads of government meeting, and so are some of the other members of NATO.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I am sure the minister will agree that meetings of NATO, as well as subsequent meetings, are very crucial. There is a general admission by those of us who believe in the continuation of NATO as a defence of alliances that it has reached a stage when the problems are of greatest concern.

Mr. GREEN: That is right.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Macmillan spoke in Boston of the need of unity of powers, and strengthening NATO, and so on. Could you say anything to us along that line?

Mr. GREEN: Our thinking is that there should be a meeting of the heads of government of NATO, to decide on the long-term plan, once it is in position to be placed before them. We would hope that would be done this year.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): This year?

Mr. GREEN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What are the prospects of that meeting being in Ottawa—in Canada, as the Prime Minister suggested might be the case?

Mr. GREEN: I could not say.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I wish you a good trip.

Mr. ASSELIN: Amen.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Would the minister care to make a comment on a statement which was made by Castro in declaring Cuba a part of the Soviet orbit? Does Canada not look upon this as a very menacing statement? What position does your department take?

Mr. GREEN: I think the declaration said that Cuba was to be a socialist state.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Yes, that was the exact language of the statement. I have not it verbatim. It is being interpreted as being part of the Soviet orbit.

Mr. GREEN: There is no doubt that it is a very worrisome statement.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Has Canada taken any position in this regard?

Mr. GREEN: No, I think the Prime Minister made our position very clear a week or ten days ago in the house.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Aitken, and gentlemen, there have been a lot of questions asked, and our meetings with the minister have proved very fruitful.

I will plan to arrange future meetings shortly, and you will be notified.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Is there any possibility that we would be finished with the estimates before the minister returns to Canada?

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think so.

The minister has informed me that he would be willing to come back at any time. Shall we stand item 76 for that purpose?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary North*): So that it is clearly understood, are we proceeding with the balance of the items, standing the first item, and then reverting to it?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, as soon as we can arrange a satisfactory meeting time, and a room.





HOUSE OF COMMONS  
Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament  
1960-61

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STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON  
**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 3

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TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESSES:

Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and  
Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

and Messrs.

Aiken	Hellyer	Montgomery
Aitken, (Miss)	Herridge	Nesbitt
Allard	Jung	Nugent
Asselin	Kucherepa	Pearson
Batten	Lafreniere	Pratt
Cardin	MacLellan	Regier
Crestohl	Macquarrie	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Eudes	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Fairfield	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan- Revelstoke</i> )	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Garland	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R.-L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, May 9, 1961.

(5)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 1.00 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Aiken, Batten, Fairfield, Herridge, Jung, Kucherepa, Lennard, Mandziuk, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McIntosh, Montgomery, Nugent, Pratt, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian, White—(18).

*In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs:* Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and read the report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure, as follows:

"Your Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure met on Wednesday, May 3, and agreed to present the following report to the Committee:

Your Subcommittee recommends that the Committee hold its future meetings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 1.00 o'clock p.m., until such time as it has disposed of its business".

On motion of Mr. Vivian, seconded by Mr. Mandziuk,

*Resolved*,—That the Report of the Subcommittee be adopted.

Mr. Smith (*Calgary South*), seconded by Mr. Mandziuk, moved in amendment:

That the Committee sit on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following debate, the said amendment was negatived, Yeas, 6; Nays, 7.

The Chairman then put the question on the main motion, which was resolved in the affirmative; Yeas, 9; Nays, 4.

The Chairman called Item 77—*Representation Abroad—Operational* and introduced the witnesses, Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

Item 77 was adopted.

At 2.30 o'clock p.m., the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, May 10, at 1.00 o'clock p.m.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*





## EVIDENCE

TUESDAY, May 9, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. We shall proceed. You will recall that at the close of the last meeting I asked the members of the steering committee to remain while we discussed some of the problems that were likely to come before the committee during this session.

Among other things discussed were the hours of sitting of this committee. And to make a long story short, upon the motion of Mr. Kucherepa, seconded by Mr. Herridge, it was resolved that the committee hold its further meetings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursday, at one o'clock p.m. This was carried.

The subcommittee also agreed to send letters to the Revelstoke board of trade, and the Arrowhead water resources committee informing them that the committee will be pleased to hear their representations after the Columbia river treaty has been referred to the committee by the house.

This is the report to this committee from your subcommittee on agenda and procedure. This subcommittee met on Wednesday, May 3rd, and agreed to present the following report to the committee.

Your subcommittee recommends that the committee hold its future meetings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 1:00 o'clock p.m., until such time as it has disposed of its business.

If the committee is agreeable to this, will someone please make a motion to that effect?

Mr. McCLEAVE: Was this a unanimous recommendation?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes indeed.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I must explain that the record of the proceedings is quite correct, but that since that meeting I have changed my opinion about the meetings at 1:00 o'clock.

Mr. VIVIAN: You have asked for a mover and a seconder of the motion?

The CHAIRMAN: I have.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I would like to have the floor first.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the committee. It is moved by Dr. Vivian, and seconded by Mr. Mandziuk.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): With regard to this matter, I have some observations to make on it which are in no sense acrimonious. We have always in this committee been able, under your chairmanship, to arrange our deliberations in such a way as to provide a minimum of inconvenience to the members of the committee. I have no quarrel with you, personally, or with any member of the steering committee.

But I do want to register what I think is a justified objection to this procedure. What I shall say will not apply to one party, but to all, because we are all faced with a very heavy agenda, as members of the House of Commons.

This is an important committee, and we want to do our work well and thoroughly. I think it is impossible for us to do our work on this committee with the kind of care that we should like to give it when we are so pressed in regard to the committees which are sitting during normal hours in the morning,

and when we have our obligations in the afternoon in the house, and sometimes in committee in the afternoon as well, and when our work in the house in the evening continues until 10:30.

Now, today we are faced with a unanimous recommendation of the steering committee. Mr. Herridge has quite manfully explained that he believes now that the decision he took was not the correct one on that committee.

I must acknowledge, as you yourself told me this morning privately, that the representative of our party, Mr. Crestohl had agreed to it. Mr. Crestohl unfortunately is not here today, and we were not aware of the decision of the committee until we got the notice.

Now, I do not think it is in the interest of the careful and the responsible discharge of our functions for this committee to meet at one o'clock. If we were facing the last few days of a session, or if the minister, whose preoccupations are great, had asked, in order to allow him to appear before the committee and to carry out other obligations, that we meet these abnormal hours, it would not be possible to register the same objection. But surely that is not the situation which confronts us.

We cannot possibly finish the work of this session before the end of June, in my judgement, and we cannot finish it then if we are going to discharge our work in the house and in other committees properly.

This morning there were five committees that met. In addition to that, we had a party caucus meeting. I have a meeting at two o'clock,—as we have almost every day—in connection with the work of the house. We are now not only to meet today but to meet as well on Wednesdays, and Thursdays at one o'clock. I suggest that this is asking too much of us.

It is not that we, as members of parliament, would want to shirk our responsibilities. None of us on this committee would want to shirk his responsibilities on this committee or in the house. I simply say that this recommendation of the steering committee should not be accepted, and that we should not be called upon at this hour, particularly at this time. I strongly urge that consideration be given to the physical capacity of those who want to discharge their obligations. Therefore I would ask that this recommendation of the steering committee be not concurred in.

The CHAIRMAN: I see Dr. Fairfield, and then Mr. Vivian and Jack McIntosh.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I very seldom agree with the first speaker, Mr. Martin, but at last this gives me an opportunity, and I have to state that I agree with him.

For three days in the middle of the week, when we should have an opportunity to at least have a bit of lunch, and a little rest, perhaps, or to do some of our work, we are called upon to sit in here when we should be actually—speaking from the viewpoint of a medical man—at least having a bit of rest.

Now, in so far as the other part of it is concerned, I think there are probably other days when we could sit while the house is sitting. If this requires a motion, I shall be glad to make it. But I do disagree with this recommendation of the steering committee very much.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vivian, and then Mr. McIntosh.

Mr. VIVIAN: I moved the motion to bring the recommendation of the steering committee properly before this committee. I understand that the members of the steering committee rendered a unanimous report on the hours of sitting, on the basis of information then supplied to us. I would agree completely with the member for Essex East, that it is a matter of arrangement and convenience. But there is a matter of what is more convenient. I think that



is really the point at issue, namely, what will suit the majority of this committee in the light of all the things we have to do. That is the only observation I wish to make at this point.

I think that if an alternative is to be supported, then some factual information as to hours of time of sitting should be brought forward.

Mr. McINTOSH: I also want to say that I agree with Mr. Martin wholeheartedly, although my conclusion would be different. Maybe I am in a little different position in this matter.

Some of the members have to share a secretary and there are only certain times when you can get your dictation done, or anything done by sharing a secretary. In this case, though, I think we are here because it helps. We voted that we would hold these meetings. The members of our steering committee so thought. I think that all parties had representation on that steering committee. I see no alternative except to change the whole procedure of parliament. It does not matter to me which day you choose, or what time, because it is a busy time for me. But if the steering committee in its wisdom, saw fit to set it at one o'clock, I am quite prepared to abide by it. I shall decide myself which committee I shall go to, or go into the house, or do my dictation. That is up to the individual member to decide. If it is necessary, and apparently, it is, because the steering committee thought it was, I shall abide by it.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I think we should bear in mind that there were other things that prevented us from getting to work earlier. While I am not fussy about these hours, I think we should carry them out this week, with their human or even inhuman demands to be met, and if possible get away from taking up our lunch hour in succeeding weeks. But we may be able to get a good batch of our work done by using these inhuman hours this week.

The CHAIRMAN: Before I put the motion, perhaps I should explain the situation. All of you will recall the opposition that was voiced to any attempt to sit while the house is in session. I think I have cooperated so far as is possible in trying to do this. I appreciate the fact that the house did give us permission to sit while the house is sitting.

I know as well as anybody else that there are a great number of committees meeting. Also I feel that external affairs—foreign affairs—is one of the very important committees with which this parliament has to do. It was not my suggestion. I am going to give full credit to Dr. Kucherepa for the suggestion that these hours should permit us to sit when no other committee of the house was sitting so that all those who are interested in external affairs would have an opportunity to attend this meeting. I realize that possibly these hours do not meet with the approval of everyone. I would imagine that none of the twenty-four hours of the day would suit everybody.

Gentlemen, the motion is before you. I will call for those in favour of the motion?

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, before you put the motion, I would like to say that I attended the steering committee meeting and supported the proposal on the basis of the information we had at the time. However, I have thought it over since and in view of the other committees sitting and the feelings of other members, as well as the inconvenience occasioned, I have come to the conclusion this is one of the rare occasions on which I made a mistake. I support Mr. Martin's contentions at this time.

The CHAIRMAN: We certainly appreciate your views on the matter.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I assume we will be voting. For the sake of argument, if the motion is lost I assume the steering committee will select such other time as is suitable.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I might point out that the questions which were taken into consideration when this matter was raised were that during the mornings

many committees are sitting and therefore there is a shortage of space available at times and also a shortage of stenographic help. Possibly we would find the situation much easier in the afternoons when the house is sitting, but I am sure there would be objection on that account. This to me appeared to be a solution, having in mind that at the last session we went right through our lunch hours in the house and members were able to secure their lunch on a staggered basis. I do not see why it would not be possible for us to have these hours which are available, and get our meals after the committee has met. Further on in this session we will wind up with the house sitting right through all lunch hours, as in the past, and when that happens we will have completely dislodged the prime argument which has been brought up today. It would mean we would have to find an appropriate time to obtain lunch.

Many committees are sitting. Mr. Martin mentioned that it may be difficult to obtain space and the help necessary to operate the committee. For that reason the steering committee felt this would be an opportunity to make sure we would have a quorum present and be able to give the members who are not members of this committee an opportunity to attend the meetings as well.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I have been late for this meeting because I have been attempting to get my lunch. It seems to me that, because of the importance of this committee, members would not decide to sit in the afternoon when the house is sitting and I would hope that every time such a motion comes up it would be defeated.

Mr. VIVIAN: Could there be a motion which would have the effect of settling the hours, if the suggestion of the steering committee is not agreed on.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We never have had any difficulty in this committee with the present chairman. Last year and the year before we sat when the house sat at selected times when there were no debates in the house which precluded our attendance here. I do not know what is on in the house tomorrow. We might select 2 o'clock as the hour for a meeting. I am sure members would do their best to be here. Also I am sure there has been no difficulty at all in the past and there will not be any difficulty in the future.

Mr. MANDZIUK: I would go along with the suggestion of Dr. Vivian. If we defeat this motion we will throw the ball back to the steering committee.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Mr. Chairman, I have been sitting here listening. If I had been on the steering committee I would have said I am against a 1 o'clock meeting. Secondly, I am against meeting three times a week. There are other committees. I do not think any one committee can get a quorum three days a week. I think 1 o'clock is a very bad time to get a quorum. Everyone is here today because they are wondering why we were called at 1 o'clock. I am inclined to think the hours should be different even if we must sit while the house is sitting. I am not going to come to this committee without a lunch.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would move an amendment to the motion, that we sit at 2 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The CHAIRMAN: I will put the amendment first.

Mr. MANDZIUK: What is the amendment?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That we meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The CHAIRMAN: There have been some interruptions, and I am going to make another observation. I am not unaware of the fact that every year in the House of Commons the opposition has got up, and on one occasion brought

it to a vote, as to whether or not we would sit while the house was sitting. This year the hon. member for Laurier protested, but did not take it to a vote. If the hon. member for Essex East left the impression in this committee that there have been no objections and that they have cooperated, this is not borne out by the facts. I am prepared to go along with any reasonable suggestions which meet the approval of the committee; but I am not prepared to accept the ideas expressed by the hon. member for Essex East.

Those in favour of the amendment please so indicate; those opposed?

The amendment is defeated.

Now we are on the original motion. Will those in favour of the original motion so indicate; those opposed?

The motion is agreed to.

We will now proceed with item 77, representation abroad—operational.

Item 77: Representation abroad—operational—including authority, notwithstanding the Civil Service Act, for the appointment and fixing of salaries of high commissioners, ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, consuls, secretaries and staff by the governor in council ..... \$11,271,043

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Might I ask if the under-secretary has been able to prepare the table I asked for at the last meeting?

Mr. E. W. T. GILL (*Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs*): That is on new posts?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Yes. I asked if I might receive information as to the total number of staff measured in relation to the increase in posts which have been extended in the year. I would like some comparisons in respect of the last couple of years, if that is possible.

Mr. GILL: I have some figures for the last three years. They give the establishment, departmental strength and the posts which have been added. They do not take into consideration any positions created by additional work load in established posts.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would also assume that it may not accurately reflect what I am attempting to achieve, because in many instances you will have accredited the same man to new posts.

Mr. GILL: Yes; but for our purposes here those are not included. These are posts where we have a resident officer. In 1959 the establishment was 1467 and the strength 1347, serving 61 posts. In 1960 the establishment was 1534 and the strength was 1417, serving 62 posts plus the disarmament conference which was not established as a separate post but which from a manpower standpoint had the same effect. As of April 1961 the establishment is 1565 and the strength is 1480, serving 65 posts.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I wonder if I might put the same question which I put to the minister concerning factual information. Naturally, I appreciate that you could not reply in the same way the minister did. You have an increase in the number of persons who are involved in the functions of the department. I believe you have increased your commitments in addition to this. You have an increase in the United Nations staff I believe.

Mr. GILL: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You have a number of persons who are involved in special duties. You have the NATO conference; you have new responsibilities in the field of disarmament. Your total strength has remained fairly static—some 1467 to 1565. I want to relate that to the new responsibilities the department has assumed.

Mr. GILL: It is 1480 this year.



Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Is there any way in which you find you can employ these people more usefully so that you are not left restricted in the number of people you are going to apply to each particular position. Let us say disarmament, for example. You have a very small staff to cover a very responsible job. This is going to increase rather than decrease. How will you recruit the number of people you will need for disarmament.

Mr. GILL: The understanding we have with the civil service commission, and with treasury board, is that in any government-approved program which is either an extension of an existing program, or a new program, that we can obtain authority for the positions required.

In other words, the positions are provided. Then, the filling of those positions is done in the way mentioned at the last meeting, in the normal recruiting way. There is a delay in staffing the positions that are authorized.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): May I ask this question: Do you think that you can adequately service your increased responsibilities with the same number of people at your desks in Ottawa? By that, I mean does it necessarily follow that your Middle East division, as an example, is not going to have to increase in relation to new responsibilities you have assumed in this particular field?

Mr. GILL: Yes, I think that is very likely. We have an establishment review in the summer of every year, which is preliminary to the preparation of the government's estimates. On those occasions we seek authority for new positions, not only in relation to posts, but in relation to additional work loads in existing units.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): So, you do estimate that you are going to have some—and I do not want to put words into your mouth—fairly sizeable increases in personnel to service the new responsibilities. Is that a fair question?

Mr. GILL: Yes. I could amplify that by saying that we do have in our establishment a pool of positions which are designed to cover the loss of time occasioned by moves, illnesses, international conferences, travel, time, leaves, courses such as national defence college, and that sort of thing, and that at the moment the staff provided in that pool falls short of meeting these requirements.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Then, your present staff does fall short of meeting its requirements?

Mr. GILL: Yes, in that pool area.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): And you say you are taking the necessary action to correct this shortage?

Mr. GILL: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Kucherepa?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Following on that, in relation to the other item, namely 77 (1) overtime, I suppose, in the past payment employees were reimbursed for overtime giving them days off, and now, because of the situation you have just described, you are suggesting, under the new policy, that you pay for your overtime. In other words, you are paying for the services of these people, because of the change?

Mr. GILL: Yes, but I think that applies only to certain categories. It applies to the communicators who work on a shift basis, and, I think in the junior clerical grades. The senior clerical grades, I think, continue to be compensated for overtime by leave credits.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions on item 77?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Yes. Mr. Chairman, I believe we are going to have some information concerning the question of allowances. Is this the appropriate time to give this information to the committee?

Mr. GILL: I think it was just a general question about the status of the current review.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Well, I will be happy to direct the question to you, if it would be of some assistance.

I indicated at our last meeting that I had some concern—and, I will take New York as an example—with respect to not only permanent foreign service officers, but also those who are part of the delegation, in that perhaps the grading in relation to the cost factor existing in New York was not fully taken into consideration by the dominion bureau of statistics in relation to salary and expense appraisal. I was advised that I would have someone who would give us some indication of how this was established, whether or not it was a fair allowance, and so on.

I have a second question: Is it not true that you have reduced the allowances of your foreign service officers, and although you, admittedly, have increased their salaries—and I think this you will confirm—the total amount the officers receive is now still less than they had before, under the old basis?

Mr. GILL: Mr. Smith, as Mr. Robertson mentioned the last time, the question of allowances is one that is under continuous review. The form which that review has taken in recent years is a re-examination of the whole structure; in other words, the present structure of allowances was developed in 1948 and has been in effect for 12 years. There was general agreement on all sides that a look at the general structure was desirable.

Now, we are still on the basis of the old structure, but the new one is nearing the point of being approved, and the expectation is that it will be put into effect some time before the end of the year. One of the features, I can say, of the new basis, or the new structure, is that Ottawa, 1961, January, is taken as the basis for the post index, whereas Washington, 1946, has been the basis for the past few years, and is still the basis.

In the new allowance structure it also provides for supplementary allowance in respect of children, because it has been our experience since the old structure has been in effect, that the incidence of hardship is heavier on those with family responsibilities.

Another difference is that it separates the basic foreign service allowance from the representational side of it. The representational side is broken down into two elements; one, you might say, to provide the infrastructure for representational activity, and the other is for entertainment. The entertainment is to be on an accountable basis, which is quite a new feature.

In addition to the above, educational allowances have been improved.

So, in answer to your question as to whether allowances have been reduced, it really depends upon the individual cases. Some officers, perhaps, will get lower allowances than they have under the present basis, and others will not, depending on their individual circumstances.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Let me put it another way: It then would be wrong to say that the majority of F.S.O.'s will not do as well under the new ruling as they did under the old one?

Mr. GILL: I think that would be wrong.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That is incorrect?

Mr. GILL: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I notice that a year ago, in answer to exactly the same question which I am putting to you now, set out at page 267, you then also indicated that this matter was under review, and that again you

hoped this was going to be put into effect. Are you sincere in saying that you hope this change will occur this year?

Mr. GILL: Yes, I am sincere. It has progressed to the point where I think the effective date of the new allowance can be established fairly soon.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Then, my final question: Do you honestly believe that the dominion bureau of statistics have a full appreciation of the responsibilities of the F.S.O.'s, and difficulties under which they live in New York because they, after all, have to gauge, in the final analysis, what allowances have to be paid. Should there not be some representations made by the Department of External Affairs to the dominion bureau of statistics in this matter. I might say that I saw one of their cheques in New York, which was based largely on statistics. Do you think it is comprehensive enough to come up with a proper solution?

Mr. GILL: In answer to the first point, the head of the international section is a person who has been on this work some time. He has visited a number of posts over the last few years, in the course of his duties.

The dominion bureau of statistics is responsible for fixing the post indices and thus establishing the purchasing power of the dollar in relation to a base. The old basis was Washington, 1946, and the new basis will be Ottawa, 1961. Now, in arriving at the various indices, provision is made for a cost-of-living survey, which may be done at the request of the post if they think prices have changed, or at the initiation of the dominion bureau of statistics. However, that cost-of-living survey, which is a fairly comprehensive one, is done by people in the department, is made available to D.B.S., and taken into account in arriving at indices. I can say that D.B.S. keeps the indices under continuous review. There are two factors which tend to change them. One is cost-of-living in a particular country, and the other is the rate of exchange. They have a formula and, where from all the evidence they have available there is a five-point change in the index, there is an automatic adjustment made. Such an adjustment was made recently in respect of Washington.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): When I suggested a year ago that it was about time we had our diplomats out of the hamburger shops, your answer was that you were just about to do that.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Supplementary to that, Mr. Chairman: I would assume that your remarks apply, with equal force, to the chauffeurs, guards, secretaries and others who are not foreign service officers but who are travelling abroad for Canada?

Mr. GILL: Yes, that is right. It includes all the rotational staff, but not the locally employed—and there are some 548 of those in the service. This applies not only to departmental, but to all government employees serving abroad.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Then, could I put in an equal bid on their behalf to keep them away from hamburger heavens?

Mr. GILL: I could add one more point: If and when the new allowance structure comes into effect, there is a transitional arrangement provided that in the event of anybody on posting receiving less in the form of salary and allowances on the new basis, than he did on the old, that difference is met for the duration of his posting.

Mr. VIVIAN: I do hope, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Gill and Mr. Robertson understand that these questions are directed in the interest of the members of the department rather than for idle curiosity, because we all are very proud of the staff of the department and are anxious to see them being given a square deal financially in relation to the tasks they perform, as compared to other occupations which they might enter. I think some comparison, perhaps, has been made between grades of foreign service officers and other occupations



such as the academic profession. I am wondering if the new increase of salaries at the university level have been taken into account in relation to salaries being paid your F.S.O.'s?

Mr. ROBERTSON: In an endeavour to answer your question, I would say that for a number of years after the war, the level of salaries in the foreign service and the corresponding grades of civil servants was probably higher than what you regard as the corresponding academic profession. Now, in the last five or six years there has been a conspicuous and very desirable increase in the general levels of university and secondary school salaries across the country. However, I do not think we are exactly in phase, and perhaps we had a little better to offer some years ago. I do not think we are badly out of balance, but certainly it is a question which the individual puts himself, and there are a lot of elements in the balance that you cannot express statistically.

Mr. VIVIAN: But this comparison, I hope is kept in mind as one of the factors when adjustments are being made from time to time.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Gill, did I understand you to say there is a new accounting principle to be applied where an F.S.O. has entertainment? After all, entertainment is part of the function of a representative abroad. Certainly it is in New York. Can he now retain, or receive, or be reimbursed for this entertainment on application of an expense voucher under this new system?

Mr. GILL: Under the new basis the position is that what is known as direct representation is placed on an accountable basis, whereby the officer is reimbursed for expenses...

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That sounds far more satisfactory.

Mr. GILL: Up to a set limit.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Up to a particular grade of officer?

Mr. GILL: There are different limits for each grade.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): And have you resolved your difficulties in so far as army liaison personnel are concerned, when they are attached to the Department of External Affairs? There was some difficulty over the assessment of their grade in relation to their responsibilities.

Mr. GILL: Yes, I think so. I am not aware of any difficulty in that regard.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Being more specific, I am thinking of army liaison staff at the United Nations, which was a relatively new function. You had some difficulty in convincing the treasury board they should be paid equivalent to the ranking officer of the individual concerned.

Mr. GILL: Yes, that was resolved in favour of the officer.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now go on to section 77 (4).

77 (4) professional and special services, increase \$17,066

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I presume the greater part of this increase of \$17,066 is due to the fact that a greater number of personnel are taking advantage of foreign language study abroad. If this is so, I should like to know how many personnel have taken advantage, and what languages are being chosen for study?

Mr. GILL: Would you like to get those figures?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Yes, but could we have some idea at the moment?

Mr. GILL: If you like, I could say something generally on this. We have been trying to give added attention to the question of language instruction and, over the past few years, we have selected officers to attend some of these specialized language schools in order to study difficult languages like Japanese, Arabic, and the Slav languages. On such occasions an officer is attached to the

school and undergoes concentrated training for a period of up to one year. Our recent candidate in the middle east, Mr. Touchette, completed his course with very high marks during the last few months.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Have you any information as to the numbers?

Mr. GILL: No, I would have to get that.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I should like to receive from the department the number of press relations officers who are actually employed in their duty of dealing with the press. I am not including those with whom this might only be a part time occupation.

Mr. ROBERTSON: There are just three full-time press liaison officers, one in Washington, one in London and one at the United Nations.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): We do not have any such representative in Ottawa?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, you have two divisions concerned with information and liaison services, but I do not think they come directly within the terms of your question.

Mr. STINSON: I do not know if Doctor Kucherepa put this question a minute or two ago, but could Mr. Gill tell us how many people in our embassies abroad have, within the last year, learned a foreign language as a result of courses taken while they were in service at these embassies?

Mr. GILL: I should have to get you the statistics on that. Under the new structure of allowances, there is provision for tuition allowances to enable officers to study a foreign language, and a good many of them take advantage of this. In one or two places, notably Bonn, Germany, concentrated courses are provided, which means that an officer on arrival at a post spends the greater part of his first month or six weeks on language training. Our results from this type of training have been very encouraging and very successful. In addition to that, officers when they are warned for posting in Ottawa may also start their language training here, and that is done in a number of cases. So far as the statistics are concerned I should have to get them, and I shall try to do that for the next meeting.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Gill, could you tell us how many people in the Department of External Affairs speak Japanese?

Mr. GILL: I think perhaps it would be in the order of three, four or five. It would be on that scale.

Mr. STINSON: Three, four or five?

Mr. GILL: Yes, but I would prefer to check that.

Mr. STINSON: What is being done in the embassy in Tokyo to train the people employed by the Department of External Affairs in the matter of language?

Mr. GILL: That is an area where we do have someone undergoing language training at a school outside of Tokyo. We have had an officer there for the past two years and also, I think, before that. In other words, we usually have one officer in attendance at those courses there. I think that is the main effort in that direction.

Mr. STINSON: Do you not think that with a relatively large establishment of people, such as you have in Japan, an attempt should be made to increase the number of people who are receiving instruction in the language of the country?

Mr. GILL: Yes, I think it is desirable. I think, perhaps, it is a little harder to do it in a small service than in a big service because there is only one place in which they will use the language they learn, whereas in the bigger service,

and where work is more specialized, they might have a continuing need for the language, if you see what I mean. I think it makes it difficult in our case to get a number of people proficient in the language and to keep them that way.

Mr. ROBERTSON: If we could keep up the advantage of having a man in training all the time, that builds up a pretty good backlog of people with language facilities in the service, whether stationed here or in the field in the far east. In the middle east we started from scratch a few years ago, and I think by now we have had four or five people go through the Arabic language centre in Beirut. That is showing itself in the building up of a small corps of knowledgeable people with new accomplishments which they did not have before their service there.

Mr. STINSON: I am aware of this, but my concern is that not infrequently people who become trained in some of the harder languages are sent to other posts where those languages are not in regular use and where their training is, therefore, of no particular value to Canada.

Mr. ROBERTSON: This is a question of balance to which the minister addressed himself last week, of trying to strike and keep a proportion between the need for specialists and the desirability of having a pretty well maintained rotational service. Obviously, you are not going to dissipate around the world a handful of people who have now become familiar with Arabic. The same thing is true of people with Chinese and Japanese, but these language qualifications are not the individual's only working capabilities. You can have somebody with other qualities and interests and I do not think you can regard it as a *prima facie* waste if someone who is studying in Japan, and who familiarizes himself with the language and culture of that country, should show up in our embassy in Washington or in our office in London. That is not really a waste of results, to my mind.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I should like to ask one final question. How does our program in this particular field compare with that which the United States carries out? I want to know is our progress in line with that being carried out by the United States in that particular field?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think we are probably coming in behind on a rather more modest scale. I think it has been true in the past that in Japan we have had the cooperation of the United States in accepting our students in special language training facilities which they have financed and set up. Again, the scale of our requirements is not big enough to warrant that kind of departure.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I wonder if I may ask the under secretary this question? During the past four successive committee studies of the department's estimates, members have expressed concern, or hope, that there would be a greater attempt made by the department to explain to Canadians, first of all, the contributions which Canada makes to under developed countries, including various technical assistance to such countries. In reply to a recent question you indicated that we do not have a press relations officer and I think, if we have an information division at all, it is very small. And at the risk of having someone suggest that I am talking about self-glorification of a government policy, I am not. I am speaking of explaining to Canadians what the department does. Would it not be of some benefit to the department to have an information division which would convey the work carried out in the department to the Canadian public, rather than leaving this largely to the responsibility of the individual officials of the minister making speeches or to the U.N. society carrying out its particular functions?

If you feel that this question is one of policy, and you prefer to refer it to the minister, that is fine, but I am concerned with the fact that we do



too little in explaining to Canadians what the department does and the contribution we make abroad. Is this not a responsibility the department might undertake to some degree?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think it is a question of departmental policy and probably one to which the minister would wish to address himself on his return. In the meantime, I would say that the department has been steadily enlarging and improving qualitatively its information services, both in Canada and abroad. I think we made a real effort to get our annual report out early for the complete calendar year, not for the usual past fiscal year as is the general requirement in Ottawa. We tried to get it out in a form which I think is more readable than it used to be, and I think it is reaching wider reference circulation.

We also publish monthly the *External Affairs* bulletin, which gives a pretty balanced and authoritative account of the main activities in Canada, and which compares favourably, I think, with almost any other country. We do a fuller and more prompt job in getting out our annual volume on the work of the United Nations.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I agree with you. My concern is that your circulation is to a fairly select group of people. I was going to call them intellectuals, but I thought I would include members of parliament in the group. My concern also is that it is too limited in its scope.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It is limited. The distribution list is checked to see that it goes to people who are interested in continuing to receive it. You can spend an awful lot of money for very uncertain return with a policy of large handouts. It is a question of balance and judgment. Maybe we could do a little more. I am only making the point that I think over the years we are steadily doing more, and I think the quality of the work of the information division is of quite a high order.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would like to support that. It is of a very high order, and I am not criticizing what you do, but are there not some methods by which you could disseminate information at less cost to more people?

Mr. STINSON: In that connection, I am not belittling the work of that department of the government, but I would just like to say that the bulletin which the department puts out I consider to be excellent, and I know this is a view that many other people have also. I would also like to say that I think there should be greater effort exercised in respect of the volume of distribution of the bulletin, the report on the U.N. and the annual report of the department. Unlike my friend Mr. Smith, I do not think these things should be distributed in a massive way.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I was not suggesting that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STINSON: I am sorry if I misinterpreted you. I think the thing should go to people who have an interest in the work of the department, and perhaps only to those people and institutions specifically requesting that it be sent to them. I think that to a large extent people who get these things should pay for them. I rather expect that this is the policy of the department at the moment in respect of all three publications.

Mr. VIVIAN: This is not a question; it is more a bone, if I may express it that way, and no answer is needed. I did raise this matter when the minister was present. I would like to have the matter of representation abroad looked into by the administration. Would the administration of the department give further consideration to the reorientation of F.S.O.'s coming back from abroad to the Canadian scene outside Ottawa? My reason for suggesting it is that in conversation with several persons who have been posted to New York and

then back to Ottawa, I have been told that unless they took time out in their holidays—in which case costs were fairly heavy—they did not see much of Canada from coast to coast. That would be quite an advantage. Could I leave the matter for the consideration of the administration?

The second thing is further consideration of the use of perhaps a limited number of specialists in particular fields. I was very conscious of the value of this during my visit to Mexico City, particularly with relation to Latin American representation. Our representation there—and it might also be apt elsewhere—might be in need of a small post for a specialist, but which position cannot be maintained on its staff. I am thinking of a sort of specialist who could be used for short visits abroad, who could come from here or somewhere else. I think this would be of distinct advantage and I would just like to leave it in the hope that further consideration might be given.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I had the impression that Dr. Vivian's question was somewhat similar to Mr. Stinson's. Mr. Stinson did not get an answer to his question.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Would you expect an answer?

Mr. STINSON: Perhaps the under secretary could briefly give us the policy of the department as to who receives the publication he referred to a few minutes ago and how much money is received, roughly, per annum, for the publications which are distributed?

Mr. McCLEAVE: Could I follow up Dr. Vivian's question about re-orientation of foreign service officers at home?

The CHAIRMAN: You had better hold that until we get this question answered.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I am perhaps in a position to answer Mr. Stinson's question. The procedure for the monthly bulletin for Canada and the U.N., the regular volume on Canadian representation abroad, is that they are published by the Queen's printer. We purchase from the Queen's printer a quantity required for our own distribution. I think that includes—I am not quite sure—copies that go to members of parliament, which are charged to us or against the Queen's printer. Copies for use of our offices abroad are charged to us, and copies we send out to inquirers. Otherwise they are sold in the usual way by the Queen's printer on a subscription basis, and the proceeds go into the Queen's printer's account and are not credited as revenue to external affairs.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask a question here. Is the press of Canada in receipt of those reports?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think so.

Mr. GILL: Yes, they are.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): This was my point. Is there any effort made to generate interest in news stories concerning the department, other than by handing out a pamphlet?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Any news item relating to the department is either made public through a statement in the house or it is the subject of a direct press release from the department or, on occasion, from the Prime Minister's Office. That is the ordinary procedure in dealing with news items of appointments, delegations and treaty action.

The CHAIRMAN: We will continue with Mr. Vivian's and Mr. McCleave's questions.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Perhaps I could put mine so that the two are wrapped up together. Dr. Vivian mentioned re-orientation of foreign service officers returning to Canada. Mine is re-orientation toward things Canadian of external

affairs people, ambassadors and foreign service officers who spend a considerable period of time abroad. I am not going to mention names, but I heard a remark of a good Halifax journalist, who has travelled rather extensively, and he said that one particular ambassador was rather out of touch with the Canadian outlook and the Canadian attitude. My question is: does the department require that those serving long-term appointments abroad should come back to Canada from time to time during their service?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The normal rotation scheme includes rotation at home and service abroad. I am not quite sure what the proportion is, but it is normally two tours abroad and one tour at home, varying with climate and other conditions in the post. That rule is not statutory the way it used to be in the United States, but it is pretty rigorously observed. You have some exceptions. You have people who have, for health or family reasons, fallen out of this rotation or routine. They may be much longer on their posts than others, but in general, certainly up to the rank of the head of mission I would say that spells of service at home are related pretty close to spells of service abroad.

When you get to the more senior posts, that kind of rotation between Ottawa and posts abroad is sometimes rather harder to arrange. I think in fact we have made some quite interesting progress in that particular field. In the last few years quite a number of people have been ambassadors or high commissioners abroad, coming back to the department to serve sometimes as heads of divisions or assistant under-secretaries or in special advisory posts in the department. You cannot do that mechanically or automatically, but we have the principle of rotation.

Mr. Gill came back as assistant under-secretary from having been high commissioner to South Africa, and after that high commissioner to Ghana. Mr. Ritchie came back from being minister at Washington, Mr. Ignatieff was accredited as deputy high commissioner to the United Kingdom and ambassador to Yugoslavia. That does not cover all the cases. You have some of that kind of vocation which does not fit requirements of the service well, and they probably come into the station of which you speak.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Would Mr. Robertson and the department consider that for those who serve beyond the term of three years abroad there would be some kind of requirement that that service be interrupted even for a short time, to bring them back to Canada to be imbued and infused and enthused about the Canadian scene?

Mr. ROBERTSON: This covers part of Mr. Vivian's question also. We now have what I think is quite a good and generous scheme for home leave for the officer and his family. It is given at the end of about three and a half years, though it may be a little longer if it is awkward to arrange a replacement—then it may be from three and a half to four years. They come back to Canada for extended home leave with their travelling expenses paid. That home leave arrangement will take them back to their own home town in Canada, not just to Ottawa.

When they are back, a good many of them are pretty glad to fit in with the arrangements of the Canadian institute for international affairs, which has taken some initiative in organizing lectures. Where an ambassador or high commissioner is home on leave he can give, under their auspices, a series of talks. This takes them around the country and they will then see little more of Canada than otherwise they would. Also, this enables them to talk to small groups privately about the work of their mission in the department. I think that has been developing a good deal in the last few years, and I think it is



useful to the service, and quite an important part of a refresher course for someone who has been a long time abroad.

Mr. STINSON: May I for a minute pursue what Mr. Smith referred to a few minutes ago?

Canadian trade commissioners recently have been given a lot of attention, as a result of government pronouncements, activities and stories in the press. These people have been concerned primarily with promoting Canada's material advancement and prosperity. I would like to think that the foreign service officers under the authority of the Department of External Affairs have other objectives in addition perhaps to those, and I wonder what might be done to make known to the Canadian people something of the activities that are carried on by both senior and junior foreign service officers in posts abroad. This would have to do with informing people in all places in which they serve of what is happening in Canada, and what Canadians are trying to put on the world scene. Friends of mine have disappeared into the service, as far as I can see, and one knows very little about what they are doing until he sees them on their return from abroad. I am sure many other Canadians are like myself in that they would like to hear of the good work for Canada which many of these young men and women are doing day by day.

As Mr. Smith suggests, perhaps the department has not done sufficient to make Canadians aware of the activities of the department in this connection. Would the undersecretary or Mr. Gill have anything to say in this connection?

Mr. ROBERTSON: If the minister were here he would agree with your point completely.

The foreign service is part of the civil service. We have jobs to do, we have not much room for personal publicity in it. We rather take it for granted that the people are doing a good job in the station to which they are appointed, whether that job is in Ottawa or abroad. I am not sure that it is a service the country misses very much if there is not a great deal of personal publicity for them there.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I do not think we are talking about personal publicity.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Perhaps personal publicity is a bad word, but generally we make our announcements of transfers as routine affairs without much ado.

Mr. STINSON: It was not about the announcement of transfers and things like that of which I was speaking. I am sure many Canadians would be interested in knowing something of the day to day activities of foreign service officers abroad, whose duties are helpful to Canada, and to the carrying out of our foreign policy. Perhaps at some time some more information of this kind could be disseminated.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Something has been done. For instance the film board has made for television some short films, a typical working day in an embassy in Washington and another in Brussels.

Mr. GILL: The last one was the consul general in Los Angeles. Mr. Robertson there has been a certain amount of special newspaper coverage, cinema stories, for their purposes. I think that has been welcomed and the department has cooperated with them.

Mr. JUNG: Mr. Chairman, I have a question in regard to representation abroad. In view of the number of emergent Afro-Asian states, I wonder if the undersecretary could tell me if the department has received any applications from Canadians of other than Anglo-Saxon extraction indicating a desire to serve in those areas because of their racial background and so on. We have

never given this much attention, but I think this might be a wonderful opportunity for Canadians who may be otherwise qualified, to enter the department to groom themselves for responsible positions later on.

Mr. ROBERTSON: From time to time the minister gets opportunities or offers of service. I think the question was put to him and he explained that the basic recruitment for the department is done through and under the civil service commission, that the candidates who can qualify—even now it is in no sense an Anglo-Saxon department, it is a pretty diversified representation of all there is here making up Canada—but they come in the ordinary way through the civil service commission.

Mr. JUNG: For instance, we do not have a Japanese Canadian serving with our embassy in Japan, and we do not have a Chinese in Hong Kong.

Mr. GILL: We do have one, Mr. Jung. We have Mr. Clark, who is out there now.

Mr. JUNG: That sounds really like a Japanese name!

Mr. MANDZIUK: Is it true that naturalized Canadians are barred from entering the civil service?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Oh, no, they are not barred from entering the civil service, and they are not barred from the Department of External Affairs. However, it is relevant that the Department of External Affairs requires a much longer residence qualification. You have to be a Canadian citizen to qualify, and you also must have a much longer residence in Canada before you are accepted in the Department of External Affairs, as compared with other departments. In this department a residence of ten years is required.

Mr. MANDZIUK: I would like to follow that up now. I think Canada is becoming language conscious. We have had this great interest in studying Russian, Polish and so on. I think that even Ukrainian and other Slav languages could be of great use to our foreign service. It seems to me that the department is failing if it does not try to enlist a lot of those people who have Spanish background, German background, or Portuguese background, in view of our interests in South America which are great. These people would be invaluable to our embassies and trade missions, or anywhere else. No one need think I am trying to find a job for anyone. This just comes to my mind that these people could be used. Many of them were born here. It is easy for them to learn the language of their fathers, even if they have forgotten it, rather than for us to take someone from those who are middle aged and try to teach him a language. I think that follows on what Mr. Jung has said.

Mr. GILL: As a matter of interest, could I give you a summary of the last class that came in. Out of 20, there was one with training in German, one Russian, one Serbo-Croat, one German, one Italian, one German, one German, one Spanish, one Spanish, one Spanish, one Japanese, one Spanish, one German. That represents about 12 out of 20 with knowledge of a foreign language.

Mr. MANDZIUK: That is very interesting. The impression in the country—I do not know whether it is true or not—is that when the Soviet Union send a representative, whether it is an embassy, a consulate or a trade mission, that person knows the language of that country. We know what a handicap it is when working for the Germans. The sooner we become trilingual and multilingual in the Department of External Affairs, the sooner we are going to be understood and to understand others. That list was very interesting.

Mr. McCLEAVE: We could give them the *Globe and Mail* language course.

Item carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61

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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 4

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESSES:

Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary, and Mr. H. B. Stewart, Head of the Finance Division.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961



## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

and Messrs.

Aiken,	Hellyer	Montgomery
Aitken (Miss)	Herridge	Nesbitt
Asselin	Jung	Nugent
Allard	Kucherepa	Pearson
Batten	Lafreniere	Pratt
Cardin	MacLellan	Regier
Crestohl	Macquarrie	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Eudes	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Fairfield	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Garland	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1961.  
(6)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 1.25 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Aiken, Asselin, Kucherepa, Lennard, Mandziuk, McCleave, Montgomery, Nugent, Pratt, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian and White.—13

*In attendance:* Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary of State; and Mr. H. B. Stewart, Head of the Finance Division.

The Committee agreed to reprint, as an Appendix to today's Minutes of Proceedings, a document entitled "Department of External Affairs—Main Estimates 1961-62" tabled yesterday. (*See Appendix "A".*)

The Chairman then announced a Commonwealth Dinner for tomorrow and the Committee agreed to cancel tomorrow's meeting, as well as the meeting for Wednesday, May 24, in view of the fact that the President of the United States of America will then be visiting Canada.

The Chairman called Item 78—*Representation Abroad—Capital* and asked Mr. N. A. Robertson to supply information thereon.

Item 78 was adopted.

Items 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87 were severally called and adopted.

The Committee agreed to stand Items 88 to 96 until a further meeting.

Item 97—*Contribution to the Program of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees* was called and Mr. Robertson, as well as Mr. Gill and Mr. Stewart were examined thereon.

Item 97 was adopted.

Items 98, 99 and 100 were severally called and adopted.

Item 101 was allowed to stand until a subsequent meeting.

Items 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108 were severally called and adopted.

At 2.05 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*





## EVIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1961

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we now have a quorum. Yesterday, the officials distributed this document and there is a lot of information in it about which you may be asking questions. Some of the answers are given there. I neglected to ask if it was the wish of the committee to have it printed as a part of our proceedings. Shall we do that today?

Agreed. (*See appendix*).

The CHAIRMAN: I would draw your attention to some corrections. On page 20, International Joint Commission, item 109, the figure 89,366 should read 198,533. In item 110, the figure 108,533 should read 39,366. The total of those two, which was given as 197,899, should read 147,899.

Anyone receiving a copy from this morning onwards will find that this has been corrected already.

There is another question which comes up now, and I feel that you will all agree, in view of what has happened today. Tomorrow the commonwealth parliamentary association are having a dinner, and the High Commissioner for India will be the guest speaker. This dinner was cancelled, you will recall, because of the tragedy at the High Commissioner's office some three weeks ago. Is it the wish of the committee that we cancel the committee meeting for tomorrow?

Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: Next week the visit of the President of the United States of America will take place and it would be very difficult to hold our committee meeting on Wednesday. We would plan to meet on Tuesday and Thursday. I hope you will agree with me to discontinue the meeting on Wednesday.

Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: At our last meeting we completed item 77.

Item 78: Representation Abroad—Capital ..... \$1,377,900

Mr. VIVIAN: At the bottom of page 8, the word "decrease" does not seem to make sense with the rest of it.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It should be "increase".

Mr. KUCHERPA: Furthermore, in page 9 the two items marked 77 should, of course, be 78.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Item agreed to.

Item 79: International Commissions—Indochina ..... \$224,810

Mr. ROBERTSON: These estimates were prepared before the decision to reactivate the commission in Laos, and I am sure there will have to be a supplementary estimate submitted in respect of the teams we are now sending out.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Do we stand our own part of that?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The basic cost of the commissions in Indochina is shared equally between the United Kingdom, the French, the Soviet Union and the Chinese governments. We meet our own direct salaries and allowances for personnel. The overhead costs are borne between the four great powers which invited Canada and India to be represented on the commission.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: May I ask the undersecretary, through the Chair, what he thinks the supplementary estimate may amount to on this particular item?

Mr. ROBERTSON: It would be hard to say. When it settles down we will know better what the requirements of the cease-fire supervisory commission will be.

Item agreed to.

Item 80: NATO—Staff Assignment ..... \$44,136

Mr. AIKEN: Is this the staff outside Canada only, that is included in this item?

Mr. ROBERTSON: It covers the Canadian personnel seconded to work in the international secretariat. It does not cover the cost of the Canadian diplomatic mission accredited to NATO.

Mr. AIKEN: Strictly the staff at NATO headquarters from Canada?

Mr. H. B. STEWART (*Chief of the Finance Division*): At the present time there are three Canadians on loan to NATO, to the NATO secretariat. These are on the international staff, not at our own NATO offices. We pay them at our rates and allowances and receive back from NATO as a credit what they would pay under their set-up. The amount involved is the difference between the two rates of salary.

Item agreed to.

Item 81: official hospitality ..... \$45,000

Mr. NUGENT: Is this increase of \$5,000 accounted for from the fact that we have more heads of state visiting, than before?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes, that is the answer. There is a wide range of government hospitality.

Mr. AIKEN: This is in Canada only?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Item agreed to.

Item 82: relief and repatriation of distressed Canadians ..... \$20,000

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Under item 82, I take it this is a revolving fund which we have for people who may be in distress when travelling abroad. How does that fund stand? You are asking for an increase based on the fact that there are more Canadians travelling abroad. How does the fund stand?

Mr. STEWART: For the past number of years we have asked for \$15,000, and the refunds that come in to the vote in the same year in which the money was paid out, may be paid out again. For example, in 1959-60 we spent \$14,618; but we had a balance at the end of the year of \$5,742. If a refund is not made in the present fiscal year, then it goes into government revenue. Last year, 1960-61, because of the increase in the number of people travelling, we found that we were very low in the fund.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: What loss would you suffer in this connection, in percentage primarily?

Mr. STEWART: I think that our write-off of the fund—mind you this only a guess—but I think it may be 10 per cent. But as long as they are pay-

ing, we keep the fund open. We take payments of as little as \$10 a month over a period of five years, and that sort of thing. So money is coming in all the time.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: If it does not come in in the current year, then it goes into the consolidated revenue fund.

Mr. STEWART: That is right, but we keep after them to collect.

Mr. AIKEN: Of the people who received this assistance, are there any who do not return to Canada, after having received that assistance?

Mr. STEWART: There may be the odd case when we get hoodwinked by someone who abuses this privilege, and when his citizenship may be in doubt at the time; but those cases are very few. We take some people from the continent to the United Kingdom, when they have employment and wish to move there.

Mr. AIKEN: I take it that the objective is to get them back to Canada, should they become stranded.

Mr. STEWART: That is right. There is a system whereby we have some control over their future movements, because when they enter into this arrangement, their passport is surrendered. They have to settle up before it is returned.

Item agreed to.

Item 83: representation at international conferences ..... \$321,500

Mr. VIVIAN: Might we be given a breakdown of this item?

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stewart will explain the breakdown of it.

Mr. STEWART: This is a very difficult vote to estimate. As you are probably aware, we cannot entirely foresee what will happen in the way of international conferences for a year in advance. I might mention such things as the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, \$55,000; Commonwealth Consultative Committee for South and South East Asia, \$15,000; Commonwealth Education Conference, \$35,000; International Civil Aviation Organization, \$10,000; North Atlantic Treaty Organization, \$12,500, United Nations Assembly, \$125,000.

Mr. VIVIAN: Is that amount which is set aside for the United Nations in the sum of \$125,000 just to cover the period of the assembly only?

Mr. STEWART: And related agencies throughout the year.

Mr. VIVIAN: This has nothing to do with the running of our permanent office in New York?

Mr. STEWART: No. UNESCO, \$2,000; and the rest of it is miscellaneous, to take care of off-shoots of the United Nations, welfare of cripples, the International Law Commission, Human Rights, and these various conferences, \$20,000; and in addition we have a miscellaneous amount of \$25,000 for such things as the commonwealth prime ministers' conference, etc.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions concerning representation at international conferences?

Item agreed to.

Item 84: grant to the U.N. association in Canada ..... \$12,000

Mr. STINSON: Might I ask if we could be told what, if any, other associations engaged in promoting Canada's participation in international affairs have requested grants from the government, or from the department?

Mr. ROBERTSON: There is one other item in our estimates. This is for the Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee which handles educational work in this country on behalf of NATO. It and the United Nations association are, I think, the only two agencies where a direct grant is recommended in our estimates.



I could not say if there have been inquiries or even requests from other people. This would seem to be in a rather different category.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): What was the reference to NATO?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee regularly receives a small sustaining grant in the External Affairs Estimates. I think it is in the next item.

Mr. VIVIAN: Who are the Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee?

The CHAIRMAN: That is the next item.

Item agreed to.

Item 85: grant to the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee ..... \$2,500

Mr. VIVIAN: I would like to know who they are, and how they are appointed?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I might just read from the note:

The Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating Committee was formed through the assistance of the Canadian institute of international affairs and the United Nations association of Canada, in December, 1953, as a result of an international study conference on the Atlantic community held in 1952-53.

The Canadian committee is affiliated with the international organization in support of NATO, and it is known as the Atlantic treaty organization. Its functions are to educate and inform the public about NATO, and to conduct research into various activities and purposes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I wonder if I might make an inquiry?

Mr. VIVIAN: I have not received my answer yet. I would like to know at a later date, if I may, who are the personnel of this committee and how are they appointed?

Mr. ROBERTSON: We will make a return on that.

Mr. VIVIAN: Thank you very much.

Mr. AIKEN: Is this a voluntary organization responsible in any way to anyone for what they do?

Mr. E. W. T. GILL (*Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs*): It is tied in very closely for administration purposes with the Canadian institute of international affairs. They occupy the same offices in Toronto.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Offhand, would you know if it is the counterpart of the United States citizen commission of NATO? Is it related in any way?

Mr. ROBERTSON: No. I think the United States citizen commission, of which secretary Herter has taken the secretaryship, is more like a branch of the interparliamentary association, organized both inside and outside with a large membership. This is an agency which has helped to arrange talks and appropriate radio programs on significant NATO occasions and give some background information to schools and universities about the activities of NATO. I think they handle the distribution in Canada of NATO information publications. We will give you a return in respect of the particulars of this.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: In this connection what plans are being made relative to Canadian participation in a similar type of commission? This is the result of a resolution passed at the parliamentarian's conference. The United States congress has allotted \$100,000 for this purpose. What progress, if any, has been made on the Canadian side relative to this type of commission?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I will take notice of this and give you an answer.

Mr. VIVIAN: In the event this item is carried, can it be reopened on the basis of the returns of the information being made?

The CHAIRMAN: They will have the information for you at the next meeting. I neglected to say that Mr. Gill at the end of this meeting will give you some information which he has in reply to questions asked yesterday.

Mr. VIVIAN: Then it may be discussed?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes

Items 85 and 86 agreed to.

Item 87. Gift to commemorate the independence of Nigeria ..... \$10,000

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Might I ask the under-secretary how you decide whether or not you are going to make gifts? There are a number of new states about to be proclaimed. How do you make the decision as to when you will make a gift and when you will not?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Sometimes it is a very difficult question. I would not like to say there is a fixed rule, policy or formula. I think I can say the government always has attempted to recognize the coming into independence of a new country in the commonwealth with some gift, usually in the form of books. This has been the case in respect of the New African countries when they become independent; but it is not a consistent rule.

Item agreed to.

Item 88. External aid office. Salaries and expenses ..... \$525,923

Mr. GILL: Would you hold this item over until Mr. Moran is here?

Mr. STINSON: Do the under secretary and Mr. Gill intend to be here at that time? I have some questions on this matter I would prefer to address to them.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I will be here, or Mr. A. E. Ritchie who is the assistant under-secretary most closely connected with the aid program. Either he or I will be here.

Item 88 stands.

Item 89. Colombo plan ..... \$50,000,000

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): In connection with this whole group of aid programs, could we ask whether there have been any supplementaries introduced to this list since the list was published?

Mr. STEWART: This is in respect of aid?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Yes. There is one which I can recall.

Mr. STEWART: French African nations.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Yes. Are there any others?

Mr. STEWART: I would think not, up until this time.

Mr. STINSON: I am wondering if information is available as to the counterpart funds which are in existence in two or three of the countries to which this aid has been directed. Also when that information is made available I would like to ask whether or not the department is taking any initiative in respect of recommending ways in which these funds might be used in projects undertaken in the recipient countries with or without Canadian participation in such projects.

Mr. ROBERTSON: May I take a note of that for Mr. Moran? I know that there has been consultation between the government of Canada and the government of India in respect of one substantial use of counterpart funds; but I would not like to attempt to cover the field.

Mr. VIVIAN: We have an item here of \$50 million. There is no information about the projects which are involved. I think we should have a list of the projects and a small description of them.

Mr. STINSON: Unfortunately most of these programs are now under the direction of the director general of external aid. Would it not be advisable to stand items 89 to 101 inclusive?

Mr. GILL: I think that was the intention.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Items 97, 98 and so on do not really apply to the operation of the external aid office.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Then is the under secretary in a position to comment on these?

Mr. AIKEN: Will we stand items 89 to 96 inclusive and then go on with item 97?

The CHAIRMAN: We will commence with item 97.

Items 89 to 96 inclusive stand.

Item 97. Special aid programs—contribution to the program of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees ..... \$290,0000

Mr. VIVIAN: Could we have an explanation?

Mr. ROBERTSON: This was a recommendation for the same sustaining grant which has been made for the last seven years to the high commissioner.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Which refugees does it cover?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The direct responsibility is European refugees. However, the direct responsibility of the high commissioners for refugees is in connection with the post-war European refugee problem.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): This is a continuing problem. Is it levelling off?

Mr. ROBERTSON: It is diminishing. Last year there was a great effort made, because of the response around the world, to raise enough money to enable the high commissioner to liquidate a good many of these camps.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Have we any statistics as to the numbers which have been placed?

Mr. STEWART: I have some statistics of the population of the camps. The high commissioner's program is primarily concerned with the closing of the camps in Australia, Germany, Italy and Greece. The population now is reduced to about 21,000 people. They are hopeful of finally closing them this year, 1961.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Where are these camps?

Mr. STEWART: Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Do you have a breakdown?

Mr. STEWART: I could get it for the next meeting. You would like it broken down by countries?

Mr. MANDZIUK: Yes.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could we also have a report as to how the population has been depleted? Canada has taken in many tubercular refugees, and others.

Mr. STEWART: Yes.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I would like to have that information.

Mr. AIKEN: I have a question to ask, Mr. Chairman.

I note that these four items, namely 97 to 100, are all identical grants. Presumably, they are merely grants and not related in any way to the United Nations total expenses of these various operations. We have not the previous ones for 1959-60. Would it be fair to say that we have been making the same flat rate grant on these projects for a number of years?

Mr. STEWART: If you wish, I could give you the figures.



To answer the first part of your question, these are, as you say, grants; they are not assessments. We do not pay on a percentage basis. A policy decision is taken on what Canada will give, and that is what this represents.

Mr. AIKEN: Who makes up the difference? Where do the various program headquarters get the remainder of their money, and how do they allot it? Are there some other countries which make similar grants, and are similar adjustments made? It seems difficult to understand how these different programs all carry on, with exactly similar amounts. Are there other countries who have assessments?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes. Other countries have been making similar and comparable supporting grants. Of course, the United States, I think, for all these purposes, has been a great sustaining contributor, and in respect to some of them, if the contribution is coupled with a matching grant, it agrees to extend its contribution up to the sums contributed by other countries.

Mr. AIKEN: I assume that each year there is a statement given back to our department in connection with receipts and expenditures.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes, and of the budgetary position in each of these organizations.

Mr. AIKEN: I would be interested in knowing how these different programs make out, in total. In other words, are they still short, regardless of our contribution, or do they require more money?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Some of them have almost endless jobs. Organizations such as UNICEF do the best they can with the support they get from governments and through voluntary contributions. The voluntary Canadian contribution to UNICEF is raised largely through school appeals, and it is a very substantial figure. I think I saw in the newspaper the other day that the cheque was in the amount of some \$200,000-odd. This was presented on behalf of the Canadian schools. However, they would like to have more.

Mr. AIKEN: They spend what they get.

Mr. ROBERTSON: As I say, their work is endless, and they would like to have more.

Item agreed to.

Item 98: Contribution to UN Children's Fund ..... \$650,000

Mr. MANDZIUK: Mr. Chairman, although item 97 has passed, why are there two separate agencies? Is the United Nations children's fund synonymous with the refugees children's fund?

Mr. ROBERTSON: No, needy children; and its operations are all over the world—in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia.

Mr. MANDZIUK: But not all members of the United Nations contribute to this fund.

Mr. ROBERTSON: It is voluntary, and not all contribute.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Do the communist bloc nations contribute?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I would not say without checking, but I think they have made some contributions of a kind to some of the activities. I know they have contributed to some, but whether they do to UNICEF, I would not say without checking.

Mr. STINSON: I understand that the Soviet Union make an annual contribution of about \$250,000, which is substantially less than the Canadian contribution.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think I recall now. I think they did make a contribution to UNICEF, but it was made in kind, and presented the agency with some

difficulties in converting it into a usable form. However, it is, in fact, a contribution. In the earlier years they were making no contribution.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Is UNICEF not also the fund to which our own Canadian youngsters contribute from Hallowe'en collections?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Do you know the amount of that?

Mr. ROBERTSON: As I said, from noticing it in the newspaper, I think it was something like \$200,000.

Item agreed to.

Item 99. Contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ..... \$500,000

Mr. LENNARD: What does that stand for?

Mr. ROBERTSON: That is the United Nations rehabilitation program for the Arab refugees in the Middle East.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You have a cash amount here. I assume the wheat grant is shown separately?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The wheat flour?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary-South*): And this grant is the same. Is not the wheat grant the same?

Mr. ROBERTSON: The question of supplementary contributions has not been approved for this year.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): It is a figure of what—\$2½ million, or \$1½ million?

Mr. STEWART: \$1 million last year. We had \$1 million, and then a further \$500,000.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): So, it is a total grant in terms of wheat flour and cash of \$2½ million?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think that is right.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): There was \$500,000 in cash.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you a question, Mr. Vivian?

Mr. VIVIAN: Could we have a progress report of the number of these refugees and what is being done to alleviate the situation?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I would be glad to, but I think we should take your question as notice.

Item agreed to.

Item 100. Contribution towards the Refugee Program of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration ..... \$60,000

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could we have an explanation of this item, as no details are given.

Mr. ROBERTSON: This is the inter-governmental committee for European migration, in the way of a successor organization to the international relief organization after the war. It is responsible for the overseas placement and movement of refugees. For instance, it was the operating agency that handled the movement of the Hungarian refugees to this country.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Are there many people being handled now, under this organization?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, the number of refugees proper moving into over-

seas settlements is diminishing rapidly. Opportunities for placement in Europe have improved greatly in the last two or three years.

Item agreed to.

Item 101. Expenses in connection with Canada's participation in the World Refugee Year, additional to those provided for in vote 648, Appropriation Act No. 3, 1960, for the completion of the Tuberculous Refugee Program ..... \$50,000

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I see that this is a special item, and there probably will have to be a supplementary item later. As these people are removed and re-settled, what effect will it have on the expenses, as shown under item 97?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I expect that the responsibility of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees would be reduced *pro tanto*.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: So, there would be a reduction next year?

Mr. ROBERTSON: That would be my expectation.

Mr. STINSON: Could you tell us how many of the refugees who came under this program, and who required treatment, are now not receiving treatment and are out in society?

Mr. ROBERTSON: That is covered in the progress report which has been requested.

Mr. STINSON: Is there not a record available here in this connection, as to how many of these refugees who were hospitalized are now out?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I am sure we have, but there is a question of securing it from Health and Welfare, or Immigration.

Mr. STINSON: This was one of Canada's major initiatives in foreign policy in the past two years, and I would think that this should be the time, when this committee is now sitting and considering this item, to have an answer to that question. I think an answer of this kind should be readily available.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Robertson, I notice that a year ago you had with you four additional members of your staff. Are they available today for questioning?

Mr. ROBERTSON: We could get hold of anyone you wanted, but it was rather difficult to forecast what items would come up.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You are being asked questions which are a repetition of questions asked last year, designed to get an extension of the information given a year ago. It seems to me that it would facilitate our examination if these people were here.

Mr. McCLEAVE: We are all suffering from indigestion, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you not get your lunch?

Mr. McCLEAVE: I did, but I think most of the members are suffering from indigestion.

Mr. STINSON: My questioning does not arise from indigestion, because I did not digest properly, but because of my natural curiosity about these matters.

The CHAIRMAN: I think I should take some responsibility for this. Mr. Stewart and the other officials came to me and we tried to assess what would be needed in the way of documents and information. Possibly it is my fault that more of the officials are not here at this moment. Maybe my guess was not as good as it should have been. There is no doubt but that this information can be provided and, if it is agreeable, the item can stand.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I think it is a very good idea to have all the information in one general statement.



Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): It would be very helpful.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: It would be better than having it piecemeal by questioning.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Before proceeding to the next item, I wish to follow up what Mr. Stinson has asked. I do not know if it is proper to ask at this stage, but it would be interesting to know what was the cost to Canada of bringing these refugees over. Are there any anticipated supplementary expenses for the future?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Mr. Stewart has a partial answer to that.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Since this item is to stand, we can leave the question open.

The CHAIRMAN: Now, shall we go on to item 102?

Item stands.

Item 102. Assessment for membership in international organizations ..... \$4,709,895

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): May we have a breakdown of this \$4,709,895, showing the major items?

Mr. VIVIAN: It is broken down on page 14.

Mr. STEWART: Page 14 just shows you the increases.

Mr. MCCLEAVE: And three decreases.

Mr. STEWART: The organizations listed in this total are: United Nations, \$1,910,278; FAO, \$389,098; International atomic energy agency, \$174,356; international civil aviation organization, \$191,901; international labour organization, \$371,688; inter-governmental maritime consultative organization, \$6,500; UNESCO, \$416,336; world health organization, \$581,984; general agreement on tariffs and trade, \$67,775; commonwealth economic committee, \$52,331; commonwealth educational liaison unit, \$12,373; commonwealth shipping committee, \$935; inter-governmental committee for European migration, \$210,653 and North Atlantic Treaty Organization, \$323,687. I think those figures would appear in the blue book, where the details are shown. That is on page 185 of the blue book.

Mr. AIKEN: I should like to know what is the relationship between the inter-governmental committee for European migration under this heading with what is shown under item 100.

Mr. ROBERTSON: One is assessment for the operating expenses of the organization and the other is for the far east. Vote 100 is towards a special program for facilitating the movement and placement of far eastern refugees, mentioned therein.

Mr. AIKEN: The one is grant and the other is an assessment?

Mr. STEWART: Yes.

Mr. AIKEN: Item 100 is the grant?

Mr. STEWART: Yes, the other is the assessment.

Item agreed to.

Item 103. Contribution to the programs of NATO science committee ..... \$115,262

Mr. VIVIAN: Could we have a little information on this and a breakdown on fellowships, advance studies and research grants? There must be some information as to where this money is being spent. What is the relationship between Canada's payment and those of other NATO countries? Is it on a pro rata basis or is there some fixed method of apportionment?

Mr. ROBERTSON: This is a combined program in which all the NATO countries participate to develop the defence aspects of research. They budgeted in 1961 for a program of \$1 million of which a quarter, \$250,000, was for

projects in research in oceanography and meteorology, the balance to be allocated by the NATO scientific research panel on approved specific projects that fall within the general program.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could we have a more comprehensive breakdown of what the science committee is doing, if that is possible?

Mr. ROBERTSON: We can certainly provide that.

Mr. VIVIAN: Could we also have the number of Canadians engaged in it, and also what relationship this bears with the scientific work with which Senator Henry Jackson was concerned?

Mr. ROBERTSON: He was chairman of the policy advisory committee.

Mr. VIVIAN: Which set this up?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. VIVIAN: I should like a statement on that.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall carry this item on the understanding that the information will be provided at the next meeting.

Item agreed to.

Item 104. Payment to the International Civil Aviation Organization in part reimbursement for Quebec income tax ..... \$115,262

Mr. STINSON: Does Canada pay the rental for the space occupied by ICAO in Montreal and elsewhere?

Mr. LENNARD: This is item 104.

Mr. STINSON: I am talking about 105.

Mr. LENNARD: We are on item 104.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: May we have an explanation of this item?

Mr. McLEAVE: I think it has been explained every year during the past couple of years.

Mr. VIVIAN: Do not take anything for granted.

Mr. STEWART: I think item 104 is the income tax one.

Mr. AIKEN: Yes.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: What is the item?

Mr. STEWART: It is to reimburse the employees of the ICAO in Montreal for Quebec income tax. They are taxed by the province of Quebec and this is reimbursement for them.

Mr. McLEAVE: Is this pursuant to international agreement or national agreement?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): You had the explanation last year.

Mr. McLEAVE: That is what I said previously.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Are these Canadians who are involved in this item?

Mr. STEWART: Yes, these are Canadian employees working for ICAO in Montreal.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Under the federal income tax laws they would have the opportunity of deducting that tax from their federal income tax.

Mr. STEWART: They are exempt from federal tax.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Because of the status of the convention.

Item agreed to.

Item 105. To provide the international civil aviation organization with office accommodation ..... \$247,789

Mr. STINSON: What I want to know is whether these payments are made by Canada for space occupied by this agency in Montreal and elsewhere.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I think they only apply to the premises occupied by the international civil aviation organization in Montreal. This is part of an agreement negotiated with the agency. Really, it was one of the conditions of their permanent location in Montreal. The appropriation is up this year over last year, to cover a larger floor space in the same building required by the international civil aviation organization.

Mr. VIVIAN: Are the province of Quebec and the city of Montreal contributing towards this fund? The province of Quebec benefits by income tax, but does it make any contribution towards this rental?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I do not think so.

Item agreed to.

Item 106. Contribution to the United Nations technical assistance administration training centre at the university of British Columbia ..... \$10,000

Mr. McCLEAVE: I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if there are other universities which asked for similar provision, though, perhaps, "provision" is not the correct word to use. This, I take it, is in reference to the Hungarian refugees?

Mr. ROBERTSON: No, this relates to a training program worked out by the United Nations secretariat with the university of British Columbia, and the scheme had the co-operation of the federal government to the amount of \$10,000.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Who is involved in this particular item—Canadians or non-residents?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Mostly people brought from less developed countries for administrative training at the university, with the co-operation of the federal and provincial governments and of private individuals in the northwest. I think their operations are not only in British Columbia but also in the northwest American states.

Mr. VIVIAN: Could we have a breakdown? This was one of the most contentious exercises of the United Nations two years ago, setting up this training program. I believe that originally it was under the direction of Dr. Keenleyside who has subsequently resigned. I would like that information. I would also like to know the listing of personnel involved as instructors and the list of students, from where they come and the duration of their stay.

Mr. ROBERTSON: That information will be secured.

The CHAIRMAN: Item agreed to.

Item 107. Grant to the international committee of the Red Cross ..... \$15,000

Item agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: That item has not changed for years.

The CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

Item 108. Grant to the commonwealth institute ..... \$1,375

Mr. ROBERTSON: It is better known as the imperial institute in South Kensington, and this has been the Canadian contribution towards its overhead costs. It is primarily of importance to the less developed and non-self-governing parts of the commonwealth, but we have used it as a distributing centre for Canadian educational films to the United Kingdom and we maintain a permanent exhibition of Canadian resources and developments in the commonwealth institute.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary South): Is it basically administrative? You say you distribute, for example, films.



Mr. ROBERTSON: That is a function they have rendered over the years because their work is largely educational and they have their own educational film distributing agency. It has been supplementary to the work of our film board. We also have a permanent trade and resources exposition. That would not be covered out of this. This is towards the administrative costs.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): That was my point—this is just an administrative figure. Naturally it does not include any of the costs of the national film board; otherwise this is basically for salaries of employees.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Overhead costs. It is quite a big organization.

The CHAIRMAN: Item 108 agreed to.

I notice our time is nearly over and I am going to ask Mr. Gill to give us the information that was requested at the meeting yesterday.

Mr. GILL: I was asked to give some figures on language qualifications and training, and I have had some statistics prepared. In presenting them I would like to make one or two preliminary comments. The first figure is the members who have qualified by civil service examination to receive language allowance. This figure is not an accurate reflection of the language qualifications in the department for two reasons: first, only certain officers, those in grade 4 and below, qualify for language allowance, and secondly, to qualify for a language allowance one has to be at a post where the language is used, so that it does not include those who have knowledge of a language but might be resident in another country.

Mr. McCLEAVE: It does not help Latin scholars in the department.

Mr. GILL: No. The figures since 1947, officers qualified 112, members of the administrative staff 167, making a total of 279.

I was also asked how many were undergoing language instruction or were receiving tuition allowances for that purpose. The figure since January 1, 1960 is 28 officers and 86 members of the administrative staff. Those figures include officers and members of the administrative staff who have taken language training in Ottawa prior to a posting or at the post. It does not include those who take language training out of, say, interest or have some qualifications. If those figures were included, the figures might be increased by 70.

Thirdly, I undershot my estimate of those with a working knowledge of the Japanese language. I gave the figure of three to five and I find that seven is a more accurate figure.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am sure we appreciate the detailed information Mr. Gill has provided, and I have no doubt that the questions asked in connection with today's proceedings will be answered at the next meeting.

Now, Mr. Stewart has a word to say to clear up some doubt as to the understanding of items 104 and 105—international civil aviation organization.

Mr. STEWART: I wanted to make it clear on the record, in answer to Mr. Stinson's question, that we do not pay the whole rental of ICAO—they pay the difference; they pay the first dollar on every square foot. It is a subsidy.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting is adjourned.

## APPENDIX "A"

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## MAIN ESTIMATES 1961-62

Informational material prepared for Members of the 1961 Standing Committee on External Affairs.

This material is in two main parts; (1) comparison of the 1961-62 Estimates with those of 1960-61, and explanations of all substantial changes; (2) a series of Appendices comparing the 1961-62 Estimates with the estimated expenditures for 1960-61 and the actual expenditures for 1959-60.

## MAIN ESTIMATES 1961-62 COMPARED WITH 1960-61

No. of Vote	Service	1961-62	1960-61	Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Totals.....		88,230,614	98,800,655		10,570,041

(S)	Minister's Salary and Motor Car Allowance.....	17,000	17,000	—	—
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## A—DEPARTMENT

76	Departmental Admin.....	6,924,915	6,601,756	323,159	—
77	Representation Abroad—Operational....	11,271,043	10,477,402	793,641	—
78	Representation Abroad—Capital.....	1,377,900	1,172,500	205,400	—
79	International Commissions—Indochina....	224,810	257,532	—	32,722
80	NATO—Staff Assignment.....	44,136	63,088	—	18,952
81	Official Hospitality.....	45,000	40,000	5,000	—
82	Relief and Repatriation of Distressed Canadians.....	20,000	15,000	5,000	—
83	Representation at International Con- ferences.....	321,500	295,000	26,500	—
84	Grant to the U.N. Association in Canada	12,000	11,000	1,000	—
85	Grant to the Canadian Atl. Co-ord. Com- mittee.....	2,500	2,500	—	—
86	Gift to commemorate the sesquicenten- nial anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Mexico.....	3,500	—	3,500	—
87	Gift to commemorate the independence of Nigeria.....	10,000	—	10,000	—
A—Sub Total.....		20,257,304	18,935,778	1,321,526	—

## EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

88	Salaries and Expenses.....	525,923	455,161	70,762	—
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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SPECIAL AID PROGRAMS

<i>Bilateral Economic Aid Programs</i>					
89	Colombo Plan.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	—	—
90	West Indies Assistance Program.....	1,500,000	5,260,000	—	3,760,000
91	Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program.....	3,500,000	—	3,500,000	—
92	Technical Assistance to Common- wealth Countries and Territories other than those eligible for Assist- ance under Colombo Plan, West Indies Asst. Program or the Special Africa Aid Program.....	120,000	500,000	—	380,000
93	Commonwealth Scholarship Plan.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	—
<i>Multilateral Economic Aid Programs</i>					
94	Contribution to U.N. Special Fund....	2,298,594	1,903,750	394,844	—

No. of Vote	Service	1961-62	1960-61	Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
95	Contribution to U.N. Expanded Program for Technical Assistance.....	2,102,969	1,903,750	199,219	—
96	Contribution to Oper. Budget of the I.A.E.A.....	50,882	50,000	882	—
<i>Special Aid Programs</i>					
97	Contribution to the Program of the U.N. High Comm. for Refugees....	290,000	290,000	—	—
98	Contribution to U.N. Children's Fund.	650,000	650,000	—	—
99	Contribution to U.N.R.W.A. Near East.....	500,000	500,000	—	—
100	Contribution to the Refugee Program of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration.....	60,000	60,000	—	—
101	Expenses in connection with Canada's participation in World Refugee Year for completion of the Tuberculous Refugee Program.....	50,000	—	50,000	—
Sub-total.....		62,122,445	61,617,500	504,945	—

## OTHER PAYMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

102	Assessment in International Organizations.....	4,709,895	4,207,526	502,369	—
103	NATO Science Committee.....	115,262	124,572	—	9,310
104	ICAO Income Tax Assistance.....	11,500	12,000	—	500
105	ICAO Rental Assistance.....	247,789	215,716	32,073	—
106	U.N. Technical Assistance Training Centre Univ. of B.C.....	10,000	10,000	—	—
107	Grant to the International Committee of the Red Cross.....	15,000	15,000	—	—
108	Grant to the Commonwealth Institute..	1,375	1,331	44	—

*Appropriations not required for 1961-62:*

To assist in defraying the costs of the Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference.....	—	15,600	—	15,600
Contribution to the Malarial Eradication Program of WHO.....	—	100,000	—	100,000
Purchase of flour to be given to UNRWA for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.....	—	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
Canada's participation in the work of the European Productivity Agency for European Economic Co-operation	—	20,000	—	20,000
Purchase of flour to be given to UNRWA as a contribution to World Refugee Year.....	—	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
Contribution towards Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the FAO.....	—	23,000	—	23,000
Purchase and transportation to Chile of flour and pork re Chilean Disaster	—	1,600,000	—	1,600,000
Purchase and transfer of wheat flour for establishment of strategic stock piles in member states of NATO.....	—	6,000,000	—	6,000,000
To reimburse Agricultural Commodities Stabilization Account for canned pork donated to international relief agencies.....	—	2,703,559	—	2,703,559
	5,110,821	17,548,304	—	12,437,483



## STANDING COMMITTEE

No. of Vote	Service	1961-62	1960-61	Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS					
(S)	Diplomatic Service (Special) Superan- nuation Act.....	34,264	42,848	—	8,584
(S)	Pension Miss H. L. Waddell.....	305	289	16	—
(S)	Annuity Mrs. H. Y. Roy.....	1,667	1,667	—	—
	Sub-total.....	36,236	44,804	—	8,568
	A—Total Department.....	88,069,729	98,618,547	—	10,548,818
B—INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION					
109	Salaries and Expenses of the Commission	108,885	108,608	277	—
110	Studies and Surveys of the Commission.	52,000	73,500	—	21,500
	B—Total I.J.C.....	160,885	182,108	—	21,223
SUMMARY					
	To be voted.....	88,177,378	98,738,851	—	10,561,473
	Authorized by Statute.....	53,236	61,804	—	8,568
	Total Estimates.....	88,230,614	98,800,655	—	10,570,041

## REFERENCES

## 76—DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—INCREASE \$323,159

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
(1) Salaries.....	227,638	—
(1) Overtime.....	11,700	—
(4) Professional and Special Services.....	2,825	—
(5) Courier Service.....	15,000	—
(5) Removal and Home Leave Expenses.....	—	50,000
(5) Other Travelling Expenses.....	—	—
(6) Freight, Express and Cartage.....	2,500	—
(7) Postage.....	—	15,000
(8) Carriage of Diplomatic Mail.....	—	—
(8) Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....	115,750	—
(9) Publication of Departmental Reports and Other Material.....	—	34,000
(10) Displays, Films and Other Informational Publicity.....	—	—
(11) Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....	44,646	—
(12) Purchase of Publications for Distribution.....	—	400
(12) Materials and Supplies.....	3,050	—
(16) Acquisition of Equipment.....	—	17,800
(17) Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....	—	—
(19) Taxes on Diplomatic Properties in Ottawa Area.....	13,900	—
(22) Compensation to Employees for Loss or Damage to Furniture and Effects.....	—	—
(22) Sundries.....	3,350	—
Total Increase.....	323,159	—

76—(1) *Salaries—Increase \$227,638*

The overall increase is a result of an increase in the establishment and Salary revisions for a full year compared to a partial year in 1960-61.

76—(1) *Overtime—Increase \$11,700*

The increase results from a change in the regulations for compensating employees in cash for overtime work.

76—(4) *Professional and Special Services—Increase \$2,825*

The net increase here covers the cost of supplementary security protection of the East Block, Postal Station "B", Daly Building, Arcade Building and Passport Office.

76—(5) *Courier Service—\$15,000*

Although an increase of \$15,000 is required here for the establishment of a courier service and a change from a monthly to a weekly service to South America, this is offset by a decrease in the cost of postage.

76—(5) *Removal and Home Leave Expenses—Decrease \$50,000*

The decrease in this category is brought about by a decrease in the number of personnel scheduled to be moved (181 compared to 223) and an over-estimate in the costs for 1960-61.

76—(6) *Freight Express and Cartage—Increase \$2,500*

The increase here is because of increased freight rates and an increase in the volume of freight being shipped.

76—(7) *Postage—Decrease \$15,000*

The decrease of \$15,000 results from the increased use of our own courier service.

76—(8) *Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services—Increase \$115,750*

Our annual grant to the National Research Council is increased by approximately \$115,000 thus accounting for the major increase in this primary.

76—(9) *Publication of Departmental Reports and Other Material—Decrease \$34,000*

A decrease in the number of languages in which the publication "Canada from Sea to Sea" is to be printed and a decrease in the amount required for Miscellaneous Departmental printing account for the decrease of \$34,000.

76—(11) *Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment—Increase \$44,646*

The main increase is due to an increase in the number of passports required to be printed and the replacement of obsolete office equipment for use in the Department in Ottawa.

76—(12) *Materials and Supplies—Increase \$3,050*

An increase in the cost of packing charges and materials accounts for the \$3,050 shown here.

76—(16) *Acquisition of Equipment—Decrease \$17,800*

The decrease results from a lesser amount being estimated for 1961-62 for communications equipment than was estimated for 1960-61.

76—(19) *Taxes on Diplomatic Properties in Ottawa Area—Increase \$13,900*

Tax payments on the number of diplomatic properties in the Ottawa Area, based on present rates of taxation, account for the increase of \$13,900 over 1960-61.

76—(22) *Sundries—Increase \$3,350*

A decrease of \$3,000 has been estimated for bookkeeping adjustments on Profit and Loss on Exchange. This is offset by the addition of an item to cover Insurance on Motor Vehicles, previously provided in another Vote.

## 77—REPRESENTATION ABROAD—OPERATIONAL—INCREASE \$793,641

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
(1) Salaries.....	341,798	—
(1) Overtime.....	39,684	—
(2) Allowances.....	278,678	—
(4) Professional and Special Services.....	17,066	—
(5) Travelling Expenses.....	—	—
(6) Freight, Express and Cartage.....	—	270
(7) Postage.....	5,000	—
(8) Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....	33,000	—
(11) Office Stationery, Supplies and Repairs to Office Equipment.....	20,960	—
(12) Fuel for Heating and Other Materials and Supplies.....	—	—
(14) Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....	32,700	—
(15) Rentals of Land, Buildings and Works.....	—	—
(17) Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....	—	—
(18) Rental of Equipment.....	1,500	—
(19) Municipal and Public Utility Services.....	12,054	—
(21) Benefits in Consideration of Personal Services.....	12,426	—
(22) Sundries.....	—	955
Total Increase.....	793,641	—

77—(1) *Salaries—Increase \$341,798*

The overall increase is a result of an increased establishment and Salary revisions for a full year compared to a partial year in 1960-61.

77—(1) *Overtime—Increase \$39,684*

The increase results mainly from a change in the regulations for compensating employees in cash for overtime work.

77—(2) *Allowances—Increase \$278,678*

The main reasons for the increase in allowances are (a) the establishment of additional positions (b) some reclassification of positions and (c) the increased cost of living abroad.

77—(4) *Professional and Special Services—Increase \$17,066*

The increase here is due to increased legal services and architects fees payable in connection with improvement and redecoration schemes on leased premises abroad, and not chargeable to capital projects. Also there is a small increase in the tuition and examination fees due to a greater number of our personnel taking advantage of foreign language study abroad as well as an increase in the cost of other professional and special services in our posts abroad.

77—(7) *Postage—Increase \$5,000*

The increase is due to a greater volume of mail being transmitted and also higher postal rates in many countries.

77—(8) *Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services—Increase \$33,000*

An increase of approximately \$12,000 is accounted for by the rental of additional telephone trunk lines and higher toll rates. An additional \$65,000 will be required for the rental of Communications equipment. As a result of the introduction of telex in several posts, a decrease of \$44,000 in the cost of telegrams is forecast.



77—(11) *Office Stationery, Supplies and Repairs to Office Equipment—Increase \$20,960*

The main increase here is brought about by (a) an under-estimate for printing and stationery in 1960-61 and (b) the addition of new posts and the higher cost of publications.

77—(14) *Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works—Increase \$32,700*

The increase here is due to the fact that the program in support of the current year's allotment was curtailed due to a reduction of \$200,000 in our proposed estimate. We have therefore been obliged to request a larger amount in 1961-62 to complete work which had to be deferred.

77—(18) *Rental of Equipment—Increase \$1,500*

Our estimate is based on present costs of rental of air conditioning equipment in India and postal meters in Los Angeles and Seattle.

77—(19) *Municipal and Public Utility Services—Increase \$12,054*

The increase results from higher rates for water, electricity and other utility services and the provision for an increased number of posts in 1961-62.

77—(21) *Benefits in Consideration of Personal Services—Increase \$12,426*

The increase is due mainly to an increase in the number of our locally-engaged staff abroad who are authorized to receive gratuities.

77—(22) *Sundries—Decrease \$955*

Our estimate for miscellaneous items is based on the current pattern of expenditure.

78—REPRESENTATION ABROAD—CAPITAL—INCREASE \$205,400

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
(11) Office Furnishings and Equipment.....	35,000	—
(13) Acquisition, Construction and Improvement of Properties for Offices and Residences Abroad, including Land.....	120,000	—
(16) Acquisition of Furnishings and Equipment for Residences Abroad..	—	—
(16) Procurement of Motor Vehicles and Other Equipment.....	—	—
(16) Basic Household Equipment and Furnishings for Staff Abroad....	—	—
(16) Acquisition of Teletype Equipment.....	50,400	—
Total Decrease.....	205,400	—

78—(11) *Office Furnishings and Equipment—Increase \$35,000*

It is estimated that an amount of \$175,000 will meet our requirements for the 1961-62 fiscal year.

78—(13) *Acquisition, Construction and Improvement of Properties for Offices and Residences Abroad, including Land—Increase \$120,000*

Projects covered by this allotment are:

(1) Purchase of Royal College of Physicians Building as an addition to Canada House, London.....	\$ 120,000
(2) Construction of Chancery in Canberra, Australia.....	150,000
(3) Construction of Chancery in New Delhi, India.....	50,000
(4) Construction of Official Residence in Brussels, Belgium.....	100,000
(5) Purchase of apartments and development of site for Chancery and Residence in Brasilia, Brazil.....	50,000
(6) Construction of Official Residence in Ankara, Turkey.....	50,000
(7) Construction of Official Residence in Rome, Italy.....	25,000
(8) Construction of small apartment block for Canadian administrative staff and quarters for Japanese servants and maintenance staff in Tokyo, Japan.....	25,000
(9) Improvements to Official Residence in Mexico City, Mexico.....	8,500
(10) Alterations to Registry and Communications Centre at the Chancery, Paris, France.....	5,000
(11) Construction of two-car garage at the Chancery at Djakarta, Indonesia for government-owned vehicles.....	4,000
(12) Program of alterations to enlarge Official Residence in Canberra, Australia.....	10,000
Unforeseen expenditures of a capital nature.....	15,000

Total.....\$612,500

77—(16) *Acquisition of Furnishings and Equipment for Residences Abroad—(No Change)*

It is estimated that an amount of \$220,000 will meet our requirements for furniture and equipment for Official Residences.

77—(16) *Procurement of Motor Vehicles and Other Equipment—(No Change)*

The allotment of \$125,000 provides for 31 vehicles required at various posts during the 1961-62 fiscal year; for water purifying equipment in Tehran; and a stand-by portable generating plant in Rio de Janeiro.

78—(16) *Basic Household Equipment and Furnishings for Staff Abroad—(No Change)*

It is estimated that the allotment of \$125,000 will cover our requirements of staff furnishings and equipment for the fiscal year.

78—(16) *Acquisition of Communications Equipment—Increase \$50,400*

The allotment of \$120,400 provides for communications equipment to be installed at various selected posts where it is possible and desirable.

79—PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS FOR SUPERVISION AND CONTROL IN  
INDO-CHINA—DECREASE \$32,722

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
(1) Salaries.....	1,407	—
(2) Allowances.....	—	6,629
(4) Professional and Special Services.....	—	1,500
(5) Courier Service.....	—	25,000
(5) Travelling Expenses.....	—	—
(6) Freight, Express and Cartage.....	—	—
(7) Postage.....	—	—
(8) Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....	—	—
(11) Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....	—	1,000
(12) Materials and Supplies.....	—	—
(22) Sundries.....	—	—
Total Decrease.....	—	32,722

Our Estimates are based on the current year's expenditures. No reduction in our present level of operations is anticipated.

## 80—NATO STAFF ASSIGNMENT—DECREASE \$18,952

This decrease is due to a lesser amount being provided to cover "new assignees" to the NATO Secretariat during 1961-62.

## 81—OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY—INCREASE \$5,000

This increase is brought about because our commitments in this connection have been steadily increasing and the trend can be expected to continue.

## 82—RELIEF AND REPATRIATION OF DISTRESSED CANADIAN CITIZENS ABROAD—INCREASE \$5,000

A significant increase in the numbers of Canadians travelling abroad with a consequent increase in the incidence of distress and destitution results in the additional amount required for 1961-62.

## 83—REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES—INCREASE \$26,500

An increase of \$26,500 results from the estimated costs of the various conferences to be held during 1961-62 based on the present pattern of expenditure.

## 84—GRANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA—INCREASE \$1,000

This increase has been granted to lend support to the increased activities of the Association.

86—GIFT TO COMMEMORATE THE SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO—INCREASE \$3,500

This is a new item. During the month of September, 1960, the Republic of Mexico celebrated the 150th Anniversary of Mexican Independence, the centenary of the Mexican Reform Laws and the 50th Anniversary of the 1910 Mexican Revolution. The Canadian Government appointed a Special Ambassador for the occasion and sent a special Canadian mission to attend the ceremonies in Mexico City. In view of the longstanding cordial relations between Mexico and Canada Cabinet agreed that a gift should be offered which would be in line with what other governments offered. A totem pole from Canada was regarded as a fitting gift. The item of \$3,500 is provided to cover the cost of the totem pole.

## 87—GIFT TO COMMEMORATE THE INDEPENDENCE OF NIGERIA—INCREASE \$10,000

This is a new item. Cabinet agreed to the purchase of a gift from Canada to Nigeria to mark its attainment of independence. The gift will be in the form of library books.

## 88—EXTERNAL AID OFFICE—INCREASE \$70,762

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
(1) Salaries.....	85,478	—
(2) Allowances.....	—	15,091
(4) Professional and Special Services.....	—	—
(5) Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	—	2,850
(6) Freight, Express and Cartage.....	—	—
(7) Postage.....	575	—
(8) Telephones and Telegrams.....	6,500	—
(9) Publication of Reports and Other Material.....	—	—
(10) Photographs and Advertising.....	200	—
(11) Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....	—	500
(14) Repairs and Upkeep of Offices Abroad.....	—	—
(15) Rental of Offices Abroad.....	—	600
(16) Furniture for Residences Abroad.....	—	3,700
(22) Sundries.....	750	—
Total Increase.....	70,762	—

## 88—Salaries—Increase \$85,478

The increase here is accounted for by additional positions and general salary revisions.

## 88—Allowances—Decrease \$15,091

The decrease results from deletion of necessity to provide for the opening of new offices at Saigon and Singapore.

## 88—Travelling and Removal Expenses—Decrease \$2,850

A decrease is possible owing to the deletion of the requirement to open new offices abroad.

## 88—POSTAGE—INCREASE \$575

Increase is required due to a 300% increase in the number of trainees now being handled and anticipated in future.

## 88—TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAMS—INCREASE \$6,500

The increase results from general increased activity at Ottawa resulting from expanding Aid Programs and the addition of new programs.

## 88—PHOTOGRAPHS AND ADVERTISING—INCREASE \$200

The increase here is necessary due to expansion in program volume.

## 88—OFFICE STATIONERY, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—DECREASE \$500

The decrease can be accounted for by the deletion of a requirement to provide for offices abroad.

## 88—RENTAL OF OFFICES ABROAD—DECREASE \$600

The decrease is due to deletion of the necessity to provide for the expected opening of the Singapore office.

## 88—FURNITURE FOR RESIDENCES ABROAD—DECREASE \$3,700

Decrease is due to the deletion of the requirement for the New Delhi residence.

## 88—SUNDRIES—INCREASE \$750

Increase is due to normal expansion resulting from increased activity in the various programs.



## 90—WEST INDIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—DECREASE \$3,760,000

Provision is made in the 1961-62 Estimates for the final progress payments for the building of two ships for the West Indies in an amount of \$625,000 and for technical assistance and capital assistance projects in an amount of \$875,000. The large decrease is due to the fact that provision for several progress payments was made in the 1960-61 Estimates the amount for the final payments being a revote of the unspent balance.

## 91—SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN AID PROGRAM—INCREASE \$3,500,000

This is a new item. In response to the increasing need for additional economic assistance in Africa, especially for the emergent and newly independent Commonwealth countries, Cabinet, by its decision of September 13, 1960, stipulated that in concert with other members of the Commonwealth, and subject to Parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government would be prepared to provide aid in the amount of \$3 million for this purpose in the fiscal year 1961-62 and in each of the two succeeding fiscal years, in addition to the amount for Technical Assistance now being provided to areas of the Commonwealth not covered by the Colombo Plan or the Canada-West Indies Aid Program.

## 92—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES OTHER THAN THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE COLOMBO PLAN, THE WEST INDIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OR THE SPECIAL AFRICA AID PROGRAM—DECREASE \$380,000

The under-developed areas which this scheme was designed to help were chiefly in Africa but also included British Guiana, British Honduras and other dependencies of the United Kingdom. Cabinet agreed that the cost of this program should not exceed \$500,000 annually.

92—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ETC. (*Continued*)

The decrease this year is brought about as a result of Cabinet's decision of September 13, 1960, that Canada would be prepared to participate in an economic assistance program for the Commonwealth areas in Africa. At the same time Cabinet agreed to provide \$120,000 in the fiscal year 1961-62 to continue technical assistance to Commonwealth countries outside the scope of other Canadian aid programs, such assistance to be given in selected fields with the emphasis on education.

## 93—COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—INCREASE \$500,000

Cabinet agreed that Canada should collaborate in a Commonwealth educational exchange program and agreed to make available \$1 million a year for five years to help finance this scheme. An initial amount of \$500,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1960-61 to get the program under way, thus accounting for the increase of \$500,000 this year.

## 94—UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND—INCREASE \$394,844

Cabinet decided, on September 13, 1960, that Canada's contributions to the United Nations Special Fund and to the United Nations Expanded Program of technical assistance for the fiscal year 1961-62 be \$2 million each subject to the addition of \$0.5 million allocated to one or the other, or divided between them, however the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance may decide. Subsequently the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance decided that the United Nations Expanded Program for Technical Assistance should receive \$150,000 and the United Nations Special Fund should receive \$350,000. This \$350,000 plus a fluctuation in the exchange rate accounts for the increase in this Vote over the provision made in 1960-61.

## 95—UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES—INCREASE \$199,219

The increase here is the result of an additional \$150,000 being approved by Cabinet as mentioned in the explanation for the United Nations Special Fund, plus a fluctuation in the exchange rate of U.S. dollars in relation to Canadian dollars.

## 96—OPERATIONAL BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—INCREASE \$882

At a meeting of September 16, 1960, Cabinet agreed to a contribution of \$52,020. An amount of \$50,000 was provided for in 1960-61. The increase of \$882 is the result of the increased contribution and a fluctuation in the rate of exchange of U.S. dollars in respect to Canadian dollars.

## 101—EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD REFUGEE YEAR—FOR COMPLETION OF THE TUBERCULOUS REFUGEE PROGRAM—INCREASE \$50,000

This estimate is to cover the balance of expenses incurred for the first two movements of refugees and a portion of the third movement.

## 102—ASSESSMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—INCREASE \$502,369

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
United Nations Organization.....	300,392	—
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	25,717	—
International Atomic Energy Agency.....	12,537	—
International Civil Aviation Organization.....	1,222	—
International Labour Organization.....	52,810	—
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.....	—	4,500
U.N.E.S.C.O.....	35,586	—
World Health Organization.....	76,253	—
Administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.....	28,766	—
Commonwealth Economic Committee.....	1,648	—
Commonwealth Educational Liaison Unit.....	2,787	—
Commonwealth Shipping Committee.....	30	—
Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration.....	—	10,770
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	—	20,109
Total Increase.....	502,369	—

## 102—UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION—INCREASE \$300,392

The increase is due to an anticipated increase of approximately \$10,000,000 in the United Nations Budget for 1962, compared to the Budget for 1961.

## 102—FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—INCREASE \$25,717

The increase allows for an anticipated 8% increase in the F.A.O. Budget for 1962, compared to the Budget for 1961.

## 102—INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—INCREASE \$12,537

The increase allows for an estimated \$325,000 increase in the Agency's Budget for 1962, compared to the Budget for 1961.

## 102—INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—INCREASE \$1,222

The increase is accounted for by an increase of \$26,000 in the 1962 Budget over the Budget for 1961.

## 102—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION—INCREASE \$52,810

The increase is due to an anticipated increase in the Organization's Budget for 1962 of 10%, compared to the Budget for 1961.

## 102—INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—DECREASE \$4,500

The decrease is accounted for by provision being made for one year's assessment (1962) compared to two years (1960 and 1961) in the 1960-61 Estimates.

## 102—U.N.E.S.C.O.—INCREASE \$35,586

The increase here is due to a slight increase in the provisional Budget for 1962.

## 102—WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—INCREASE \$76,253

The increase is due to allowance being made of 10% in the Organization's Budget for 1962.

## 102—GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—INCREASE \$28,766

The increase here is due mainly to an underestimation of Canada's assessment for 1960 which had not been established at the time of submitting the 1961-62 Main Estimates.

## 102—COMMONWEALTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE—INCREASE \$1,648

The increase here is due entirely to fluctuation of rate of exchange of £ Sterling in relation to Canadian dollars.

## 102—COMMONWEALTH EDUCATIONAL LIAISON UNIT—INCREASE \$2,787

The increase is due to an increase of £ 900 in Canada's share of the Budget.

## 102—INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION—DECREASE \$10,770

The net decrease results from a decrease of \$16,894 U.S. in Canada's assessment and fluctuation in the rate of exchange of over \$6,000.

## 102—NATO—COST OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION—DECREASE \$20,109

This is a net decrease resulting from the following:

- (a) Exclusion of Capital expenditures for construction of Headquarters from the Organization's Budget;
- (b) Fluctuation in the rate of exchange;
- (c) An anticipated increase of 5% in the operational Budget.

## 103—NATO SCIENCE COMMITTEE—DECREASE \$9,310

The decrease here is due to a fluctuation in the rates of exchange of the U.S. dollar and to the following changes in the Committee's programs:

Fellowship—\$38,190 US Increase..... For the third year of this program the amount required is \$2,500,000 US of which our share is 4.2086 percent.

Advanced Studies—\$6,880 US Increase.. For the third year of this program the amount required is \$300,000 of which our share is 4.2086 percent.

Research Grants—\$58,000 US Decrease.. Cabinet's decision to continue Canada's support in this program was not made in time to provide for any funds in the Main Estimates, but an amount of \$58,000 will be included in the Supplementary Estimates.

## 105—To PROVIDE ICAO WITH OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT LESS THAN COMMERCIAL RATES—INCREASE \$32,073

The increase is due to 11,800 square feet of additional space having been leased in the International Aviation Building for ICAO.

## 109—IJC—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—INCREASE \$277

The increase in this Vote is in the Salary primary and is a result of the general salaries increase and to one reclassification.

## 110—IJC—STUDIES, SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS—DECREASE \$21,500

	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$
Studies and Surveys of the Mid-Western Watershed.....	—	—
Canada's share of the expenses of the International St. Lawrence River Board of Control.....	—	—
Canada's share of the expenses of the Saint John River Reference.....	—	1,000
Canada's share of the expenses of the St. Croix River Reference.....	—	1,000
Canada's share of the expenses of the proposed Alaska-Yukon Rivers Reference.....	—	8,000
Canada's share of the expenses of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Reference.....	—	4,000
Canada's share of the expenses of the publication of a report on Water Pollution.....	—	7,500
Canada's share of the expenses of Studies of Boundary Waters Pollution.....	—	—
	—	21,500

*Canada's Share of the Expenses of the St. John River Reference—Decrease \$1,000*

The I.J.C. has submitted an Interim Report to the Governments of Canada and the United States. While awaiting further instructions from the Governments the funds requested are used to keep the data, previously accumulated, up to date.

*Canada's Share of the Expenses of the St. Croix River Reference—Decrease \$1,000*

The Report of the Commission has been submitted to the Governments and the funds requested will enable data on the River to be kept up to date pending further instructions from the Governments.

*Canada's Share of the Expenses of the Proposed Alaska-Yukon Rivers Reference—Decrease \$8,000*

A Reference has not yet been agreed upon by the Governments but, as it is difficult to amass quickly all the information required were such a Reference agreed upon, funds are again required to make preliminary surveys of the area in question.

*Canada's Share of the Expenses of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Reference—Decrease \$4,000*

The Commission is preparing its report to Governments and the small amount of funds required will be used for office studies and travel expenses of the Boards.

*Canada's Share of the Expenses of the Publication of a Report on Water Pollution—Decrease \$7,500*

It is expected that this publication will be paid for during the fiscal year 1960-61.



## APPENDIX "A"

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## COMPARISON BY VOTES

Vote No.	1961-62		1960-61		1960-61		1959-60	
	Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Estimates	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(S) Secretary of State for External Affairs— Salary and Motor Car Allowance.....	17,000	17,000		17,000		10,465		
A—DEPARTMENT								
76 Departmental Administration.....	6,924,915	†6,604,137		6,601,756		5,845,920		
77 Representation Abroad—Operational....	11,271,043	†10,579,785		10,477,402		9,338,228		
78 Representation Abroad—Capital.....	1,377,900	1,110,500		1,172,500		759,268		
79 Canada's Civilian Participation as a Member of the International Commis- sions for Supervision and Control in Indo-China.....	224,810	160,000		257,532		139,711		
80 Special Administration Expenses includ- ing payment of remuneration in connec- tion with the assignment of Canadians to NATO.....	44,136	48,000		63,088		36,907		
81 Official.....	45,000	36,607		40,000		22,467		
82 Relief and Repatriation of Canadian Citizens Abroad.....	20,000	13,177		15,000		14,618		
83 Canadian Representation at International Conferences.....	321,000	311,000		295,000		234,394		
84 Grant to the United Nations Associa- tion in Canada.....	12,000	11,000		11,000		11,000		
85 Grant to the Canadian Atlantic Co- ordinating Committee.....	2,500	2,500		2,500		2,500		
86 Gift to commemorate the sesquicent- ennial anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Mexico.....	3,500	—		—		—		
87 Gift to commemorate the independence of Nigeria.....	10,000	—		—		—		
Appropriation not required for 1961-62...	—	7,966		15,600		—		
	20,257,304	18,884,672		18,951,378		16,405,013		
EXTERNAL AID OFFICE								
88 Salaries and Expenses.....	525,923	261,652		455,161				
Contributions to International Economic and Special Aid Programs								
89 Colombo Plan.....	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000		50,000,000		

† Additional funds provided in Supplementary Estimates (5) 1960-61.

## STANDING COMMITTEE

## APPENDIX "A"—Continued

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## COMPARISON BY VOTES

Vote No.		1961-62	1960-61	1960-61	1959-60
		Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Expenditures
		\$	\$	\$	\$
90	West Indies Assistance Program.....	1,500,000	4,556,544	5,260,000	169,766
91	Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program.....	3,500,000	—	—	—
92	Technical Assistance to Commonwealth Countries other than those eligible for assistance under the Colombo Plan, the West Indies Assistance Program or the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program.....	120,000	206,678	500,000	98,204
93	Commonwealth Scholarship Plan.....	1,000,000	366,000	500,000	10,356
94	Contribution to the United Nations Special Fund.....	2,298,594	1,940,625	1,903,750	1,918,125
95	Contribution to the United Nations Expanded Program for Technical Assistance to Under-Developed Countries..	2,102,969	1,940,625	1,903,750	1,918,125
96	Contribution to the Operational Budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency.....	50,882	48,500	50,000	—
97	Contribution to the Program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.....	290,000	290,000	290,000	—
98	Contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund.....	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
99	Contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
100	Contribution towards the Refugee Program of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	—
101	Expenses in connection with Canada's participation in the World Refugee Year for the completion of the Tuberculous Refugee Program.....	50,000	139,470	*(490,098)	109,902
	Appropriations not required for 1961-62..	—	2,623,814	2,643,000	534,665
		62,122,445	63,322,256	64,260,500	55,909,143
	Other Payments to International Organizations and Programs				
102	Assessment for Membership in International Organizations.....	4,709,895	4,196,396	4,207,526	3,838,507

\* Carry forward Vote from 1959-60.

## APPENDIX "A"—Continued

## DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

## COMPARISON BY VOTES

Vote No.		1961-62	1960-61	1960-61	1959-60
		Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Expenditures
		\$	\$	\$	\$
103	Contribution to the Programs of NATO Science Committee.....	115,262	127,891	124,572	42,283
104	Payment to ICAO in part reimbursement for Quebec Income Tax.....	11,500	11,108	12,000	10,426
105	To provide ICAO with office accom- modation.....	247,789	256,494	215,716	216,093
106	Contribution to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Training Center at the University of British Columbia.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
107	Grant to the International Committee of the Red Cross.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
108	Grant to the Commonwealth Institute... Appropriations not required for 1961-62...	1,375 —	1,375 9,127,503	1,331 10,303,559	1,350 20,228,221
		5,110,821	13,745,767	14,889,704	24,361,880
<b>PENSIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS</b>					
(S)	Payments under the Diplomatic Superan- nuation Act.....	34,264	31,859	42,843	31,046
(S)	Pension to Hilda L. Waddell.....	305	306	289	365
(S)	Annuity to Mrs. H. Y. Roy.....	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667
		36,236	33,832	44,804	33,078
<b>TOTAL, A—DEPARTMENT.....</b>		<b>88,069,729</b>	<b>96,265,179</b>	<b>98,618,547</b>	<b>96,719,579</b>
<b>B—INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION</b>					
109	Salaries and Expenses of the Commission	108,885	108,533	108,608	109,973
110	Canada's Share of the Expenses of Studies, Surveys and Investigations of the Commission.....	52,000	39,366	73,500	65,916
<b>TOTAL B—I.J.C.....</b>		<b>160,885</b>	<b>147,899</b>	<b>182,108</b>	<b>175,889</b>
<i>Summary</i>					
<b>Total—A—Department.....</b>		<b>88,069,729</b>	<b>96,265,179</b>	<b>98,618,547</b>	<b>96,719,579</b>
<b>Total—B—I.J.C.....</b>		<b>160,885</b>	<b>147,899</b>	<b>182,108</b>	<b>175,889</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>		<b>88,230,614</b>	<b>96,413,078</b>	<b>98,800,655</b>	<b>96,895,468</b>



## STANDING COMMITTEE

## APPENDIX "B"—VOTE 76

## DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

## COMPARISON BY PRIMARIES AND OBJECTS

		1961-62	1960-61	1960-61	1959-60
	Primary	Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Expenditures
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Salaries (1)</i>					
Permanent Positions.....		4,192,188	3,526,769	3,853,433	3,063,242
Casuals and Others.....		7,532	12,887	5,649	14,721
Overtime.....		11,700	2,614	—	—
Less Anticipated Lapses.....		470,000	—	357,000	—
Total.....	(1)	3,741,420	3,542,270	3,502,082	3,077,963
<i>Professional and Special Services (4)</i>					
Press News Services.....		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Corps of Commissionaires.....		18,900	18,906	10,865	16,877
Tuition and Examination Fees.....		2,500	3,567	2,000	2,444
Other Professional and Special Services.....		16,250	17,292	21,960	14,213
Total.....	(4)	40,050	42,165	37,225	35,934
<i>Travelling and Removal Expenses (5)</i>					
Courier Service.....		270,000	253,235	255,000	252,169
Removal and Home Leave.....		850,000	872,564	900,000	717,638
Other Travelling Expenses.....		65,000	76,201	65,000	90,417
Total.....	(5)	1,185,000	1,202,000	1,220,000	1,060,224
<i>Freight, Express and Cartage (6)</i>					
Freight, Express and Cartage.....	(6)	19,000	22,300	16,500	15,118
<i>Postage (7)</i>					
Postage.....	(7)	55,000	29,987	70,000	70,976
<i>Telephones, Telegrams and Other Com- munication Services (8)</i>					
Carriage of Diplomatic Mail.....		40,000	39,215	40,000	52,912
Telephones.....		8,000	12,798	7,000	10,542
Telegrams, Cables and Wireless.....		165,000	176,393	165,000	159,314
Rental of Communications Equip- ment.....		199,360	230,217	199,540	198,221
Grant to N.R.C.....		607,685	492,755	492,755	443,310
Total.....	(8)	1,020,045	951,378	904,295	864,300
<i>Publication of Departmental Reports and Other Material (9)</i>					
Publication of Departmental Re- ports and Other Material.....	(9)	137,500	147,000	171,500	120,450
<i>Displays, Films and Other Informational Material (10)</i>					
Photographs.....		19,500	20,500	20,500	—
Other Informational Material.....		32,500	19,000	31,500	—
Total.....	(10)	52,000	39,500	52,000	45,544

## APPENDIX "B" VOTE 76—Continued

## DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

## COMPARISON BY PRIMARIES AND OBJECTS

		1961-62	1960-61	1960-61	1959-60
	Primary	Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Expenditures
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment (11)</i>					
Printing.....		177,000	141,724	141,724	102,851
Stationery and Office Supplies.....		75,000	72,638	86,980	75,307
Purchase and Repair of Office Equipment and Appliances.....		29,000	21,311	8,250	9,025
Subscriptions to Newspapers.....		9,600	8,748	9,600	8,627
Library Purchases.....		8,250	5,301	8,250	5,280
Microfilming.....		6,000	3,278	5,400	5,000
Total.....	(11)	304,850	253,000	260,204	206,090
<i>Materials and Supplies (12)</i>					
Publications for Distribution.....		30,500	40,417	30,900	42,063
Gas and Oil for Motor Vehicles.....		800	572	750	646
Other Materials and Supplies.....		30,000	26,011	27,000	24,540
Total.....	(12)	61,300	67,000	58,650	67,249
<i>Acquisition of Equipment (16)</i>					
Motor Vehicles.....		2,000	2,020	2,400	1,440
Communications Equipment.....		36,400	48,980	53,800	30,493
Total.....	(16)	38,400	51,000	56,200	31,933
<i>Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment (17)</i>					
Motor Vehicles.....		2,500	741	1,400	2,216
Communications Equipment.....		38,900	34,942	40,000	37,377
Total.....	(17)	41,400	35,683	41,400	39,593
<i>Taxes on Diplomatic Properties in Ottawa Area (19)</i>					
Taxes on Diplomatic Properties in Ottawa Area.....	(19)	161,600	153,854	147,700	142,335
<i>Sundries (22)</i>					
Profit and Loss on Exchange.....		2,000		5,000	
Compensation for Personal Effects lost in travel.....		4,000	4,127	4,000	4,871
Insurance on Motor Vehicles.....		6,350 (in Rep. Abd.)			(in Rep. Abd.)
Sundry Supplies and Services.....		55,000	62,873	55,000	63,339
Total.....	(22)	67,350	67,000	64,000	68,210
GRAND TOTALS.....		6,924,915	6,604,137	6,601,756	5,845,919

## STANDING COMMITTEE

## APPENDIX "C"—VOTE 77

## REPRESENTATION ABROAD—OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

## COMPARISON BY PRIMARIES

		1961-62	1960-61	1960-61	1959-60
	Primary	Main Estimates	Estimated Expenditures	Estimates	Expenditures
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries and Wages.....	(1)	5,360,828	5,109,066	5,019,030	4,358,923
Overtime.....	(1)	74,604	51,884	34,920	2,894,127
Allowances.....	(2)	3,295,003	3,119,325	3,016,325	2,894,127
Professional and Special Services.....	(4)	107,066	77,000	90,000	82,128
Travelling Expenses.....	(5)	137,988	131,800	137,988	120,639
Freight, Express and Cartage.....	(6)	71,730	61,000	72,000	64,820
Postage.....	(7)	70,000	72,000	65,000	66,697
Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....	(8)	423,000	472,000	390,000	382,507
Office Stationery, Supplies and Re- pairs to Office Equipment.....	(11)	215,980	176,000	195,020	155,074
Fuel for Heating and Other Materials and Supplies.....	(12)	166,625	147,900	166,625	139,655
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....	(14)	232,700	170,000	200,000	200,695
Rentals of Land, Buildings and Works	(15)	746,325	660,000	746,325	592,804
Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment....	(17)	120,475	104,000	120,475	94,316
Rental of Equipment.....	(18)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,839
Municipal and Public Utility Services.	(19)	153,673	133,500	141,619	115,982
Benefits in Consideration of Personal Services.....	(21)	52,001	43,500	39,575	34,560
Sundries.....	(22)	39,045	46,810	40,000	32,462
GRAND TOTALS.....		11,271,043	10,579,785	10,477,402	9,338,228



## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S ASSESSMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Year	Budget	Amount (less credits)	Percentage	Contribution of Member States to 1961 Budget
United Nations.....	1956	48,330,000 U.S.	1,433,930 U.S.	3.63	U.S.A.....
	1957	48,504,640 U.S.	1,527,897 U.S.	3.15	U.S.S.R.....
	1958	55,062,850 U.S.	1,591,350 U.S.	3.09	U.K.....
	1959	61,500,000 U.S.	1,673,492 U.S.	3.11	France.....
	1960	58,323,320 U.S.	1,560,029 U.S.	3.11	China.....
	1961	69,347,807 U.S.	1,882,595 U.S.	3.11	Canada.....
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).....	1956	6,460,000 U.S.	207,806 U.S.	4.61	U.S.A.....
	1957	6,650,000 U.S.	306,565 U.S.	4.61	U.K.....
	1958	8,322,500 U.S.	339,330 U.S.	4.17	France.....
	1959	8,322,500 U.S.	347,049 U.S.	4.17	Germany (Fed. Rep.)...
	1960	9,225,500 U.S.	377,323 U.S.	4.09	Canada.....
	1961	9,225,500 U.S.	377,323 U.S.	4.09	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).....	1958	4,089,000 U.S.	123,488 U.S.	3.02	U.S.A.....
	1959	5,225,000 U.S.	149,371 U.S.	2.96	U.S.S.R.....
	1960	5,843,000 U.S.	165,206 U.S.	2.89	U.K.....
	1961	6,180,000 U.S.	172,436 U.S.	2.89	France.....
					Germany.....
					China.....
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).....	1956	3,313,451 Cdn.	128,409 Cdn.	4.80	U.S.A.....
	1957	3,567,732 Cdn.	139,187 Cdn.	4.20	U.K.....
	1958	3,482,901 Cdn.	125,492 Cdn.	4.20	France.....
	1959	3,672,000 Cdn.	*179,975 Cdn.	4.13	Germany.....
	1960	3,865,000 Cdn.	171,254 Cdn.	4.45	Canada.....
	1961	4,880,446 Cdn.	182,262 Cdn.	4.63	

\* Includes Canadian Government's assessment of \$28,199 for the 1957 and 1958 Supplementary Budgets.

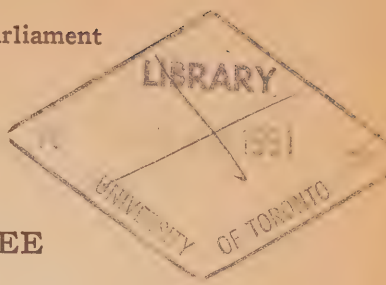
## APPENDIX "D"—Continued

Organization	Year	Budget \$	Amount (less credits) \$	Percentage %	Contribution of Member States to 1961 Budget
International Labour Organization (I.L.O.).....	1956	7,395,729 U.S.	235,021 U.S.	3.63	U.S.A.....
	1957	7,617,703 U.S.	256,357 U.S.	3.60	U.K.....
	1958	7,972,901 U.S.	268,203 U.S.	3.56	U.S.S.R.....
	1959	8,529,857 U.S.	261,416 U.S.	3.53	France.....
	1960	9,003,909 U.S.	316,037 U.S.	3.51	Germany.....
	1961	9,857,110 U.S.	342,837 U.S.	3.50	Canada.....
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).....	1959	237,000 U.S.	6,002 U.S.	2.50	U.S.A.....
	1960	255,000 U.S.	6,024 U.S.	2.50	U.K.....
	1961	233,000 U.S.	5,453 U.S.	2.34	Liberia.....
					Norway.....
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).....	1956	10,508,530 U.S.	291,088 U.S.	2.77	U.S.A.....
	1957	11,609,811 U.S.	340,931 U.S.	3.08	U.S.S.R.....
	1958	11,743,728 U.S.	314,194 U.S.	2.93	U.K.....
	1959	12,814,034 U.S.	376,733 U.S.	2.94	France.....
	1960	12,957,763 U.S.	354,591 U.S.	2.94	Germany.....
	1961	16,015,382 U.S.	429,403 U.S.	3.01	China.....
					Canada.....
World Health Organization (WHO).....	1956	10,778,824 U.S.	326,820 U.S.	3.06	U.S.A.....
	1957	11,051,760 U.S.	382,940 U.S.	3.07	U.S.S.R.....
	1958	14,411,160 U.S.	425,060 U.S.	2.95	U.K.....
	1959	14,965,660 U.S.	434,730 U.S.	2.90	France.....
	1960	16,889,760 U.S.	483,000 U.S.	2.85	Germany.....
	1961	18,920,520 U.S.	539,240 U.S.	2.85	China.....
					Canada.....
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).....	1956	383,500 U.S.	16,250 U.S.	4.24	U.S.A.....
	1957	383,500 U.S.	16,250 U.S.	4.24	U.K.....
	1958	430,600 U.S.	28,360 U.S.	6.58	Germany.....
	1959	548,900 U.S.	35,130 U.S.	6.4	France.....
	1960	664,610 U.S.	41,664 U.S.	6.3	Canada.....
	1961	1,039,104 U.S.	59,590 U.S.	5.96	
Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM).....	1956	2,499,475 U.S.	209,665 U.S.	8.39	U.S.A.....
	1957	2,614,509 U.S.	210,796 U.S.	8.06	Italy.....
	1958	3,174,412 U.S.	256,492 U.S.	8.06	France.....
	1959	2,975,000 U.S.	224,584 U.S.	8.07	Germany.....
	1960	2,831,608 U.S.	232,238 U.S.	8.06	Germany.....
	1961	2,900,000 U.S.	215,098 U.S.	7.42	Canada.....

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61



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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 5

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESSES:

From the *Department of External Affairs*: Messrs. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State; E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary; N. F. H. Berlis, Head of the Information Division; G. S. Murray, Head of the United Nations Division; and W. H. Barton, Head of the Defence Liaison (1) Division.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961



# STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

and Messrs.

Aiken	Garland	Montgomery
Aitken (Miss)	Hellyer	Nesbitt
Asselin	Herridge	Nugent
Allard	Jung	Pearson
Batten	Kucherepa	Pratt
Cardin	Lafreniere	Regier
*Cathers	MacLellan	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Crestohl	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Eudes	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fairfield	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McGee	
	McIntosh	

\*Replaced Mr. Macquarrie on May 11.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*

## ORDER OF REFERENCE

THURSDAY, May 11, 1961.

*Ordered*,—That the name of Mr. Cathers be substituted for that of Mr. Macquarrie on the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

Attest.

LÉON-J. RAYMOND,  
*Clerk of the House.*





## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1961.

(7)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 1.05 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Aiken, Asselin, Allard, Cathers, Crestohl, Fairfield, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Kucherepa, Lennard, MacLellan, McCleave, McGee, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Pratt, Smith (*Calgary South*), Vivian, White.—(18).

*In attendance: From the Department of External Affairs:* Messrs. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State; E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary; N. F. H. Berlis, Head of the Information Division; G. S. Murray, Head of the United Nations Division; W. H. Barton, Head of the Defence Liaison (1) Division.

The Chairman opened the meeting by making a statement on the hours of sitting of the Committee and requesting further observations on the choice of that hour.

On motion of Mr. Lennard, seconded by Mr. Smith (*Calgary South*),

*Resolved*,—That the choice of the days and hours of sittings of the Committee be determined by the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure.

The said motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman then called the witnesses from the Department of External Affairs. The witnesses answered various questions that had been asked at previous meetings.

The Chairman called Item 101—*Expenses in connection with Canada's participation in World Refugee Year for completion of the Tuberculous Refugee Program*.

Item 101 was adopted.

At 2.30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*



## EVIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I see we have a quorum and the meeting will come to order.

In the light of all that has happened I am going to make a statement and a few comments to the committee. There has been some criticism of the hours at which this committee has chosen for its sittings and I should like to review the situation at this time in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

At our first meeting on January 31, the committee adopted a motion, made by a member of the opposition, stating that the committee would defer, until it became necessary, obtaining from the house permission to sit while the house was sitting. Because of this motion I sought to avoid committee meetings while the house was sitting even though the committee did decide later to ask for this permission, which was granted.

When the subcommittee met they also kept in mind the fact that several other committees are now meeting regularly, and the subcommittee felt it would be difficult to get a quorum on Mondays and Fridays. On the other hand, all four committee rooms were already booked for the mornings of Tuesday and Thursday and, of course, as you know, caucus is on Wednesdays.

Your subcommittee agreed that the only solution was to meet in the afternoon, but at an hour that would not conflict with the house or with the other committee meetings.

The subcommittee was aware of the fact that 1.00 o'clock in the afternoon would sometimes be inconvenient for the members. Yet it agreed unanimously to recommend this hour because the rooms and the staff were more readily available at this time, because it did not conflict with the hours of sitting of the house, and because the house itself has frequently sat through the luncheon hour in days gone by to expedite its business.

On May 9th, I reported the subcommittee's recommendation to the committee, and it was concurred in. We all realize that the members are pressed for time, and that it is difficult for them to attend meetings early in the afternoon. Yet I think you will agree that we must be prepared to make some sacrifices in order to fulfill our duties properly.

Now, as you know, I am in the hands of the committee. However, the decision to sit at 1.00 o'clock was made by the committee and only the committee can now rescind it. If the committee feels that another solution can be found that would be more convenient to the majority of the members, I will certainly be pleased to entertain further motions on this matter.

I feel, however, that I should warn you that this may be very difficult. Tomorrow is a Thursday. The load of committee meetings for that day is already very heavy. Six committees are holding at least eight meetings: broadcasting, civil service, Indian affairs, and veterans affairs in the morning; broadcasting, Indian affairs and research in the afternoon; and research in the evening. If we were to change our hour of sitting, it may be that we will have to sit without committee reporters, and there would be no verbatim record kept of our deliberations.

Our secretary has been assigned to four committees, and cannot be in two places at the same time. As I said earlier, however, I am completely in the hands of the committee.



I do want to make it clear that I have always done the utmost to accommodate members from all groups, and you can be sure that I will continue to do so. I am quite willing to go along with any reasonable suggestion provided it is borne in mind that we have a responsibility to the house to consider and report as early as possible matters which are referred to us. We should also remember that the committee rooms and staff are limited and that committees must be willing to cooperate in sharing the little time that is available.

Gentlemen, that is the statement of affairs as it stands. Most of you, I think, were in the house this morning, and I personally resent the implication that government members were voluntarily absenting themselves from this committee. Such was not the case, as the records of this committee will show. I think it ill behoves the member for Essex East—and I regret he is not here because I would much prefer to tell it to him to his face—that a man who is interested in the foreign affairs of this country and who has been mentioned as a possible leader of the great Liberal party, should act in the way he has acted as far as this committee is concerned.

From the events so far, it would seem to me that no matter what we try to do, it does not suit someone. In consequence of some of the things I said in this statement, in the light in which it was prepared before the meeting today, I am inclined to wonder whether I should go as far as I said I would go, because if we are not going to get cooperation from the opposition, we will have to continue without them. In the light of what happened the other two days, the government members pursued the various items that came before the committee; they elicited information from the various officials, and there were some items on which detailed information was not then available. Those items were left to stand so that more information could be obtained for the members. I think they are carrying out their duties very well in examining the estimates of the department. I want to compliment them on that.

Now, Mr. Moran was to appear before us in connection with the aid programs. I have discussed this with Mr. Gill and also with Mr. Moran. He is busy today and I told him that we would take care of those items that were left to stand. He is very busy tomorrow although he said he would appear. I suggest that it would be wise to consider meeting on Friday and Saturday and not on Thursday because of the load of work Mr. Moran has for tomorrow. If we met on Saturday, it is quite possible that we could meet at an hour that is not as inconvenient to some as this hour, but as I said in this statement, I would like to hear some idscussion on it, and this committee will decide what we will do.

Mr. CRESTOHL: Mr. Chairman, before we get down to the business at hand, I thought you had raised the question as to the hours of meeting, that is to discuss them. I do not think anyone on this committee or outside this committee would be critical of the consistency that you have always shown and your anxiety to accommodate the committee as to days and as to hours. I do not think there was any criticism about you personally on that, and none of it could stand up, certainly not as far as I am concerned because I personally know of your anxiety to accommodate the committee both as to the dates and to hours.

But the question that arose this morning was, of course, an old cry, the conflict of having to attend so many committee meetings at the same time. It is perhaps a justifiable one—one cannot be in two or three places at the same time—and if the opposition have not as many people to go around as we hope it will have next week, the situation may be improved a little. So you just cannot blame a man for not being able to be in two or three places at the same time.

When I reported to our people I also found that when I told them we were meeting at one o'clock, there was serious disappointment. I favoured meeting at one o'clock because I felt that was a time when other committees might not be in session as during other hours of the day. That is why I told you in your room that I favour one o'clock, but apparently my own convenience is only the convenience of one man and there are other members of the opposition on this committee. I am wondering whether you cannot modify that, again with your good will, to make the hours more accommodating so that other members of the opposition will be able to attend. It is a committee on which we all love to serve. We want to be assiduous in our responsibilities and our duties, but we cannot do it if we are not here. It is not because we are absent for our own convenience, but we are absent in the course of duties on other committees.

I would certainly suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we revise this system that we established at the steering committee of meeting at one o'clock. Of course, this is only the opinion of one man at the present time, but I hope that other members of the committee will be considerate of the fact and deal with it accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN: I appreciate your remarks very much, Mr. Crestohl.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Mr. Chairman, is there any difficulty with meeting on Saturday mornings in so far as the reporters are concerned?

The CHAIRMAN: No, they say they would be glad to.

Mr. VIVIAN: May I make a short comment? I was glad to hear Mr. Crestohl address himself in the way he has and commend your actions. I would also remind the committee that the subcommittee has been unanimous in its agreement that while this hour was not convenient, it was the least inconvenient with respect to staff and accommodation that can be found, in the light of what has been said of not meeting when the house is in session. As we had a difference of opinion on this at the previous meeting, the only thing one can do in finding some other time is to hear suggestions as to when that other time could be. Perhaps Mr. Crestohl could make some suggestions.

Mr. MCGEE: I have a comment to make. We wasted a considerable amount of time in the house today talking about what we should and should not do. I suggest we have more than a quorum here today, so let us get down to business.

Mr. KUCHERPA: Mr. Chairman, I would think that perhaps Dr. Vivian's question might be answered by Mr. Crestohl. As far as I know, there are no committee meetings between the hours we have assigned by mutual consent on this committee. If there is some other hour which could be accepted by the committee which would not interfere with those objections raised on so many other occasions both here and in the house, we would like to know what hours those would be.

Mr. CRESTOHL: I could answer that question by asking another question. Is there such a thing in the organization of these meetings that chairmen of all committees meet from time to time, and at this common meeting of chairmen only decide upon the hours of meetings of their respective committees so as to avoid conflict? If however, such a meeting does not take place in that form I would say that it is not very good organization. If each chairman is simply going to consult his own committee and pick a time or date for a meeting regardless of who else is meeting, I think that should be remedied. I suggest, if it has not been done already, that the chairmen of all committees should meet at the beginning of the week, or some other suitable time, and decide what meetings will be held in that week, at what hours and in what rooms. That would be better organization, if such a thing could be arranged, that is, if it does not exist already. Then we would know the hours of meeting and the dates, and these meetings would not conflict with each other.

Mr. AIKEN: I would like to agree with Mr. McGee. This is nothing but a political effort to embarrass the government, and I think it has fallen flat.

Mr. CRESTOHL: That is ridiculous.

Mr. MCGEE: We should quit fooling around with the thing. We wasted half an hour in the house this morning and have wasted another half an hour here. We are here now and can go ahead, and if they want to play politics, let them do it in the four by-elections.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I am a chairman of a committee and when we came the committee had not started. I went over the list to see who was on my committee and who were on the other committees, and I took into consideration those who go home on week ends and who are not here on the Saturday and seldom here on Monday. I am afraid there is too much in this, unless we could do a meeting a week—external affairs one week, and somebody else takes that hour then. It seems to me that Saturday is a day we might utilize, if too many people are not going home or sleeping in on Saturday morning. Frankly, I must say as chairman of a committee that I think a lot of members of the house do not take this responsibility seriously and are not here on time. One o'clock is not a good time because it is lunch time. Having sat in the house until one o'clock I do not think it is fair to ask members to be here at one o'clock, without lunch.

Mr. LENNARD: Drink Metrecal.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I think this should be left to the steering committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Before putting a motion, I want to tell Mr. Crestohl that as far as I know—I was absent, but that was not my fault—I believe the chairmen of the committees were called in and some effort made to arrive at arrangements. In other years the situation was this, that the estimates of the department were referred to the committee much earlier. I more or less insisted, or asked, that we have them early because in the 1957 session we only completed the estimates the day the house dissolved. In the light of that experience I said to the minister: "Let us get these estimates so that we can get started and get them over with". But this year we have run into the same thing. If the estimates of the Department of External Affairs had been received earlier, we would only have been running into these other committees anyway. They were referred to us late. These other committees were set up and under way long before anything was done in regard to the external affairs estimates. That leaves us in a difficult spot. A suggestion was made that we sit on Monday or Tuesday, or Thursday and Friday, and I said: "Well, I will sit the first two or three days of the week, or the last two or three days, but you are not going to get me here on both Monday and Saturday." Dr. Kucherepa came up with the idea that we sit from one p.m. to 2.30 p.m.—that is only an hour and a half, after all, and it would seem to meet with the general approval of the committee. An amendment was offered by one of the government members of the committee and it was defeated, and then the original motion that we sit from one p.m. to 2.30 p.m. was put and carried by nine votes to four.

In the light of all these things I could not do anything else. Now, I feel that having tried to work it out to the best advantage, in the light of all the circumstances, we arrive at this situation. In the light of what was said in the house this morning, I am not too happy about it.

Mr. MCGEE: With the greatest possible respect this conversation and discussion is obviously preventing a group of members from considering the business before this committee and I would like, if a motion is required, to move that we proceed to do just this.

Mr. LENNARD: I move that this whole matter of the hours of sitting be referred back to the steering committee.



Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would be happy to second that motion. Motion agreed to: yeas, 12; nays, nil.

The CHAIRMAN: Motion passed, unanimously.

I will call a meeting of the steering committee.

Before we proceed with the estimates, you have all received in the mail or by hand the report of the Canadian-aid programs, which was requested at the last meeting. As I mentioned, Mr. Moran will not appear before us before Friday. You will have an opportunity to study them.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. Chairman, I may be anticipating what you are about to do. It is very helpful to have this document, but we have a number of questions resulting from our last meeting, which the secretary indicated might be tabled. I wonder if it would be possible—it would be helpful—if we could have these questions tabled, as you have tabled the report on the Canadian external aid programs. We might have these in addition and take them up at that time rather than have them introduced at the meeting which we are attending now.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, if that meets with the approval of the committee; but I think there are some who would like to ask questions arising out of the statements.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I am not suggesting we should eliminate questions. It is really to facilitate these people. They would have the replies tabled, or mailed to us in advance, and we could study them before the meeting at which we were going to take these matters up. Perhaps we could have the replies now?

The CHAIRMAN: The officials are prepared to give oral answers today.

Mr. ROBERTSON: We have not prepared them for distribution.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The secretary has indicated that he will secure information on the questions put. Does each of us have to put those questions again?

The CHAIRMAN: The first question is on vote 89.

Mr. GILL: There is one on vote 85, grant in aid to Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee—Dr. Vivian's question, regarding the amount of \$2,500. Mr. Berlis, head of our information division, is the person responsible in the department for the work in connection with this item and he can give the details.

Mr. N. F. H. BERLIS (*Chief of Information Division, Department of External Affairs*): Mr. Chairman, at the last meeting, when this item was discussed, Dr. Vivian asked a question at the outset: "Who are they, and how are they appointed?"

The answer as to the members of the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee is quite straightforward. The chairman is Dr. Edgar W. McInnis, who is an educator, historian, author, and currently professor of history at York University. Dr. McInnis is past president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He served as a member of the Canadian delegation to the seventh session of the general assembly of the United Nations in 1952. He has been active on behalf of NATO since its formation, both as a writer and in his capacity as president of C.I.I.A., and he is the chairman of the Canadian Atlantic Co-ordinating committee.

In 1960, Professor McInnis was appointed Canadian representative on the North Atlantic studies committee, and he has attended sessions of that committee. The vice-chairman is Marvin Gelber, a businessman in Toronto, whose connection with this work is in view of his relationship with the United Nations Association of Canada, of which he is a past president. He has also been active in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs for many years.

The treasurer is Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Swinton. Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton is an engineer by profession, and some years ago he left business to become vice-president and managing director of the Encyclopedia Britannica of Canada Limited, of which he became the president in 1959. He is a past president of the United Nations Association, Montreal branch; and since moving to Toronto, he has been president of the Toronto branch. He has been active in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, which organizes the Couchiching conferences, among other things and, as I have said, he currently holds the position of treasurer of the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee.

The two other members of the committee are Mr. Willson Woodside and Mr. Harold Nelson. Mr. Woodside, who has been a journalist in his day, is now national director of the United Nations Association in Canada. Mr. Nelson has been active in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs for many years, and has been on the editorial staff of the *International Journal*. He has been active in support of NATO, and has attended a number of conferences and seminars of NATO as representative of Canada.

The other part of the question was: "How were these persons appointed?" It was, I believe, in 1953, when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established with headquarters in London, and the international secretariat for voluntary agencies working in member countries of NATO to promote the aims of NATO among the people in the countries where these organizations were set up. At that time the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association in Canada were both very much interested, as part of their normal activity, in the work of NATO. But obviously the activities of these particular organizations were broader than those of NATO. It was therefore arranged that a group representing the two organizations, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the United Nations Association, would get together to co-op from their members, particularly in order that persons who would form the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee—in other words, those persons whose names I just gave you and whose qualifications I just gave you—would be co-opted to form the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee; and they have operated on this basis since that time both with international responsibilities and as Canadian affiliates of the Atlantic treaty organization, and with national responsibilities in promoting NATO and interest in NATO within Canada at non-governmental levels.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I would like to ask a few questions. Were any arrangements made in a positive way for this committee to attend conferences, conventions or meetings, and having publication made in so far as the promotion of NATO was concerned?

Mr. BERLIS: I might answer that by saying, or referring again, to the remarks I made a moment ago, that the responsibilities of the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee would seem to be in two parts: one, international responsibilities, and two, national responsibilities. On the international side it may be said that one of the main purposes of the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee is to arrange for Canadian representation at meetings arranged by A.T.A., the Atlantic Treaty Association, or by other similar bodies where non-governmental representation is invited or encouraged from the countries of NATO.

It is, therefore, the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee which has arranged for Canadian representation not only at meetings of the executive and the assemblies of the Atlantic Treaty Association but also at other special meetings and conferences arranged with the organization or in liaison with that organization.

I must explain that because of the lack of substantial funds backing up the Canadian committee, normally the committee has had to try to find Canadians who have been in the area where conferences or meetings have been taking place. It has not always been possible, with the limited funds at the disposal of the committee, to pay trans-Atlantic fares. But in so far as possible, the committee has tried to line up appropriate persons in the area where the meeting was to take place, and it has been able to give them assistance to attend that meeting; the assistance normally excludes the cost of trans-Atlantic fares. In Canada, where the committee has national responsibilities, a good part of the work—of the regular work—of the committee has been the distribution of published material.

Here, the committee assists the information division of the Department of External Affairs by providing names and lists of persons to whom we can send some of our material which has been available through government sources. But beyond that the committee itself also arranges for the distribution of material which is published—it has published some material itself—and it has arranged to distribute material which it has received from other sources. Moreover, the Canadian committee is a very useful link with other voluntary organizations which may have wider interests but which are interested in NATO organizations like the Canadian institute of international affairs, like the international association, like the national federation of Canadian university students and organizations of that sort. The Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee works with these other organizations to promote the spreading of information about NATO. The committee also arranges lecture tours in Canada on appropriate subjects relating to NATO. Further it has arranged, or cooperated with other bodies arranging conferences in Canada, say, for NATO, youth conferences, seminars and that type of thing.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: What sources of financial aid does this committee have?

Mr. BERLIS: So far as I know the only source of financial aid is the grant which has customarily been given of funds. From time to time I believe there have been discussions about having the local branches of this organization organized across the country on a fee paying basis; but nothing has ever developed from this. I am not aware of the details of the discussions which have taken place. I do know, however, that it was recognized that to have any kind of a national organization with branches across the country would necessitate having some full time paid staff and premises available to carry on that work on a regular basis. Up until this time I believe it was felt the work of the committee could be carried on through existing organizations without the necessity of setting up another fee paying organization.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: What existing organizations are you referring to?

Mr. BERLIS: I refer to the organizations with which the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee cooperates and is in direct liaison—the Canadian institute of international affairs and the United Nations association.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Where are the headquarters of this committee situated?

Mr. BERLIS: In Toronto.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could we have a detailed report of what they did during the past year? It is not necessary that we have it for this meeting, but perhaps for a subsequent meeting.

Mr. BERLIS: I could give you the names of the conferences now. During the past year on the international side the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee arranged for attendance at the annual assembly of the Atlantic treaty association in Oslo. It arranged for attendance at the executive committee meetings of the Atlantic treaty association. It arranged for Canadian attendance at the Atlantic treaty association educational conference held in



Luxembourg. This has been more or less an annual conference for some years and is held in different places. It arranged for Canadian attendance at the Atlantic treaty association conference on teachers of international law and international relations; this was convened in Paris. It arranged for Canadian representation at the Canadian youth seminar held in Denmark and Germany last year. This was in cooperation with the youth and political youth organizations in Canada. It arranged for participation in some forthcoming conferences which have not yet taken place. I do not have here the details of those. They have been working on those arrangements to make sure there is Canadian representation.

In Canada the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee has assisted political youth groups in organizing seminars and tours for NATO political leaders. There was a seminar of Canada and NATO held in Halifax last September for the national confederation of Canadian university students. Arrangements are being made for a further Canadian university seminar later this year.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: You made reference to a tour. What tour was that? The reason I am bringing out these questions is that we and the public at large do not hear much about the work of this committee. I am wondering what is going on in this particular field, because I do feel that the amount of public relations work done on behalf of NATO is insignificant compared with what is done, say, on behalf of the United Nations. I think these things are almost unknown to the members of the committee and to the public at large.

Mr. MCGEE: What contacts has this group with, for instance, the NATO parliamentary association.

Mr. BERLIS: The NATO parliamentarians association of course works through different channels. It works through parliamentary channels in the member countries of NATO. The two organizations, however, do cooperate. They cooperated prior to the Atlantic congress which was held a few years ago. As I recall it that was organized primarily by the NATO parliamentarians, but the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee cooperated with the parliamentarians in making arrangements for that congress. They do cooperate on any major projects where it is appropriate for them to do so.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Would you give us more detail in respect of the cooperation between the NATO parliamentarians committee and the Atlantic co-ordinating committee so far as the Atlantic conference in London in 1959 is concerned?

Mr. BERLIS: I am not in a position to give you a detailed account about the form in which the cooperation took place. From our records I know that the two bodies were in touch with each other but I cannot give the details here. I probably could obtain them, although some of the information might have to be obtained either from the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee or from the NATO parliamentarians association, because neither organization is a governmental body. We do not have the full details necessarily available in our files.

Mr. VIVIAN: We have had an extensive answer, but there are one or two matters I would like to have clarified. You have told the committee about the Canadian Atlantic co-ordinating committee. You have given us the names of the various organizations this committee works with, and you made the statement that they have sent representatives abroad as representatives of Canada. I would like to clarify what this representation amounted to. Were they there as official representatives of the government of Canada or as representatives of a voluntary organization in Canada. I think that should be

brought out clearly. There could be a good deal of confusion as to who represents what. Then I would like a little clearer picture of the relationship of this organization and the other two to the Department of External Affairs. Inasmuch as they are seeking money from the people of Canada I think they should send to members of parliament who are interested what they publish. Also I would like to know who takes the responsibility for such publications in the case of possible disagreements as to their nature. If there should be an attempt to set up a publication which might infringe on policy, how can this be prevented? The third matter which I think should be clarified is the matter of the representation on this committee. I for one have no idea of the extent of this.

I should like to know how the representation on that committee is composed, if it is on an annual basis or if it is simply a continuation until such time as a change may be ordered by the organizations from which the membership comes. I do not mean to have that information today.

Mr. BERLIS: I think, Mr. Chairman, I can give most of that information and, if there is anything further required, I could try and obtain it for another meeting of the committee. First of all, I am sorry if I misled the committee in any way in talking about Canadian participation at meetings. I thought I had made it clear I was talking about participation in meetings arranged by the Atlantic treaty association, that is, not meetings where government representation was appropriate, but meetings of voluntary organizations, arranged by NATO, which is not a government organization itself. These organizations, voluntary organizations, work in very close liaison with NATO and are supported by NATO, financially and otherwise, so that when the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee arranges for Canadian participation, it is Canadian participation in the very general sense of nationality, that is, representation from the voluntary organization side in Canada and not from the government side.

The second question related to the relationship which exists between the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee and the Department of External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs does obtain copies of all the publications put out and circulated by the committee. I do not have a selection of them here, and indeed it would be difficult now to go back and make a selection over a period of time, but we could pass on the committee the suggestion that members of parliament be included in the distribution lists for their material.

The other part of the question dealt with how steps could be taken, as I understand it, to restrict the circulation of any material which might contain something contrary to government policy.

Mr. Chairman, we have always found our relationships have been very easy with this body which is most anxious to cooperate in every way with the government and with the Department of External Affairs, with whom they have liaison, and I am sure that in any case where such a situation might arise they would be very anxious to cooperate and not to distribute material which would be embarrassing in any way to the government.

The third question which was asked is how representation on this committee is carried out, whether it is annually examined or whether it is continued automatically.

Its membership up until now has continued automatically because the persons who were first appointed have, with very few changes, continued their interest in the work of the committee and therefore the committee has been able to function without many changes of personnel.

Mr. VIVIAN: Thank you very much.

Mr. CRESTOHL: About a year ago there was quite a stir agitated with the purpose of expanding the scope of the committee, at a time when 50 Canadians went to London to the conference which was held there. If at that time the intention was to make Canadians more conscious of NATO and its preoccupations, can we be told now whether such a national organization consists of a paid-up membership? Do they pay dues? Do they elect their officers? Do they elect their representatives? I go along with Dr. Vivian and Dr. Kucherepa in their anxiety to know more of the details of this. We all remember the agitation which was started and we were quite pleased about the fact that it might help to make Canadians more conscious of the importance of NATO. Now, I should like to ask what have you accomplished in that regard? What progress has been made, apart from the routine information that the committee exists? Undoubtedly we shall hear more about very active, stirring agitation if another conference is planned somewhere abroad, but I am interested in this beyond the excitement which results from the prospect of a jaunt overseas. What basically, as Doctor Kucherepa has put it, has developed from all that of a positive nature. This, I believe, was the language he used.

Mr. BERLIS: Mr. Chairman, I believe this question relates also to a question which was raised at the last meeting of the committee. It was asked whether there is any connection between the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee and the proposed national commissions, and I believe on the last occasion the question was related in particular to the United States citizens commission, which has recently been established.

I might perhaps suggest that activity in support of NATO, outside of governments, has really taken place in two sectors, one the public sector which is represented here in Canada by the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee, and internationally by the Atlantic treaty association; but at the same time activity has gone on in parliamentary circles, and there it is the NATO parliamentarians' association, which has been responsible for keeping alive an interest in NATO, but in circles in which these two organizations may operate in slightly different ways. The parliamentarians have been more concerned with working through parliamentary circles and the others have been working in the public field beyond that.

However, the parliamentarians at several of their meetings have been interested in promoting the idea, which would really be a continuation of another Atlantic congress, of a congress of leading citizens from the member countries of NATO.

The impression is given that this would be a one-time operation, although there might be a lot of preparation going into it by the American citizens commission to put it further from the basis we have had in the past. The Americans seem to be in the midst of organizing another big conference of leading citizens to attract attention to NATO, and to examine the future of NATO. I believe the only country which has taken any specific action in response to the resolutions passed by the NATO parliamentarians on this subject has been the United States where a law was passed last year providing for the creation of a citizens commission of 20 members appointed by the President of the Senate and the President of Congress, or rather the equivalent to the speakers of the two houses in the United States. Mr. Herter is one of the co-chairmen of the group. No initiative that I know of has been taken by the Canadian parliamentarians or by the speakers of the two houses of the Canadian parliament up until this time.

Mr. KUCHEREP: If I may interject, at this point, Mr. Chairman, I think the witness has pretty well outlined the story of the United States commission. The question which I placed before this committee at our last meeting asked what has been done from the standpoint of our government here in Canada.



After all, this involves an expenditure of some \$35,000 more or less, if we are to participate in this program, and that is only for the first year.

Mr. BERLIS: I can give you no answer to that except to say that, so far as we are aware, no initiative has been taken, either by the speakers of the two houses or by the parliamentarians. Therefore I am not aware in an official capacity of any initiative taken in Canada or of any steps taken by the government.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): May I ask a question supplementary to both the questioning of Mr. Crestohl and Mr. Kucherepa? Perhaps it would be better to address it to the under secretary. We are now making grants to the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee and we have now the possibility of the formation of a Canadian congress or some counterpart to the American body, which in turn is a separate organization but related to the NATO parliamentary association. As the witness was speaking I was just wondering if, perhaps, having a vast number of organizations—potentially three—we might be getting a little overloaded with organizations and it might be useful if we put them together in order to achieve one competent judgment.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Which organizations are you thinking of?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): We have the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee and there is the NATO association as well, which occasionally sends members over to discuss problems with their counterparts in NATO countries. We also have the very effective NATO parliamentary association, and there is now suggested the possibility of a fourth body, which admittedly is a make-up of the members of various legislative bodies, all dealing with NATO. I am having some trouble in trying to define where responsibility lies and whether or not their objectives are similar. Do we need this vast array of organizations?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I would only comment on the work of the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee, as Mr. Berlis described it, and there it seems like a rather modest effort to see what they can do with a pretty small appropriation and without going in for the overheads of a big organization. They are trying to work out a device in which two big national bodies with a continuing interest in questions of international affairs and interest in the United Nations, could make available some of their time and staff to see how this \$2,500 can be used effectively in promoting information about the aims of NATO.

I remember last year or two years ago when the question arose of commemorating the tenth anniversary of NATO in this country, and this organization looked after that in a very helpful way. They arranged for suitable radio and television programs in connection with that decennary—the sort of activity governments could not undertake, and there was no other voluntary body to help. I thought that with the resources they had they did a good job. They were modest resources, and, as I say, they have no overheads and no staff. I would say there is no overlapping and in this case it is an effort which is being made to try to combine them.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I do not want any misunderstanding. We want to support the principles of NATO but I was a bit concerned whether we might be hindering our effort in having too many organizations trying to accomplish the same purposes.

Mr. CRESTOHL: I do not think anyone questions the advisability of spending this \$2,500. The citizens organization is only collateral with this item on the list, but I should like to inquire what is actually happening with the first organization that was set up, or was to have been set up.

It spent a lot of money organizing the conference which was held in England, and I might say the method of selecting the representatives to attend that conference was not beyond some criticism. How is it that that organization

does not exist? Is there a membership? Are there any dues paid by the members which gives them some authority with regard to the choice of delegates to attend conferences which may take place in another year from now?

We want to encourage the interest of Canadians in NATO, not only among parliamentary circles but right across the country. We were talking about industry and I hold that businessmen and industrialists should become interested in the idea of NATO. That is the reason why I have addressed these questions. What progress has been made in that regard?

Mr. MCGEE: Did the hon. member make the trip himself.

Mr. CRESTOHL: No, I did not. I did not fall into my own trap.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The problem is a big one but I would think you could hardly expect to measure the results of a budget appropriation of \$2,500 in the field of national education of this order. This is a small organization, concerned largely with the distribution in Canada of NATO information pamphlets to schools and universities, and they are attempting to do it without large overheads through other interested but separate organizations.

Mr. CRESTOHL: I did say my question was more or less collateral to this item.

Mr. ROBERTSON: They are alike.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: The reason I brought up this matter is because I feel the amount of public relations work being done on behalf of NATO in Canada is less than what I think is desirable. I know the work of the United Nations association in Canada and that association seems to have branches right across the country. On the other side of the picture it seems that this group, the Canadian Atlantic coordinating committee, is something which is composed from these other organizations. To me it appears we are not paying enough attention to the public relations work of NATO which actually, in fact, is supported from the public treasury of this country and I do not believe we are giving the people of Canada the information they should have in regard to what is going on in NATO. Would the under secretary like to comment on the remarks I have made?

Mr. ROBERTSON: I do not know that I can add very much, Doctor Kucherepa. I think the problem is a big one. This appropriation in aid in its magnitude bears no relation to the problem of public education, but I think the real job of public education is the job of parliament and ministers. So far as we can we help the information agencies that NATO itself maintains but it will be remembered that a recommendation of member countries at last year's conference indicated some people thought this could be supplemented. I do not know myself where the situation stands in Canada in relation to the step that has just been taken by the United States Congress, but I would not have thought it was an area for parliamentary initiative.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: What I should like to do is to focus attention to the fact that even if we were to undertake what the United States has already passed under its congressional laws, whereby they are permitted to spend up to \$100,000 by December 31, 1961, and a further \$200,000 up to the end of the year 1962, nevertheless that is the full limitation of the bill in providing for this commission of 100 wise men, so called, then Canadian representation on this commission may be only six or seven individuals, compared to the United States representation which runs in the neighbourhood of 20 persons. Nevertheless, the matter is all based on short-term research or appraisal, or whatever word you might wish to use.

I am thinking more of the fact that we have not got an organization in Canada which is based on something having a long-term objective whereby the work of NATO could be enhanced, and out of these parliamentarians' activities

we have had other matters, one of which is referred to commonly as the Kefauver resolution, which has received the approval of two or three conferences in the last two or three years. I was thinking more of an organization right here at home in Canada comparable to what we have in the United Nations association, which would bring before the public the work which NATO is doing. I have found recently wherever I spoke about NATO matters that people were interested to know what was going on, and the amount of information disseminated from time to time. For that reason I ask the officials here today what their opinion is on this matter, would they compare the work and the effort and the cost of our participation in NATO vis-à-vis the participation in other international organizations? Are we doing enough in this particular field?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Is the government doing enough or is it a question of whether public information is organized as it is in the United Nations association?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: The grant for the United Nations association is so many times greater than the \$6,000 made to this voluntary co-ordinating committee, which is within the NATO objectives and the NATO public relations. This is an instance where we, as a government, might have some ideas and some suggestions.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I might say it is relevant to the background of your question. My understanding is that the grants in aid this year all were made at the figures which we had in previous years.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I realize that.

Mr. ROBERTSON: There is a case to be made out for enlarging those grants and for enlarging some other grants which have been fairly constant over a number of years, but this is not a very good year for doing that.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I gather from the discussion that we are getting good value for this \$2,500.

Mr. ROBERTSON: We probably are.

Mr. LENNARD: This discussion is very interesting, but my understanding was that this item was carried the other day, subject to an answer to Dr. Vivian's question.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is correct, but I did not want to interrupt the flow of information, and I think the committee appreciate the very full details which the officials have given.

Mr. LENNARD: I did not object. If I did I would have done so sooner.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we pass to item 97?

Item 97—Contribution to the program of the U.N. High Commission for refugees \$290,000

The CHAIRMAN: We have here today Mr. G. Murray, Chief, United Nations division. Those of the committee who have not met Mr. Murray may wish to know that he has been one of our representatives at the United Nations in New York, and is a very able negotiator there. We welcome you here, Mr. Murray.

There is considerable interest in this refugee problem, and the committee would like to have fairly full information concerning it.

Mr. G. MURRAY (*Chief, United Nations Division*): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I understand that questions were raised about the breakdown on refugees remaining in camps, and also about the reduction of the refugee population in recent years. The high commissioner's program has been primarily concerned with the closing of refugee camps under his mandate, which have existed since the second world war, in Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy.



As of January 1, 1961, about 15,000 refugees remained in camps, a decrease from 21,000 in January 1, 1960. The breakdown for those remaining in camps is as follows:

Austria—4,700; Germany—8,000; Greece—400; and Italy—2,000. During 1960, largely as a result of the effort in World Refugee Year, a great many camps were cleared and the total number of refugees under the high commissioner's mandate was reduced from 111,000 in January 1960 to about 80,000 on January 1, 1961. Of this total, about 65,000 are living outside camps.

I think those were the questions under item 97. There is further information under other items.

Mr. VIVIAN: We got a figure of 21,000 reduced to 15,000. I do not understand 111,000.

Mr. MURRAY: The 21,000 were those in camps. 111,000 to 80,000 are the whole figures. This included those in camps.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I wonder if the witness could prognosticate or forecast on the position.

Mr. MURRAY: I believe the high commissioner hopes they can clear the camps by 1963.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Thank you.

Mr. McGEE: What is the total number of the so-called hard core of refugees taken into Canada up to date under Canada's contribution to the world refugee year, and the extended condition of that program?

Mr. MURRAY: I was going to give a report on that under item 101.

Item 97, agreed.

Item 101—Expenses in connection with Canada's participation with World Refugee Year for completion of the Tuberculous Refugee Program ..... \$50,000

Mr. MURRAY: From the beginning of the World Refugee Year, July 1959 until March 31, 1961, 5,359 refugees have been admitted to Canada. Included in this group are 824 tuberculous refugees and their families. The number of actual tuberculous cases is 325, which have been admitted to Canada. This included 352 sponsored refugees, 298 Istrian farm workers selected from camps in Italy and Germany, 807 refugees selected in Italy as a special group, and 824 tuberculous refugees with their families. This last group were under the special government program for tubercular refugees.

There have been three movements to Canada of tubercular refugees with their families under the World Refugee Year program:

- (a) The first group arrived in Canada in December and January 1959-60. There were 345 refugees of whom 100 were tubercular.
- (b) The second group arrived in Canada in June 1960. They totalled 209 refugees of whom 111 were tubercular.
- (c) The third group arrived in March 1961 and totalled 272 refugees of whom 114 were tubercular.

The total number of refugees admitted under this program were 826 of whom 325 were tubercular.

To finance this program, a sum of \$600,000 was set aside to pay for transportation and certain establishment costs and for any medical treatment required. Because of the assistance rendered by the provinces and because the first and second groups adjusted readily and quickly to the Canadian environment, the expenses were somewhat less than anticipated (about \$185,000 for the first and \$130,000 for the second group). Accordingly, it was decided to admit a third group for whom the transportation and initial expenses would be largely paid from the residue of the \$600,000 fund. On March 31, 1961,

however, the balance of about \$300,000 lapsed. For this reason, an amount of \$50,000 has been placed in the main estimates to provide for additional expenses in connection with the program.

At the beginning of this fiscal year, there were about 20 refugees from the first and second group still receiving assistance. That is, six from the first group and 14 from the second. Of the third group 91 are still in hospital and receiving assistance.

Mr. McGEE: You mentioned provincial participation. Did that participation include all provinces. If not, which provinces did not participate?

Mr. MURRAY: I cannot answer that question, but it included most of the provinces. I think we would have to get the accurate information from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I also asked when the supplementary contribution would go before, I assume, treasury board, and I just asked if the department have yet set this up. Have you yet prepared an estimate for supplementary contribution for UNRWA?

Mr. GILL: That has not been prepared yet, Mr. Smith.

Mr. MURRAY: I have some further information on item 99.

Dr. Vivian enquired about the number of refugees under the care of the director of UNRWA. There is now a little over a million refugees for whom the agency provides food rations, medical care and other services, including education. Nearly 180,000 refugee children attend UNRWA schools, or other schools at the agency's expense, in the four areas in which the refugees live—Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic. The permanent solution of the refugee problem has been complicated by the fact that it is considered an essential element in the general political settlement of the Palestine question.

In each of the past three years, Canada has contributed to UNRWA \$500,000 in cash and \$1.5 million in the form of wheat flour. In 1960, Canada contributed an extra million dollars worth of wheat flour, making the total contribution for that year \$3 million. The wheat flour forms part of the refugees' diet and the proceeds, derived from the savings on food, have been used by the director for providing additional education facilities for the children.

The director, in his last annual report, described a program now under way for improving and expanding facilities for elementary and secondary education. The number of university scholarships is to be doubled from 90 to 180 annually. Even more important will be an increase in the facilities for vocational training, involving the construction of six new vocational training colleges and a teacher training college. For example, the money saved on food purchases, in virtue of the additional million dollars of wheat flour donated by Canada in 1960, has been used specifically for the establishment of a vocational training center for 192 boys and a teacher training center for 225 girls, both of which institutions will be identifiably Canadian. Experience has shown that, although little can be done for the older refugees except to provide relief, the younger ones, when trained, have been able to find employment in neighbouring Arab areas. So far, this is the only practicable method for giving these refugees an opportunity to lead normal and useful lives.

Mr. VIVIAN: I do not want to take up the time of the committee on this. Could you give a forecast as to when this very serious problem will diminish still further?

Mr. McGEE: It is growing, is it not?

Mr. MURRAY: I do not think so, sir.

Mr. McGEE: Is there not a natural increase in the population there?

Mr. MURRAY: That is all too true, sir. The real difficulty is that the Arabs refuse to discuss the refugee problem in isolation at all. It is linked in their minds with the over-all political settlement, again, a bargaining counter.

Item 99 agreed to.

Item 101—Expenses in connection with Canada's participation in World Refugee Year for completion of the Tuberculous Refugee program .....	\$50,000
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Item agreed to.

Item 103—NATO Science Committee .....	115,262
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The CHAIRMAN: Some members asked questions on the breakdown of fellowship research grants, and the function of the organizations which the Canadians employ.

Mr. W. H. BARTON (*Defence Liaison (1) Division*): There were two questions asked in this connection, Mr. Chairman. The first related to Senator Jackson's participation in this area of activity. Senator Jackson's participation in the establishment of the NATO science committee arose in the following way. One of the recommendations in the report of the committee of three on non-military co-operation in NATO—the Three Wise Men exercise in 1956—was to the effect that a conference be held for the general purpose of discussing ways and means of stimulating international co-operation in the science field through NATO or other international organizations. Pursuant to this committee of three recommendation, the NATO council established an ad hoc working group which, after study of the recommendation, proposed that the conference be called but be preceded by the formation of a preparatory task force to determine the agenda, etc. Senator Jackson was chairman of this task force. The task force submitted a report which surveyed the problems, introduced consideration of defence science aspects, and recommended to NATO council the establishment of a scientific committee of the council and the appointment of a scientific adviser. It was decided that the report of the task force was sufficiently comprehensive to preclude the need for calling the envisaged conference.

As a result the council, in December 1957, at the NATO heads of government meeting, decided to establish a science committee for the purpose of promoting national and collective efforts of NATO countries in the scientific field. It should be noted that although the report of the committee of three concerned solely non-military co-operation, considerations of defence science were introduced by the task force. Consequently, the interests of the science committee have come to be a mixture of non-military and military science matters.

Since its first meeting in April 1958, the science committee has established, with council's approval, a NATO science fellowship program, an advanced studies institutes program and a research grants program.

I might describe these briefly, because some questions were asked about financial arrangements. First, in regard to the science fellowship program, the original financial concept of this program was that it would start at \$1 million United States funds, in the first year and increase by \$1 million in each of the next three years. However, it was found that this was too rapid a growth, and as a result the second and third years of the program, 1960 and 1961, were \$1,750,000. This year it is \$2½ million.

During the first two years the United States contributed 50 per cent of the cost. The other participating countries were assessed on a pro rata basis in proportion to their contributions to the NATO civil budget. Canada's assessment under this formula was 3.826 per cent. In the third year the United States' percentage was reduced to 45 and the Canadian percentage increased to 4.2086.



For purposes of comparison, it might be noted that the percentages for certain other countries in the third year of the programme are as follows:

France .....	12.4080
Germany .....	11.6820
United Kingdom .....	14.1482
Italy .....	4.3241
Belgium .....	2.0757
Norway .....	0.8346
Greece .....	0.2830

The funds contributed to the fellowships program are distributed to participating countries in the form of fellowships, on a pro rata basis in regard to contributions, but with no nation receiving more than 15 per cent of the total funds. Canadian participation in the program is administered by the national research council.

In regard to advanced studies institutes program, this program was planned at (U.S.) \$150,000 for the first year, this amount to be increased by (U.S.) \$50,000 in each year until a figure of (U.S.) \$500,000 per year was reached. In fact, the amounts approved in the first three years have been (U.S.) \$99,000, (U.S.) \$201,000 and (U.S.) \$300,000 respectively. Canada contributes to this program on the same basis as to the fellowship program. The funds made available to the advanced studies institutes program are distributed by the NATO science affairs division instead of by an explicit formula.

Thirdly, the research grants program was originally established at a level of \$1 million. It is financed in accordance with the normal NATO civilian budget cost sharing formula under which Canada's assessment is 5.8 per cent. The grants from this second \$1 million which the United States is going to award will be handed out by the NATO science research grants panel.

Finally, there was a question about the number of Canadians in the field of NATO science work. We have Canadian representatives accredited to the NATO delegation, a science representative and a number of Canadians have been awarded fellowships. In 1959 there were 11, 1960 there were 23.

The CHAIRMAN: There will be a meeting of the steering committee in my office at 3.30 p.m. There will be no meeting of this committee tomorrow. You will be notified in the usual way of the next meeting.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61

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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 6

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESS:

Mr. H. Moran, Director General of the External Aid Office.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961



## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

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Crestohl	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Eudes	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fairfield	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, May 26, 1961.

(8)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.35 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Cardin, Cathers, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Hellyer, Herridge, Mandziuk, McCleave, McGee, Montgomery, Nesbitt, Nugent, Pratt, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian, White.—17.

*In attendance:* From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. H. Moran, Director General of the External Aid Office.

The Chairman opened the meeting by presenting the Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure, as follows:

### "REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to a Resolution adopted by the Standing Committee on External Affairs on May 24, 1961, the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure recommends that the following be the hours of sitting of the Committee:

Wednesdays, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and

Fridays, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m."

The said Report was agreed to.

The Chairman called Item 88—*External Aid Office* and introduced Mr. Moran, Director General of External Aid.

The witness presented the *Report on Canadian External Aid Programmes, May 1961*, and was questioned thereon.

At 4.00 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned until 2.30 o'clock p.m. Wednesday, May 31, 1961.

R. L. Boivin,  
Clerk of the Committee.





## EVIDENCE

FRIDAY, May 26, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum. Will you please come to order.

Following our last meeting, I called a meeting of the agenda committee and, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the standing committee on external affairs on May 24, 1961, the subcommittee on agenda and procedure recommends that the following be the hours of sitting for this committee: Wednesdays, from 2.30 to 4.30, and Fridays, from 2.30 to 4.00 p.m.

You will realize that we have attempted to meet the wishes of some members of the committee. I realize that it would be impossible to suit the wishes of everyone. I am glad to see such a goodly number here at this hour, to hear this report on external aid.

As promised, I have here today—and I am sure you all know him—Mr. Moran, the director general of external aid. Mr. Moran will give a short resume of the work, which will, more or less, introduce it, and then we will have a question and answer period. I feel certain that Mr. Moran and his aides will be able to provide you with the necessary information which you require. In the meantime, you have had an opportunity to study the report which was distributed, and without further ado I will call on Mr. Moran. I now call Item 88—External Aid Office.

Mr. H. O. MORAN (*Director General of the External Aid Office*): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Between 1948 and 1952, when I was an assistant undersecretary in the Department of External Affairs, I continuously appeared before this committee as a witness and, if I may say so, I found it to be more of a pleasant experience than an onerous task. It is good to be here again. I did find, during those years, that from my standpoint, perhaps the most profitable relationship with the committee was not necessarily in these meetings, but the associations that grew out of them, and my later dealings with some of the members of the committee who frequently came with suggestions and proposals which I found particularly helpful.

While I see a number of faces that are familiar to me, I also see some that are new, and I was wondering if I might have the privilege of being introduced to the members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Starting on my left, they are as follows: Fred Stinson, York Center; Mr. Herridge, Kootenay West; Art Smith, Calgary-South; Mr. Nugent, Edmonton-Strathcona; Mr. Nesbitt, Oxford; Mr. Montgomery, Victoria-Carleton; Mr. Mandziuk, Marquette; Mr. Richard, Ottawa East; Mr. Fleming, Okanagan-Revelstoke; Mr. Cathers, York-North; Mr. McCleave, Halifax, and Mr. Vivian, Durham.

Mr. MORAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have not come today with any prepared statement, in view of the brief on our aid programs which already has been circulated to the committee.

In referring to the brief, I would like to draw attention to a couple of errors that have come to our attention, and probably more will have come to yours. On page six is a typographical error in the third line where the words "during 1950" should quite obviously be "during 1960".

On page 27 there is an error of substance, in table E, as a result of a \$4 million calculation having been entered twice. The shipments to Ceylon under the Colombo Plan read: flour \$10,421,500 and that should be \$6,421,500. That error of \$4 million is repeated down through the table and there should be a corresponding reduction in the subsequent totals. The total of \$137 million should read \$133 million, and the bottom total of \$172 million should read \$168 million.

The only observation I should like to make on this document is that we have endeavoured to follow in form the type of material which was made available to your committee in other years. We have done some thinning out of the tables and, of course, we are prepared to put together and lay before this committee whatever information the members request, and in whatever form they desire it.

I think if I were personally concerned in probing the overall aid operations and their general efficiency I would not want to be immersed in such details and, while this is not a matter to be decided today it would be a help and guidance to us if, sometime before next year, the committee would tell us whether they would like these tables repeated in the same form or in something more condensed and with less detail.

Mr. MCGEE: That was brought up on at least two previous occasions by myself. I am glad you have numbered the pages. But you mentioned thinning; how do you mean thinning, when it is thicker than last year?

Mr. MORAN: For one thing, more work.

Mr. VIVIAN: May I ask Mr. Moran one or two questions that bear upon the general subject of aid in this fashion? It is my understanding that the external aid branch is a new entity within the Department of External Affairs, as it is presently constituted. I should like very much to know its position in the department, with particular reference to its chain of authority and responsibility, and I should like to know its relationships with the former inter-departmental committee, and what is meant by the particular reference to the establishment of aid programs after political consultation. I should also like to know the subsequent way in which these programs are inspected and evaluated, and by whom.

Mr. MORAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, in respect to the first question perhaps the most useful way of answering it is to trace the birth of the external aid office. Under the machinery which previously existed in Ottawa the administration of the Colombo Plan, which until the last two or three years was Canada's only bilateral aid program, was carried out by a branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Broad policy was in the hands of a large inter-departmental committee, to which Mr. Vivian has referred.

When political factors had to be considered, the dominant voice was that of the Department of External Affairs.

Financial control was exercised by the Department of Finance and a variety of administrative responsibilities were scattered through a number of government agencies. This system, I think, probably worked all right at a time when we had only the Colombo Plan, whose vote was only 50 per cent of the present annual allocation, and while we were operating bilaterally in only one area of the world. But, over the last couple of years, it was becoming increasingly apparent that these arrangements were not, perhaps, entirely adequate.

It was a complex system that led to delays and uncertainties, and on occasions it was not even clear where ministerial responsibility lay. In recent years, as the Prime Minister explained when he announced the creation of the external aid office, international economic assistance had taken on a new significance for a large number of countries, both donors and recipients, and

also Canadian economic aid had increased substantially in terms of the amount of money expended and areas covered, and in terms of importance as a manifestation of Canadian foreign policy.

So it was decided, in an effort to bring about a more expeditious administration of the program and in the hope of ensuring more effective use of our funds, to create a centralized agency, the External Aid Office, and move under one roof all aspects of Canadian external assistance programs. The Secretary of State for External Affairs was named as the responsible minister and we report directly to him.

The basic policy questions are considered by a small five-man external aid board, consisting of the deputy ministers or their alternates, of the Departments of Finance, External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, and the Bank of Canada, with the head of the External Aid Office acting as chairman.

I had nothing to do with the formulation of this plan. It was worked out before I returned to Canada. But I do think that organizationally it makes good sense. And it is now our task to try to make it work efficiently.

Mr. McCLEAVE: That is one way to get the governor of the Bank of Canada before a committee.

Mr. VIVIAN: What about the matter of inspection and evaluation of projects?

Mr. MORAN: There are two types of inspection: one is technical and professional, and the other is inspection in terms of the effectiveness of a particular type of aid; that is the ability or capacity of the recipient countries to operate and maintain the capital projects we have given them, or to make use, for the purpose of economic development, of the commodities supplied and of the knowledge and skill of Canadian experts who have been sent out in the role of advisers or teachers. I do not know with which of these particular aspects you are most concerned.

Mr. VIVIAN: It is with the latter that I am more concerned.

Mr. MORAN: You mean the experts?

Mr. VIVIAN: Yes; how is this valuation undertaken?

Mr. MORAN: Well, we have to rely, I think, pretty much on the reports—not only the official report of an expert when he returns to Canada, but also his periodic reports sent back to Ottawa dealing with the problems of his personal living, and his conclusions as to whether or not the most effective use is being made of his services.

Another source of information is the diplomatic mission in the country where the expert is working. I know, for example, when I was in Pakistan I did not hesitate to let Ottawa know if I thought the selection of an individual had been an inappropriate one, because I think there is no question that we have made mistakes in this respect. I refer to people who have somehow or other slipped through the selection net, whom I certainly was not proud to accept as a Canadian in the area where I was serving. I was prepared to be equally critical of the recipient country, and if I felt that the best and most effective use of a man's particular skill and talent had not been used, or had not been followed up after his departure, I would say so.

Mr. VIVIAN: It is more than one?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, it is more than one.

Mr. McGEE: I believe I put the question to the minister last year as to how much effective parliamentary control over expenditures was involved here. We have this degree of control in public accounts, in their coming back to the committee, when the expenditures are examined and evaluated, and a following up on the expenditures which have been made. The general answer which I got was that as much as possible there is an attempt to duplicate that process with respect to our foreign aid spending. I was wondering what



comparison is possible in your view between the functions of the public accounts committee, in their treatment of domestic expenditures, and what it is in respect to the foreign aid expenditures?

Mr. MORAN: I am personally not familiar with the terms of reference and the method of operation of the public accounts committee. I was before them earlier this year in respect of the counterpart funds. This arose, not through the initiative of any member of the public accounts committee, but through an observation made by the Auditor General; and when examining that observation, the committee sought out the official who, in their opinion, was in the best position to speak of the problem which was bothering them. So I would assume that each year I am subject to summons before the public accounts committee, to be examined on whatever point they select in respect of our aid expenditures. As far as this committee is concerned, I suppose this will become an annual experience. I assume that is one of the reasons I am here today. These are all post facto examinations, of course. Are you thinking in terms of a governmental examination in advance of expenditures being made?

Mr. MCGEE: I was thinking of that, and also of the general problem, of this whole problem for foreign aid filtering down to the people in the countries we are assisting. There was a suggestion made by President Kennedy recently, I think, with respect to the pattern of American foreign aid, that a lot of this aid was being siphoned off before it reached the people of the country concerned; and there was some suggestion also that there might in future be some strings attached when the question of land reform was mentioned. I was wondering what the position was here? Is there any similar pattern of this aid being siphoned off before it reaches the population in these countries?

Mr. MORAN: I do not know officially what the American experience has been, with their quite substantial aid programs in almost every corner of the world. I think it is inevitable that if you are going to spend X millions of dollars anywhere, including in Canada, there will be some of these dollars which perhaps could have been used in a more effective way. But in so far as the Canadian aid programs are concerned, I have seen no evidence, nor have I heard any suggestion, that any of the Canadian funds have been siphoned off, and have not got down to the people for whom the assistance was intended. Now, this is not because we are any more efficient than the Americans. I think it is due mainly to the modest size of our programs, and also because of the areas of the world in which we operate. Our aid, as you know,—our bilateral aid—has been almost exclusively in commonwealth countries; and there you have a form of administration that is less susceptible to this type of activity than in some of the other underdeveloped countries of the world.

There are no strings attached to Canadian aid. This has been made evident in many respects. There was a question in Pakistan during my period there of adding a third kiln to the Maple Leaf cement plant which Canada had previously donated to Pakistan under the Colombo Plan. An inquiry was made of us about the country to which Pakistan might give the contract for this extension, and we were asked whether there was a Canadian preference. The answer given to the Pakistanis was that it was their factory; title had passed at the time the plant was completed and handed over to them. We said: "you now own it, so operate it." Similarly I have heard no suggestion in the recipient countries of any strings being attached to Canadian aid.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fleming indicated a desire to ask a question. Following that, we will have Mr. Herridge, Mr. Stinson and Mr. Smith.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): My question arises out of a tentative question asked previously. My understanding is that when the recipient countries indicate the areas in which they wish to receive assistance—and

that includes the training of personnel sent to Canada or when personnel are sought from Canada to conduct training in a country—the recipient country dictates what type of assistance they want in this area, and we accept their wishes in that regard. Is that correct?

Mr. MORAN: You use the term “area” in the sense of skills and not geography?

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): Yes, skills. As well as accepting their requirement, do we ourselves endeavour to assess what we feel their primary needs are and advise or consult with them on the area of assistance they need,—further technical assistance or higher education, or administrative assistance in sending out skilled administrative help? I notice that throughout these reports the majority of our assistance is at university level education and advanced technical training. Do we have any extensive program for training the skilled craftsmen who, at some point or another, must be available in these countries to take advantage of the more advanced skills that are being developed? At some point advanced training must be translated to effective action throughout the population. What program is taking place to train the carpenters, plumbers, pipefitters, welders, automobile mechanics and so on to work in these centres as advanced training begins to develop, let us say, a more advanced civilization or more advanced society? What has been done to create the skilled workmen to make the whole program work? Has there been any discussion or consideration of the requirement of those underdeveloped countries?

Mr. MORAN: There are various ways in which these problems are discussed with the recipient countries. They are discussed directly between the responsible officials of the government of the underdeveloped country and the Canadian diplomatic staff who are stationed there.

Another point of coordination for this is the Colombo plan bureau in Colombo. A third is the various specialized agencies of the United Nations, because there too Canada is making a contribution to the multilateral aid programs which are handled by that organization. I think this year Canada, through the two main U.N. programs, the U.N. special fund and the United Nations technical assistance program, is making a contribution of \$4½ million. The United Nations thus becomes another clearinghouse or assembly point for this type of information. The United Nations specialized agencies may determine that Canada is a good source for a particular type of training, or for what we term an “expert” to go abroad which leads to consultation with us in these multilateral programs.

Under our bilateral programs, the requests can sometimes be dealt with on the spot by our diplomatic staff. Perhaps more frequently they have to be referred back to Ottawa, and here certain criteria are applied. If we find that a course of training can be arranged in Canada and if in our judgment it will assist in the economic development of the country, we draw up an appropriate course of training or try to recruit a suitable Canadian who is prepared to go abroad as an instructor.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): I would like to suggest one specific thing in this general area of discussion that has occurred to me. We read continuously in the reports that are coming out of Africa, in particular, about the lack of medical aid and tremendous health and sanitation problems—the general position of the health of the people, lack of doctors and nurses. It is going to take a long time to train sufficient doctors and it takes considerable time to train the nurses who are required; but has anyone ever thought of assessing the possibility of taking the native population and training them as industrial first-aiders? If you drive across Canada and along highways, you will see small St. John ambulance signs—I mean this sort of thing. In these

countries where it is going to take years to produce the full medical teams, facilities, hospitals, and trained personnel, there is an interim step that might be taken by utilizing the training that is available under the St. John ambulance program or the industrial first aid program. Native people could be given a degree of skill, at least in first aid, that would provide the interim step in improving the medical or health position of these countries.

In this same area, if an underdeveloped country sees some advantage in developing the tourist trade, if you take tourists with automobiles—and presumably there are roads to follow—if a man's car breaks down, would there be a program in developing automobile mechanics so that they could have physical help? Are these people available; are they being trained; is anyone sufficiently concerned, or do you see any concern about getting the skilled tradesmen developed in these countries to an extent that these larger programs envisaged can actually operate? They cannot operate without skilled craftsmen—we find that in Canada.

Mr. MORAN: I do not disagree with your premise at all. I cannot say anything in an informed way about Africa, as I have never personally been there. As of today we have no program in Africa. If parliament votes the \$3½ million that has been proposed for the special commonwealth African assistance program, we have certain plans in train for a program there. I would be quite prepared to say something about this African program if it will not be boring to members of the committee.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please do.

Mr. MORAN: The starting point, I think, was the Prime Minister's announcement that in the initial stages our assistance to Africa would be primarily a training program in the technical and educational fields. This decision was, to some extent, based on our experience in Asia that little purpose is served in giving capital projects to countries before they have people who are competent to operate and maintain them. This, I take it, is what you have been saying. Therefore, our emphasis will be on training, certainly during this next year.

I would like to see us developing in Africa what I call composite projects. If I may say so, I think there has been too great a tendency in the aid programs in North America to bring people out here for training or to send an expert abroad unrelated to some particular activity on the part of the recipient government.

You speak of nurses; we are prepared to bring people to Canada for nursing training or to bring young doctors here. We are now doing this, but I would like to see this linked to something that Nigeria or Ghana is doing themselves before we say too readily "yes, send them to Canada". Instead we must ask "where is your health centre, your medical clinic, your hospital?", and if it appears necessary we will help them in that field too. This is what I refer to as a composite project, and we have an example of this in Malaya. You will remember that Mr. Green announced some six weeks or so ago an arrangement with the university of British Columbia, which will send four of its faculty members to Malaya, to set up a school of business administration in conjunction with the university of Malaya. They will spend five years out there—not necessarily the same four members of the faculty—but U.B.C. will at all times have four professors in Malaya establishing this school, and at the same time Malaysians will be brought to the university of British Columbia to be trained and sent back home to join the staff of this school. It is our hope that at the end of five years Canada will have in Malaya a school of business administration constructed, equipped and staffed by Canada which we will then hand over to the country as a going concern.



Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): I agree that this makes a great deal of sense, but supposing—and just to take an example—you decided to go into either Asia or Africa to redevelop a community and bring it down to the specific thing they want to do, rebuild housing, provide septic tanks or sewage system, develop the necessary village industries that will be required to maintain a more modern community, maintain sanitation and so on, what is being done to provide carpenters, plumbers, pipefitters, concrete workers, and so on—I mean skilled craftsmen at village or city level—that would be essential in order to make any such concept work? You cannot build these things without skilled craftsmen or tradesmen. These concepts are magnificent, but to be translated into action they must have skilled men among the population.

Mr. MORAN: I agreed when you said the same thing before.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): What I am asking you, sir, is are we now—

Mr. MORAN: The answer is yes, I agree with you and this is being done under Canadian, United Nations, American and even Russian programs. This was at Warsak. This is what technical assistance means.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): You will notice here that largely in technical assistance—

Mr. MORAN: This is not all done in Canada. I would not think in terms of bringing a fellow to Canada to train as say a carpenter. This is better done out in his own country. In that way you can train perhaps 100 carpenters for the cost that would be involved in bringing one to Canada.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): One of the things I wanted to ask was whether we are assisting in the building of vocational schools and so on?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, we have before us now, for example, a proposal from the Indians for assistance with six technical institutes in their country. They have the craftsmen, the carpenters and various tradesmen you speak of, and also the materials that are needed for these schools. Their problem is budgetary,—the rupees to buy local materials. The Canadian government has agreed that the equivalent in rupees of \$10 million can be used from the Canadian counterpart fund to construct these schools.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. MORAN: One of the requests from the West Indies is for Canadian assistance to their University College. It has not yet gone to cabinet because there are certain matters that are still under investigation and examination, but it is the type of project that quickly qualifies under our program.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): You feel there is quite an area for further extension of this type of training, that it is a good and effective type of program?

Mr. MORAN: It is an excellent type.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, some years ago when we had the former type of administration, we had a very clear description of chain responsibility. Now again we have this chain external aid office. I think it would be appropriate to get a good description of how it functions, in view of the new administrative form. I would ask Mr. Moran if he would tell us who selects or recommends projects, who decides what projects and the amount that will be undertaken, and how is staff recruited and provided?

Mr. MORAN: Could you let me have these one at a time, because I may not remember each part of your question? On the matter of the selection of projects, the starting point is the voting of funds by parliament. Perhaps the easiest method would be to take as an example the procedure under the

Colombo plan, which is our oldest and largest program. When parliament votes the \$50 million for the Colombo plan, the government then makes country allocations. That means a certain amount is allocated to India, a certain amount to Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and the other recipients. Those countries are then notified of the amount of Canadian funds that will be available to them in the current fiscal year. They make proposals to Canada which include capital projects, commodity aid and technical and educational training. Their requests are usually in excess of the total amount of money that will be available to them.

Mr. HERRIDGE: That is normal, is it not?

Mr. MORAN: That is normal; but if you are saying that facetiously, it is not for the reason you suggest: it is not in the hope of getting an increased allocation. The reason is that, with capital projects, they try to give us a variety as to cost and type and length of period of construction, so that we have some choice. From those proposals we try to work out an appropriate program that will fit the available amount of money. Next Monday, for instance, Mr. Ayub, who is the equivalent of our deputy minister of Finance, and Mr. Ahmad, who is chairman of the Pakistani planning commission, are arriving here for meetings with us to reach agreement on the form and composition of this year's Pakistani program.

Your second question is: what factors influence our decision? One of the first tests we apply, if it is a capital project, is whether it is within the capabilities of Canadian engineering consultants and Canadian construction firms. If we are satisfied on that point, we then carry out investigations to see whether the equipment and materials that will be needed are available in Canada. If we are satisfied on both counts, we then apply the normal economic and other considerations to determine whether the project fits into the economic development plans of the recipient country. The next step is to employ a Canadian engineer to go out and make a feasibility study. If, on his return, his report is favourable, and if his estimate of the cost is within our financial limitations, or at least within the financial allocation being made to the country, the government then decides to award the contract to a Canadian construction or engineering firm, depending on the type of services required.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I have just two more questions. Would Mr. Moran give us an illustration regarding some sample project as to how there is coordination or cooperation between departments in Canada and between the agency of our government and the government which is receiving the aid?

Mr. MORAN: The cooperation in Canada between departments is done through the external aid board, whose functions I described earlier. Abroad, the liaison with the recipient government is carried out by the Canadian diplomatic representatives in the country concerned. Was there a third group in connection with which you mentioned liaison?

Mr. HERRIDGE: No. This is my last question: Let us say that we have a project which is completed; who reports on the completion of the project, and to whom? Does the person or agency making the report make recommendations based on experience for the improvement of administration of future projects, and is the completed project watched over a period of years after it has gone into operation?

Mr. MORAN: Report on what?

Mr. HERRIDGE: On the completion of the project.

Mr. MORAN: What are the circumstances of the report? What are they reporting on?

Mr. HERRIDGE: On the unexpected circumstances that developed in the building of the project, with a view to recommending adjustments or changes in future programs.

Mr. MORAN: Yes, that comes from two sources, one of which is the company itself. In the case of Warsak, with which I am perhaps more familiar than with some of the other major projects, the Angus Robertson company, who were the construction firm, have a most complete record of experience of that project from the day that the first man arrived at the site. Not only have they a written record but, over the years, they have prepared an album of photographs. They now have a movie film of the project as it moved through its various stages to completion.

If you wish, I could let you have some copies of the monthly reports they have submitted on the Warsak project over the past five years. Another report is a quite fully documented record of their experiences.

Mr. HERRIDGE: With recommendations for changes or adjustments in administration?

Mr. MORAN: I would not be certain whether recommendations were in it or not. They are probably included in the form of critical observations.

Mr. HERRIDGE: From which recommendations could spring?

Mr. MORAN: Yes. I might add that it is interesting to note the Americans have asked if we could make available to them the documents that have been compiled by the Angus Robertson Company during the life of Warsak.

The main source of information is the Canadian government engineers. We have been using Defence Construction Limited to oversee and guide the technical aspects of these projects, and they have a man in Asia, an engineer by the name of Victor Zachenko who reports regularly to Ottawa and whose reports contain recommendations for the future. We also get reports from our diplomatic staff. For example, in recent years the despatches from our offices in Karachi and New Delhi have contained numerous recommendations.

Warsak was a \$72 million project. The foreign exchange component was \$36 million, which Canada paid, and the balance was a Pakistani contribution in rupees. Pakistan had a local organization called the Warsak dam project organization which did all the local purchasing and which recruited all of the local staff. Under the inter-governmental agreement the head of the W.D.P.O. was named chief engineer. For a variety of reasons which I need not go into here, I think that was a mistake and there is a recommendation of mine on file in Ottawa that we should not repeat the mistake in future projects. So a third source of recommendations or reports on experience is the High Commissioner himself.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I suppose it is correct to say that recommendations would be on the technical administrative and political level?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, that is just what I have been describing; the technical problems being covered in the reports of the Angus Robertson Company and of the government engineers, the administrative problems being described in reports from the Canadian government engineers and from the high commissioner's office, and the political implications being highlighted by the High Commissioner himself.

Mr. STINSON: I was interested in Mr. Moran's comment that the beginning of a vote aid project is the voting of money by parliament. It would seem to me the beginning might be the putting forward of projects which had been agreed upon by the recipient country and Canada. In other words, surely the proposals for which the money is sought are in hand and can be put before parliament, such as happened at the time the Colombo Plan appropriation was



sought. I really cannot understand him to say that they go to parliament and ask for \$50 million and then start looking around for a project on which to spend the money.

Mr. MORAN: Partly, I suppose, because it would be presumptuous to announce the spending of money which parliament had not yet authorized.

Mr. STINSON: But, when a department of the government comes to parliament it can say to parliament "this money is required for specific purposes", and the estimates are full of details of services on which monies are to be spent. As to Colombo Plan projects, we find them set out quite differently, but there may be a good reason for that.

Mr. MORAN: There are a number of reasons. At the moment we have under consideration a project for, let us say Ruritania, which will involve us in an expenditure of several millions of dollars over the next four years. This will require a policy decision which has not yet been made, and therefore it would be improper to state publicly that such a project is under consideration by the Canadian government.

I would hope that in future years we would be able to get our programs under way earlier in the fiscal year than has been the case in the past. You will remember that a few minutes ago I mentioned that two senior Pakistanis will be here on Monday. They are coming not only to talk about this year's program, but to finalize last year's also. In present circumstances we are not able to put before parliament right now the details of how this year's \$50 million will be spent. At the moment it would not be possible, for example, to anticipate the amounts of expenditure in the technical assistance field. We have been earmarking annually for this purpose about \$2½ million, but this year I am recommending it be reduced to \$2 million. However, I could not tell you today how much money is going to be spent on technical assistance over the next ten months because this will depend, firstly, on the requests that come to us and secondly, on the availability of people in Canada to go out as experts.

Even if we have lists of people who are prepared to go abroad—people who have offered or volunteered their services—our experience is that when you approach a man he will say: "I cannot go this year because my wife is pregnant" or "I have just signed a contract for an additional year's employment with my company." Another will say: "When I volunteered, I had Asia in mind, and you are now asking me to go to Africa." There are so many imponderables that one could not possibly forecast the precise uses which will be made of the \$50 million.

As to projects which have already been approved, I have no idea as to whether there is any objection to putting them before you. That is not in my hands.

Mr. STINSON: I understand Mr. Moran to say the recipient country usually requests more than what Canada might be prepared to give. This seems to me to be a little surprising, in view of the fact that just about one third of the money which Canada has spent on the Colombo Plan since its inception is, at this time, unexpended in the form of counterpart funds in Asian banks. It seems to me that the public gets a mistaken or wrong idea when we say we have spent something like \$330 million by way of Colombo Plan aid when, in fact, a third of that money has not been spent.

Undoubtedly there are explanations for this, and I suggest one is that we have not been able to come to grips with those countries in a way that will get good, worthwhile projects initiated which must be paid for from the local currency in counterpart funds. In short, only about two thirds of the amount generally advertised as having been expended on the Colombo Plan has, in fact, been put into capital development.

Mr. MORAN: No, Mr. Stinson, that is not entirely correct. When we announce \$330 million as having been spent that is, in fact, the sum of money that has been either spent or earmarked for approved projects.

The counterpart funds are over and above any Canadian appropriation for aid purposes. When we supply commodities, say, wheat, copper, aluminum or fertilizer, they are given as a gift to the underdeveloped countries on the understanding that when they are sold to consumers in those countries, the proceeds will be used for purposes of economic development on projects agreed between the two governments. They are local funds, local currencies, that are, in effect, unrelated to the dollar appropriations made by the Canadian parliament. Those funds do not belong to Canada. They belong to India and Pakistan. They are their money.

Mr. STINSON: But my point is that they have not been spent on capital projects, or at least a third of them.

Mr. MORAN: Yes, that is right. I am differing solely with your suggestion that only a third of the advertised Canadian expenditure has been spent.

Mr. STINSON: I did not make that suggestion.

Mr. MORAN: Or that a third of the monies appropriated by parliament has not been spent. The counterpart funds are over and above Canadian appropriations.

Mr. STINSON: But, in fact, they have not been spent on capital projects?

Mr. MORAN: That is right.

Mr. HERRIDGE: We have no control over that.

Mr. MORAN: Control is too strong a word. These monies are to be spent for purposes of economic development on projects agreed upon by the two governments. The Asian governments come to us and ask for our consent to use these funds for a particular project. If I detected a note of disturbance or alarm in Mr. Stinson's voice—

Mr. STINSON: No, no. Nothing like that.

Mr. MORAN: —I can only say I share it.

Mr. STINSON: I have just one or two other questions.

Mr. MORAN: May I say this about the counterpart funds? I should like to add to the remarks I made before the public accounts committee when I was reckless enough to say that in the course of the next year they were going to be whittled down. The total of the counterpart funds when I took office amounted to \$169 million—representing the accumulation since the Colombo Plan began in 1950. Proposals have been made in recent weeks for an expenditure of roughly \$40 million, leaving an unexpended balance of \$129 million. In addition, allocations have been approved of another \$65 million so we now have something less than \$24 million in the counterpart funds to try and do something with next year. In other words, we have now made very substantial inroads into these accumulated funds through allocations already approved and through allocations which are awaiting the approval of the two governments. These funds, therefore, are now considerably less than the figures you are examining.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. McGee was touching upon President Kennedy's interest in foreign aid. As I understand it, he has recently proposed to the United States Congress that arrangements be made for longer term commitments on the part of the legislative branch in respect of foreign aid expenditure. Here in this parliament our major expenditure, of course, is on the Colombo Plan. That takes about \$50 million a year and is voted yearly. I am wondering if

consideration is being given to working out a policy under which we would know, and recipient countries would know, what to expect during the next five or six years.

Mr. MORAN: That is a policy question.

Mr. STINSON: I wonder if Mr. Moran might have any comment to make on the proposal of President Kennedy, as a matter of—

Mr. VIVIAN: Mr. Chairman, that is not a fair question.

Mr. HERRIDGE: That is a matter of policy.

Mr. STINSON: I am sorry.

Mr. McGEE: Obviously very long-term planning was done on the dam project mentioned earlier.

Mr. STINSON: My point, Mr. Chairman, is simply that I think a lot of people are concerned about this whole problem of long-term economic assistance on the part of the two countries to the less developed areas, and some of President Kennedy's statements on foreign policy had to do with long-term programs. I am just wondering whether there are any officers in the office who are now concerned with this question, and whether any projections were made by them as to what Canada might do if we had a longer term program than we have at the present moment.

The CHAIRMAN: I think Dr. Vivian's interjection should be well considered, because I, myself, feel that this is a policy decision which will have to be made, and because of the recent statements of the president the government has not made any concrete decision.

Mr. MORAN: The government has, for example, in respect of the special commonwealth African aid program said that over the next three years \$10½ million will be made available subject to parliamentary approval.

The CHAIRMAN: Next on the list I have Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): What I have to say really is supplementary to the very interesting question asked by Mr. Fleming and the equally interesting reply. It is based on the sort of lobby discussion at the last couple of general assemblies in which there have been expressions of opinion. One is that perhaps more countries within the framework of the United Nations should make their contributions at the instance of the UN rather than unilaterally. I know this is a difficult problem.

As Mr. Fleming points out, from time to time some sort of survey is needed of the availability of persons who are able to give the type of assistance and technical training which the various recipient countries require. Mr. Fleming asked if any survey of this had been made. I would like to suggest that the Colombo Plan is a very good example. From time to time I believe you receive inquiries from various people as to whether or not they might fit into one of the categories, such as particular types of technical skills and training. It seems to me we should be making a broader survey of the availability of Canadian talent in this field so that we might make a better contribution to these countries in terms of helping them help themselves rather than in the form of outright grants of goods. There are any number of technical skills in which I think Canadians might make a greater contribution.

Mr. MORAN: I could not support that more strongly. The first task we undertook in the External Aid Office was the problem of the counterpart funds which Mr. Stinson has just raised and on which I have suggested some headway has been made.

A second problem to which we gave a priority is the one you have just described. We started by trying to carry out a survey among all the government departments. I wrote a letter to each of the deputy ministers asking if he



could indicate the field in which he felt his department could either make experts available to go abroad or offer courses of training to people coming to Canada. I was most heartened by the response and by the cooperative letters which came back. It was obvious that considerable thought had been given to the question by the officials in the various departments. Naturally it will take a little time to sort out and assess all the material we now have received.

I am not sure how to tackle private industry. We are not being as successful as I had hoped we might be in recruiting Canadians for service abroad and I think there are a number of reasons for this. Historically, Canadians have not been accustomed to going out to Asia and Africa to help in administration as have been the people of some European countries, particularly those who have had the responsibility of dependent territories.

A second restricting factor has been the inability of a man to get a year's leave of absence, to have his seniority and pension rights protected and the assurance of a job when he returns. If I may, I would like to record what I said on this subject in a speech in Vancouver last Saturday. It was a speech directed to ways and means in which Canadian private citizens can help in this field. I said, on that occasion, that we are being asked by the governments of the underdeveloped countries, and by the United Nations agencies, to make Canadians available in ever-increasing numbers for service abroad as experts, as instructors, advisors, teachers, engineers, doctors and nurses. In many cases the types of services which are wanted abroad are also in great demand in this country. I know it is not easy to release key staff. I am aware that it costs money to keep a job open for a man or woman until they return and to protect their seniority and personal entitlements. One of the important social and economic changes which must occur in Canada, if our aid programs are to be successful, as I am sure all Canadians wish, is a willingness on the part of business firms and academic institutions to make possible the assignment from time to time of some of their personnel for service abroad.

As I said earlier temporary service abroad is not a common experience for Canadians and consequently those who are inclined to volunteer need all the encouragement and assistance we can give them.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I am happy that Mr. Moran's sympathy is in this direction and that he has advanced in his thinking on this as far as he has. You have indicated you have undertaken a survey, but are particularly concerned how it would apply to the other broad concept of industry. I think probably the assistance has been specifically initiated by the recipient?

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): This could be largely an academic situation in terms of the recipient under some circumstances being unaware of the availability and the type of service we could offer.

Mr. MORAN: That is very true. This has been our normal method of operation and I think it is the preferable one. I have heard Asians say—incidentally they were not referring to the Canadian program—that frequently the difference between the Russian program and some other aid programs is that the Russians are prepared to provide what is asked for, while under other programs the underdeveloped countries are given what the donor decides they should have. Therefore, I would hope that, as far as possible, we can leave the initiative in the hands of the recipient countries. I think, however, that we can meet this point by our missions abroad making known the type of training which is available in Canada. This was done on one occasion in connection with a course at Carleton university. I do not think it was a privileged conversation which I recently had with Mr. Stanley Knowles about

the facilities in Canada for trade union training which can be made available to African countries. As you probably know the Soviet Union is becoming active in this field in Africa.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I think we might add that in the statement of the Prime Minister before the general assembly he suggested we would provide a bank of people, such as civil servants, in the event the nations wished them.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): As you have mentioned, it is likely that Canadians are reluctant to move into the broad field. However, I know of the case of two men who are highly qualified in two fields of agriculture who have been endeavouring to secure work with FAO. One of these men was particularly interested in the Mediterranean project. These are not young men. They are middle-aged men with a great deal of practical experience as well as academic training and experience. One of them, after he left the university, worked in the Philippines and east Africa before he came back to Canada. These men wrote direct to an agency of the UN, the FAO and did not receive a reply. Perhaps in Canada we could set up a branch of the Department of External Affairs to whom people like this could apply and where these requests could be cleared. It might cut down the long delays, which are very discouraging. These men have the kind of experience which is not readily available, and yet when they make their services available there is nothing but interminable delay. The minister's office has helped to clear this away and through one of the branches he has speeded up the process for these men; but nevertheless a great delay did take place.

Mr. MORAN: My only comment would be that you should not address the inquiry to the Department of External Affairs. This is not intended as a slight to my two colleagues who are sitting behind me. I belong to that department. I am seconded to this new organization and when I go back to my own department I do not want to have life made difficult for me. However, I would suggest that inquiries of this kind be addressed to the External Aid Office. The only reason I make this suggestion is because of the delay that might occur. Because of our name there has been some confusion between us and the Department of External Affairs. If you address the inquiries to the External Affairs Department there can be as much as two days delay while the letter is processed through their central registry and eventually delivered to us. We are very glad to have these cases on record for future consideration. I hope we can compile a fairly complete list of suitably qualified persons who are available and willing to serve in Asia and Africa. I am not sure how I, as a civil servant, can approach business firms on this problem. This is something on which perhaps the members of this committee can assist, in the speeches they make in their own constituencies and throughout the country. The other half of the problem is to find firms who are willing to accept these people here in Canada for training.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): May I suggest that one avenue which might be explored is the very interesting conferences carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce which the officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce attend. Much of the discussion is in relation to this problem.

Mr. MANDZIUK: I would like to ask Mr. Moran if there is any liaison or co-operation between the countries contributing to the Colombo Plan, or does each country work out a separate project of its own?

Mr. MORAN: The answer to both parts of your question is yes. The liaison is done through the annual meetings of the Colombo Plan council. Last year it was held in Japan and next year it will be held in Kuala Lumpur.

It is at that meeting both in the plenary sessions and also in smaller groups where donor and recipient countries can come together and exchange information about requirements and capabilities. The actual working out of the programs, however, is purely bilateral along the lines I explained in answer to Mr. Herridge's question.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Following up what you have said have you found a habit of trading on the part of the recipient countries, going from state to state with the same requests for aid from the Soviet Union and the United States, have you had instances of that?

Mr. MORAN: I do not know. We have very little information on what their approaches are to the Soviet Union. There has been a tendency in the past—that I hope we can correct—of the recipient countries distributing what I call a shopping list. We have found a recipient country will sometimes submit a request to us for financing under our program, and they will put forward a request for financial assistance on the same project to the Development Loan Fund in the United States. I was in Washington late last year and made an arrangement with the Americans whereby our lists of requests will be exchanged so that both of us will at any time know what has been submitted to the Development Loan Fund and what has been submitted to Canada. Then we can confront the recipient countries and ask them to decide one way or the other.

Mr. MANDZIUK: What is the reason for the greater publicity that the Soviet Union have? I have seen more appreciation of some projects the Soviet Union have constructed than that carried out by the western side; is it because the recipient country gets whatever it asks for, as stated a little while ago, or is it because of its magnitude?

Mr. MORAN: Not entirely. I am not sure I would agree there is a greater element of publicity given to the Soviet Union projects than to, let us say, Canadian projects. I think it might be true to say that among the general public in some of the countries there may be a greater awareness of Russian assistance than western assistance.

Mr. MANDZIUK: What causes that?

Mr. MORAN: In part it is because of the type of projects. For instance, Pakistan and Turkey, where I have served, are not good examples because in neither country is the Soviet Union active. But I was in Afghanistan, in Kabul, and there you found the American busy on a large and expensive irrigation project on the Helmand river well out in the hinterland. Soviet aid consisted of paving the two main streets of the capital and the erection of a bakery on the edge of the city. It was to this bakery that the Afghan peasant went to buy his loaf of bread. The bread had been made from American wheat, but as far as the peasant was aware it was to the Soviet Union he should be grateful, because the distribution point was their building. So it is in part the nature of their projects and in part the difference in our objectives. It is perhaps not unfair to say that political rather than economic considerations play a greater part in the Russian program than perhaps they do in the western programs.

Mr. HELLYER: I wonder how you could reconcile this with the statement you made a minute or two ago that in some cases it is considered that the Russians are more inclined to provide the type of aid asked for? Was that specifically referring to technical assistance?

Mr. MORAN: That was a reference in general to the Russian program and not to specific activities within it. I think what the spokesman had in mind was a situation like the following. When I was in Pakistan, the Russians offered



that country any commodity that was in short supply and offered to take in return any commodity that was surplus in Pakistan. I think it was the general Russian attitude that the spokesman was describing.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, before I call on Mr. McGee who has asked for the floor, at the beginning of the meeting I said that we would go from 2.30 to 4 o'clock. It is now 4 o'clock and I realize that other members have maybe made arrangements knowing that the committee would end at four, but if the committee unanimously agree, we could go on for another half an hour. Maybe commitments have been made so that members want to be elsewhere?

Mr. McGEE: I have a question, but I also have a commitment. I would be quite prepared to take that question up at the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Just before you leave this, I purposely asked Mr. Moran to make a statement and these questions came out of his general statement. When we commence the next meeting I will call again item 88 and that will give us an opportunity to get on in a systematic way with the various items. I would also like to say that we all appreciate the information Mr. Moran has given us. The next meeting will be on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 7

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESS:

From the *Department of External Affairs*: Mr. H. Moran,  
Director of the External Aid Office.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

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Garland	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, May 31, 1961.

(9)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.45 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Cardin, Fairfield, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Herridge, Kucherepa, Lennard, Mandziuk, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McGee, Nesbitt, Nugent, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, White.—(16).

*In attendance:* Mr. H. Moran, Director General of External Aid Office.

The Chairman opened the meeting and called again Item 88—*External Aid Office, Salaries and Expenses* and invited Mr. Moran to complete his statement and answer questions.

Item 88 was adopted.

At 4.10 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. BOIVIN,

*Clerk of the Committee.*



## EVIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1961

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, please come to order. At the conclusion of the last meeting we were on item 88, and Mr. Moran had pretty well reviewed the aid program. Members of the committee spent the rest of the afternoon asking questions which Mr. Moran answered. So I call now item 88.

Item 88: External aid office salaries and expenses ..... \$525,923

Mr. Moran has one or two comments he wishes to make in connection with the question and answer period at the last meeting. Having done that, I shall ask if item 88 is carried? Mr. Moran?

Mr. H. O. MORAN (*Director General of External Aid*): Mr. Chairman, at the last meeting I made mention of the difficulties we are encountering in recruiting Canadian experts to serve abroad. Included in the difficulties was the reluctance of some employers to release trained personnel for temporary periods. I explained that we had carried out a canvass of government departments, but I was somewhat uncertain as to how I might appropriately approach private industry in this connection. And on that occasion Mr. Smith suggested that Mr. Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, might broach the subject at the periodic meetings he is having with the business communities throughout Canada. I can now report that I followed up this matter, and have been assured of the full co-operation of the minister. Therefore I would merely like at this time to record my appreciation of Mr. Smith's very helpful suggestion.

The second point arising out of last week's meeting, and also relating to recruitment of experts, was the report of the meeting which appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, which many of you may have seen. As a result of that article I have been receiving during the past two and one-half days of this week a tremendous amount of mail from Canadians offering their services. It is probable that members of this committee may have received similar letters, and I think it might be well if we clearly understood what we were discussing. I was speaking of the difficulty of recruiting in Canada certain categories which are required in the underdeveloped areas. The *Globe and Mail* article was quite accurate. It used the word "experts", and it in fact published the examples I had given, such as doctors, nurses, engineers, and instructors. These letters are coming in from people who are enthusiastic and who, I suppose, are inspired by patriotism and a willingness to serve, and by sympathy for the plight of backward nations; and while they are all quite commendable qualities, they are not the qualities which will solve the problem we were talking about in this committee.

The third point is that at the lunch hour I was thumbing through the minutes of earlier meetings when officials of the Department of External Affairs appeared before the committee on other matters. Some member raised the question of the course in administration at Carleton University to which Asian and African students have been sent in each of the past two years. The word describing the decision was I think, to discontinue or to terminate. I think the proper word is to suspend.

You will recall that at the last meeting I expressed the very strong belief that the training courses that we are giving in Canada should be directly related to some specific activity in an underdeveloped country, and that there



is an obligation on us to be satisfied that the time and money we are spending on this training is being put to good use back home. The decision was taken to suspend this course until we could assess its value. I do not mean the quality or efficiency of the course at Carleton—I am perfectly satisfied on that score—but until we could assess the effective use that was being made in the under-developed countries of the training that such students had received. Therefore our missions abroad have been asked to send us evaluation reports, and to have them in our hands by November 1st, at which time, based on these reports, it can be determined whether or not this course should be reconstituted in the next school term. It is my understanding that Carleton university is prepared to co-operate in that respect. In fact, the day before yesterday I received this letter from the director of the school of administration at Carleton university. It reads as follows:

Thank you for your letter of May 11th informing us that the special course in public administration for Colombo plan students has been suspended for the 1961-62 academic year.

We enjoyed having these students with us. After you have had some evaluation from the home governments of these students we will be happy to discuss with you arrangements for resumption of these special courses if it is considered desirable to do so.

I think these are all the general comments that I have.

Mr. McGEE: May I ask a question about the letters which Mr. Moran received as a result of the *Globe and Mail* article? Am I correct in interpreting his remarks to mean that none of the persons who wrote in fact had qualifications beyond their desire to serve, or were there some of them who would be likely prospects for service in this area?

Mr. MORAN: There were none that I would classify as likely prospects on the basis of the recital of their qualifications. The writer of one letter said that she had read of our requirement for Canadians to serve in Africa, and that she put forward her name, as she had once visited for some time in Egypt. Another person wrote to say that during the war years he had been in the army and had had some experience of the administrative side. But in none of these letters were any qualifications establish which would fit the categories in which we are looking for people, such as engineers, teachers of physics or mathematics, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that Mr. Moran's statement to us at the last meeting and the clarification that he has given us today, and the explanation of these letters, are very full. Does item 88 carry?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I would like to ask a question: you said a little while ago in your statement of clarification, Mr. Moran, that you thought people who were receiving training in this country ought to have training related to some project back home.

Mr. MORAN: Yes, to some activity.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes, to some activity back home, which I think is a rather prudent observation. Have you had a chance to read the present United States high commissioner's comments, Professor Galbraith, regarding the establishment of the development fund in the United States, and the criteria which he establishes for the kind of foreign aid that should be provided for by western countries?

Mr. MORAN: I have read some of Mr. Galbraith's articles in publications, but I am not sure which one you now refer to.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I am referring particularly to one in the last number of *Foreign Affairs*.

Mr. MORAN: No, I have not seen that.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have you anything to say about the statement that up until very recently much of the aid that we have given under the Colombo plan has arisen out of suggestions made by the receiving countries or by the donor countries following bilateral arrangements, and that some of this assistance has not been based upon such considerations as the extent of literacy in the country, the extent to which there is a solid government body which lends continuity and a capacity for the use of services given or gifts extended. He thought that the time has come when we should try to work out some kind of criteria based upon a number of considerations. Have you anything to say in that regard.

Mr. MORAN: At our last meeting a question much along the same line was asked by Mr. McGee. At that time I said we had not in our program encountered some of the same problems which the United States apparently had; not because we were any more efficient or better planners, but because our aid was on not nearly so substantial a scale and was not spread over such a great geographic area. We have been somewhat fortunate also that the areas to which the major portion of our aid was being directed were commonwealth countries where the form of government lends itself to a more proper administration of aid funds.

In regard to the second half of your question, we most certainly have been directing our thoughts towards criteria based on certain considerations. The one which perhaps inspired your question is my statement on what our consideration should be before we offer training courses here in Canada.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: My question arises out of a statement by Mr. Moran just now to the effect that they are having some difficulty in recruiting specialists in certain lines. In that case, in order to complete the program, do they ever hire specialists other than Canadians, or recruit specialists.

Mr. MORAN: The general answer to your question is no. It has been done in one or two rather exceptional cases where the individuals hired were not technically Canadians but were living in this country. One recent example was in connection with the arrangement we made between the university of British Columbia and the university of Malaya in which U.B.C. will be sending to Malaya four faculty members. One of the four in the first group picked to go out has not yet acquired his Canadian citizenship; but as he can be regarded as a resident of Canada we accepted him.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Arising out of that answer, I may say that I have had complaints from countries which are not exactly backward but which are having difficulty, particularly in agriculture. They have said that we send technicians from Canada who are technically well trained in Canadian agriculture, but when they get to tropical or sub-tropical countries their technical knowledge falls completely flat. They say they would be better satisfied to have technicians who are experienced in respect of their conditions.

Mr. MORAN: This is perfectly true. Yesterday I spent several hours with the Prime Minister—I guess he is properly called the First Minister—of British Honduras. One of his requests was for Canadian technical assistance in an economic survey of his country. Having regard to the economy of the British Honduras, obviously the emphasis is going to be on agriculture. I resisted his suggestion on the ground that in assembling a team to go out we would require an economist, probably a highway engineer, and others, but the key man in it would be an agricultural economist. I doubted very much our ability to find a Canadian who would be experienced in tropical agriculture.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Then are we, in our technical assistance, confined only to Canadians, or is it actually that we are going to give technical assistance to the backward countries, no matter where we have to recruit the specialists.

Mr. MORAN: I can only describe to you the procedure under which we are now operating. I am not sure this was not reviewed at an earlier meeting. On capital projects certain criteria are applied to make certain they are within Canadian capabilities. From the beginning of the Colombo plan it has been the policy to supply only commodities which are produced in Canada. In the technical assistance field, from the beginning of 1950 it has been the practice to send out as experts only Canadians, and in our training programs to place trainees only in Canadian academic and business institutions.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Do you think that is a feasible solution in respect of a good technical assistance program, for instance, in agriculture.

Mr. MORAN: Up until now, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been no difficulties of any kind created by this practice. There have been advantages. One of the advantages is that it develops a stronger public support in Canada. I am not sure, however, what your alternative would be, because the increasing demands on Canada in some ways reflect the inability of the United Nations agencies, and even I.C.A. in the United States, to find the required personnel at home or in other countries.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Would you not say the important this is we should satisfy all the demands of the backward countries.

Mr. MORAN: I certainly think so, and I am asking how under your plan we could better do this?

Mr. FAIRFIELD: I do not have a plan. I am suggesting that maybe our plan is not too satisfactory to those who receive it. There are countries, such as Jamaica and other West Indies countries, where our technicians are not producing any satisfactory results because they are not trained in the sort of agriculture methods there.

Mr. MORAN: I would not think we should send a Canadian agriculturalist to those areas. Those areas should be looking to a country like Japan for experts in agriculture. Japan is a member of the Colombo plan and contributes experts each year. They were particularly active in East Pakistan in helping develop the rice growing facilities there.

Mr. MCGEE: What about the department of Asian studies? Is it in the process of being set up at the university of British Columbia.

Mr. MORAN: That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That is a different thing.

Mr. MCGEE: For instance, I believe there is a course in Asian agricultural economy. Within the framework of the university of British Columbia is it possible for a person to acquire qualifications and knowledge about Asian agriculture, and so on?

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Are these Asian studies not generally in pretty wide fields such as history, economics and such things as the history of the Moslem religion?

Mr. MORAN: There are two such centers now, one at McGill and a smaller one at Toronto university. Now they are proposing one at the university of British Columbia. But they offer, I believe, academic rather than practical courses. There are some persons in Canada who have an expert knowledge of tropical agriculture; we have them in our Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lockhart was an example of one who went abroad. However, they are not available in any numbers.



Mr. FAIRFIELD: Would the witness think that the results of our technical assistance would be better if we were to subsidize the training in the field in those areas such as Honduras, the West Indies, and so on, even if it required greater expenditures in universities or colleges in those areas?

Mr. MORAN: Well, this is a possibility. Of course, training in countries outside of Canada is something we do now. We probably will be doing, more training of Africans in Africa than of Africans in Canada.

Mr. McGEE: Would you not say that a young man who was interested in making a career, or spending part of his future life in this area, would be interested in going either to some universities in the United States or in some areas of the world where this training is available?

Mr. MORAN: Well, this, to me, is the natural thing, and is what I was, perhaps somewhat inadequately, trying to say. If you were an under-developed country in need of a specialist in tropical agriculture, why would you turn to Canada in the first place? Japan is one suggested country, but there are others.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Israel?

Mr. MORAN: They probably could help.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): What are the relations with Israel and Honduras?

Mr. MORAN: In the case of British Honduras, I would think that they could get assistance in the field of tropical agriculture from Costa Rica.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Have you been given instructions—I do not mean on the policy side—as to what kind of assistance Canada might usefully give to Latin America, if it were decided to give assistance to that area of the world?

Mr. MORAN: No, we are so busy trying to give thought to what would be the most effective assistance in the areas in which we are operating, we do not have much time for other considerations.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): We might be confronted with that, perhaps more quickly than we think, if we join O.A.S.

What have you done about O.E.C.D.? One of purposes is to coordinate assistance in the 18 member states, but is there any relation between that effort and your division?

Mr. MORAN: There has not been, so far, and it will have to wait until we see how D.A.G., or D.A.C. as it will be called, will operate. It is not in being, as yet. As I understand it, it will be a coordinating agency, where information can be exchanged, and the efforts of donor countries recorded and their intentions registered.

Following along the line of Dr. Fairfield's question, I might say that one concern about these various international organizations coming into being, is that each represents one more potential source of requests to Canada. We have perhaps reached the point in Canada where we should be giving thought to priorities. Suppose the United Nations is attempting to recruit, in Canada, exactly the same type of fellow that we need for one of our bilateral programs; where should the preference lie? We are in the unusual position where we are not only recruiting for ourselves, but we are attempting to recruit for the United Nations. As long as Canada continues to support the United Nations, and as long as it continues to be one of its major contributors, quite obviously this is a form of assistance we must continue to render. However, we can meet a conflict of interests.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stinson had indicated that he has a question; then Miss Aitken, followed by Mr. McGee.

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Martin has referred to this article of J. K. Galbraith, on foreign affairs. As I read this article, one of his recommendations was that the assisting country might do well to give a little more

thought than has been given in the past to all these many ingredients that make for orderly and sustained growth in the economy of the less rapidly developing areas. In the external aid office, do you have people who are engaged in looking at the economy of one of these countries, whole, so to speak, and laying out the kind of proposed assistance which should be brought to various areas of the economy over, say, a ten-year period? I am thinking, perhaps, that if this were done, a cooperative approach with the donee countries, and various Colombo plan donor countries, might be taken.

Mr. MORAN: Well, perhaps the simplest way in which I could answer your question would be to say that at the moment, in the external aid office we do not have people, period.

As you know, this organization has been in existence for just a few months. We have not yet had an establishment approved for it. We have been trying to carry on with the personnel of the old economic and technical assistance branch of trade and commerce, plus three seconded officers on loan from the Department of External Affairs. These past few months have been neither as easy, nor as productive as I had hoped they would be. We do have plans that would follow along the lines of your suggestion. I think this is the only way that a proper aid program could be put together. In due course, if we can get authorization for the positions, and later recruit the people, I would hope we would one day have ourselves in the same position as the International Bank, with a specialist not necessarily for each country, but at least for each region or area. We were recently considering a proposal that has been put to us from Malaya, but found that we were without anyone who could bring an informed judgment to bear. I asked the Bank if they could send their specialist up to Ottawa, which they did. His name is Mr. Bachem, a German. Mr. Bachem has visited and lived in Malaya, studied in Malaya, and has examined its economic problems for the past six years. He probably is as useful a person on program planning for Malaya as can be found anywhere. Now we will never reach that stage of expertize; but I think it is very essential that we develop in our organization people who could come before this committee, for example, and talk to you in a much more informed way about Africa than I can. Incidentally, we should have somebody in Africa today gathering information on the most urgent needs of that area.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Could the witness say if the people they hope to have with them, that they are seeking authorization for, would fit into the category that Mr. Stinson mentioned?

Mr. MORAN: I am not entirely clear what that category would be.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Mr. Stinson asked a question of the witness, who stated that he did not have his establishment yet. I wondered if, in the plans of the establishment, what Mr. Stinson had in mind was included.

Mr. MORAN: I thought I had answered that question.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I think Mr. Stinson was dealing with another problem.

Mr. STINSON: Perhaps I might explain what I meant. I am interested in having attracted to this office as early as possible an establishment of qualified people who could work with the cooperation, or perhaps at the request, of donee countries on a long-term plan for economic development. I do not think there is a sufficient sense of urgency about this place with respect to getting an establishment for this office. Everywhere you go you will hear people say: this is one of the urgent problems of the second half of the century, raising the living standards of the less-developed peoples. Canada happens to be, probably, the richest of the middle power countries in the world. Yet the director general of external aid comes to us and says that while he has held that position for

six months, he says he really does not have the people yet. I say that the civil service commission, or any other authority who may have connection with this thing—no matter if they have to work late at night—should immediately get out across the campuses of this country, and into other departments of government and provide the director general with competent, enthusiastic, dedicated help.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): You had better talk to Mr. Fleming.

Mr. STINSON: Perhaps we should talk to the Minister of Finance, as Mr. Martin suggests. These are terribly urgent things. And with the huge civil service payroll resting on the taxpayers of this country, surely we could locate sufficient people for this terribly important assignment. But that is not the question. What does the witness recommend as a means by which this staff could be immediately recruited?

Mr. MORAN: Well, perhaps I should first of all make it clear to the committee that item 88 does not relate to the External Aid Office. That item for salaries and whatever it covers is for the economic and technical assistance branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. They are the estimates which that department prepared last year for submission in about October when the estimates went forward. The External Aid Office came into being on the 15th of November. Therefore that item was already in the estimates in connection with the technical assistance branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The External Aid Office has now absorbed that branch; but it is not all of the new External Aid Office.

I have put forward an establishment in ranks and numbers of people required over the next year, which is as far ahead as we can see. I shall be quite frank in saying to this committee that what I think has been wrong in our program of recruitment of experts is that we have not had people who were sufficiently experienced and senior in rank. If you are going to seek the services of an engineer about which you have to talk to the chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, or to the head of the British Columbia power commission, or to the vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company, you do not send a boy. Yet in the establishment covered by this item there is no rank, apart from the one man, above that of administrative officer grade 5. This may, in part, explain what has been going wrong with our recruiting program.

When President Kennedy delivered his message to congress, he explained that he would propose the creation of a centralized agency. He has done in Washington precisely what was done last November in Canada, and moved under one roof all aspects of the American aid programs. In that message he said that if American aid programs were to be improved and made more effective, then a new set of basic concepts and principles were needed. In listing them he included a centralized agency which would draw upon the most competent and highest quality of personnel now in the service, and the best brains that could be found throughout the nation. This is the exercise they are now engaged in. But I cannot undertake any such recruitment until I have positions at the appropriate rank; and that is why there would be little purpose in asking me today the question: have you people in your office who could do this? Or have you people in your office who are concerning themselves with that?

We are keeping quite a few balls in the air with a group, as I have said, which are included in item 88, plus Mr. McGill, Mr. MacLean, Dr. Day, and myself, all of us on loan from the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. STINSON: I do not think the witness would want to leave the impression that they are just keeping certain balls in the air, because in my opinion



I have found them to be hard-driving, conscientious, well-informed people who are doing the best they can with the limited resources and staff they have. But I do think the department should get the people to do the job that has to be done.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I have a supplementary question.

Mr. LENNARD: There will be supplementary questions all the afternoon if you do not look out.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Following what Mr. Stinson said, do you think the problem of national personnel in a country like Canada could be corrected by the greater use of a multilateral approach in dispensing foreign aid?

Mr. MORAN: I think from my observations abroad, rather than in Canada, that there is a role to be played through both a multilateral and a bilateral approach. There are areas of the world where I would, personally, not wish to see Canada attempting a bilateral aid program. And there are other areas of the world where I think a bilateral aid program is appropriate; and because it is appropriate, there are reasons why it is preferable. I have been struck by the reaction of visiting Canadians who have come into areas where I have been stationed and who have seen the results of the Canadian program. They have looked at the maple leaf cement plant in Pakistan, or they have seen the Canada dam in India, and have gone away with a certain sense of pride in being Canadian. They have listened to expressions of gratitude from business people in the cities and from peasants in the countryside—you must have encountered this some years ago when you were at Warsak; and they become quite ardent supporters of the Canadian aid effort. It was a moving experience travelling with Mr. Churchill to the inauguration ceremonies in India and Pakistan last January and February. As we drove along we were stopped at every village where thousands upon thousands of people were gathered to hang garlands on him, and where arches had been elaborately decorated with flowers, saying God Bless Canada. Then we would move on to the next village with an arch proclaiming "Long Live Canada". There was certainly an awareness among those people as to where these gifts had come from, and a deep sense of appreciation. It was impressive and moving, and I think that a Canadian travelling abroad, the ordinary tourist who sees this sort of response, comes home as a supporter of the Canadian aid program. This is something which would not happen to Canada or Canadians if it were an anonymous project, or a United Nations project. This is one of the advantages of a bilateral program.

The second advantage of a bilateral program is that in the recruitment of personnel I have found there is a greater desire on the part of our people to go out as Canadians, than to go out wearing an international hat; and at the other end, when the Canadian volunteer arrives, under U.N. auspices the heading in the newspaper is "United Nations expert arrives", but if he has come under a bilateral program, the headline is "Canadian advisor arrives". I like to see us get national credit, provided it is under an arrangement which does not affect the efficiency of the aid efforts.

The third thing about the bilateral program is that it makes possible the expenditure of public funds in Canada. Under a multilateral program you have no control over your funds, either as to their direction or the purposes for which they are spent. And I think there are some disadvantages in that.

But to come back to the real point of your question: do you feel that the matter of recruiting staff would be any easier? I think that proportionately you would need about the same number of people in a large multilateral organization as you would need in a series of bilateral organizations. It is true that it is usually more economical to add to an existing base, but when you

think in terms of the size of the organizations that some other countries have built at home and abroad concerned solely with the operation of their aid program, ours looks very economical and modest.

Miss AITKEN: This morning there was a press release, I think, from Senator Fullbright, who viewed with great suspicion the way in which aid was going from the United States to the under-developed countries. He was alarmed about it. Do you think that such a fear would apply to the aid which Canada gives to under-developed countries?

Mr. MORAN: This again is another form of Mr. McGee's question, and I do not think I can add anything to what I said at the first meeting.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Was not Senator Fullbright referring to assistance which was purely military?

Miss AITKEN: Some of it was for the Laotians.

Mr. MCGEE: My question goes back to the question we were discussing earlier about scholarships. I stepped into room 16 last night for a few minutes to look at a television program which was explaining to the Canadian public how the Canada Council scholarship fund was spent. Some of the examples included the case of someone who was sent to England to study 13th century realism, while another case was that of somebody who was studying how a 5, 6, 9, and 12 year old child reacted to certain foreign elements around the world. These are interesting and fascinating examples of Canadians acquiring training in fields which obviously are not available in Canada. We have heard today testimony from the witness as to the type of expert assistance requested of Canada for certain types of things, which we are not prepared at this time to provide. Agriculture was mentioned as well as economics, engineering, health, and people in the whole field of health, nurses, public health, sanitation, and so on. A remark was made by the witness to the effect that about as far ahead as one could see was a year, in the establishment of this new office. It seems to me there is going to have to be some careful long-range as well as short-range planning done. Taking it on a five year basis, I wonder if there is not some way by which the Canada council, as one example, might make it possible for Canadians to study abroad in such fields as tropical medicine, tropical agriculture, and in the general area I suppose, of Africa, Asia, the West Indies, and central and South America? Would it not be more practical to direct the scholarships along these lines? Mr. Stinson suggested people in our universities who, in five years, after embarking on such a program, would be in a position to visit areas and to make an investigation, certainly in such areas where the United Nations and other programs may be operating in the future, and that they will have the knowledge to allow Canada to participate.

Mr. MCGEE: I do not want to put the witness on the spot, but I am wondering what his reaction is to that general suggestion.

Mr. MORAN: Of course, I could not make any comment on how funds other than those for which I have a responsibility are expended. On this general principle, however, I am wondering whether we could properly encourage someone to go out and spend two years—or however long the course might be—in preparing himself for a vocation or profession if we have nothing more in mind than the temporary employment of his services in connection with our aid programs; in other words, what would be his source of livelihood or income here in Canada as a specialist in tropical agriculture. If these people existed in Canada, of course we could make good use of their services for temporary periods; but I doubt that we can encourage someone to become a specialist in some subject just so that we might have him for our purpose.

Mr. McGEE: Is this not a hen and egg proposition? How will we get them unless we make some plan which will ultimately produce them?

Mr. MORAN: I was not thinking in terms of the types which we lack in Canada, because I think the recipient countries should turn elsewhere for that type of assistance. This is why I feel that if they want an expert in rice cultivation they should turn to Japan, for example. All along I have been speaking of categories which do exist in Canada but whose services are not available. Recently we wanted two engineers. I do not know what this means, but one was a maintenance relay engineer. It has not been possible to recruit one in Canada. He was wanted as an advisor for power development. With all our power resources in Canada, with all our provincial hydro commissions and other facilities, we have not been able to produce this man. But this type of person does exist here.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Would you be able to hire one from Germany?

Mr. MORAN: That I do not know. Under our procedure it has not been necessary to put it to a test.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): I did not hear your question, Dr. Fairfield.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: I said, would it not be possible to hire one from Germany.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): That was the point you were raising earlier. I understood that the implication of your question was that if we did not have skills in Canada, what were the possibilities of using Canadian funds to send someone who is not a Canadian national?

Mr. FAIRFIELD: That is right.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): You did not put the question quite that way.

Mr. MORAN: I understood this to be the question, but I could not comment on it.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: It is not policy, in other words?

Mr. MORAN: I can just explain the procedure being followed.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Some time back the witness said there were some countries to which he would prefer that Canada would not extend bilateral assistance but rather should operate in a multilateral way.

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Is it just because of this factor that we may not have Canadians suitably trained for that area?

Mr. MORAN: No. I was thinking of a combination of things. In respect of a country which is politically unstable, whose political future is perhaps uncertain, it would be inadvisable, in my view, whether it is Canada or some other country, to give assistance bilaterally. It is awfully hard to withdraw aid from a country bilaterally; but if a multilateral program ceases on grounds that the most effective use is not being made of the funds, then there can be no strain in relationships with one particular country. Secondly, I think it is awfully difficult to operate a bilateral program in a country in which you do not have a diplomatic mission. It is our people in these countries who advise us on our operations. It is considerations of that nature I had in mind.

Mr. CARDIN: About a month ago the Secretary of State for External Affairs, if my memory serves me right, stated in the house that a certain amount of money would be made available to French speaking countries in Africa for educational training and technical training.

Mr. MORAN: That is correct.

Mr. CARDIN: Could you tell the committee whether or not any action has been taken in this field or whether it is being contemplated?



Mr. MORAN: This is another program which we are endeavouring to plan although we have no funds yet for this program. As I understand it, parliament is being asked to vote \$300,000 for a scholarship program in the French speaking countries of Africa. We visualize this as a program under which students will come to Canada and be placed in universities where the medium of instruction is French, and we on our side will recruit French speaking teachers to go out to these African states to help in the schools and colleges there.

Mr. CARDIN: I wonder whether so far there has been any difficulty involved in getting French Canadian teachers to leave the country and go out there?

Mr. MORAN: It has not been easy.

Mr. CARDIN: Did this request to make the money available come from the French speaking countries of Africa or was it a spontaneous offer on our own parts?

Mr. MORAN: I think the history of this is that the commonwealth scholarship program was introduced last year for the first time and while it embraces the French speaking people of Canada, its mechanics to some extent excluded them because the students coming to Canada from Australia, the United Kingdom, India, and such places, wanted to go into universities where the medium of instruction is English. I think it was the willingness of the French speaking universities to assist in this manner, combined with the need for educational training in the French speaking countries of Africa, which together created this program.

Mr. CARDIN: Might I ask a more general question. Is it more feasible to have our own teachers going into the specific countries or is it better to have the students come to our country?

Mr. MORAN: I think that again this is one of the practices in which a combination of both is desirable. There are reasons why teachers going abroad can, in some instances, be more effective than can individual training in Canada, provided the certain facilities exist overseas. Also, however, there are advantages to us in having those foreign students here in Canada. Mind you, certain risks also exist. I have seen these young people come back to the undeveloped areas from Canada with a great appreciation of the warmth, friendship and goodwill which has been extended to them. They can be numbered among the best emissaries this country has abroad. But, I have seen an occasional returning student who has had his fill of Canadians and our way of life. I have looked into some of these instances since I have been home, and I find that frequently it is not due to anything which has happened on the campus or during his course of training, but rather it has been some incident on the street or in a restaurant. It might be neglect, or a thoughtless gesture, but in some cases it has, unfortunately been direct rudeness.

In the establishment which is before the authorities I have asked for a special position. For want of a better term I will call it a welfare officer. I do not know whether this person should be a man or a woman; an argument could be made for either. This person's job would be to try to organize across Canada groups which would show an interest in these foreign students when they come here, who would try to give them a sense of belonging to the community, see that they get into Canadian homes, and ensure that something is done for them on weekends. We have no national organization which can take this on. In some communities it would have to be done by a church group; in others perhaps by a service club. To me this can be one of the most important aspects of our whole training program, because no matter how proficient the course of training may be, our whole objective is lost if this fellow returns home in a critical frame of mind about this country.

Already we have seen examples of how a country's policies can be affected by the experience someone had as a student. While these people seem young and immature, usually they have been selected for this training because they are above average in ability and intellect in their country and they are probably future cabinet ministers and members of parliament.

Mr. CARDIN: What would be the number of foreign students in Canada?

Mr. MORAN: I do not have that information. Mr. McGee asked this before the meeting opened and I told him that my best source of information is the article written in the *Financial Post* not long ago. I can give you the number who are here under government programs, but my understanding is there are, in the overall, some twenty-five hundred from what we call the underdeveloped countries of the world, studying in Canada. The numbers which come under our government sponsored programs are proportionately quite small. Under the Colombo plan I think we have about two hundred and sixty-five students and under the commonwealth scholarship program one hundred and one. Then we have a few from Africa and the West Indies. I suppose in all we have about four hundred and fifty students in academic institutions under government programs as against a total of what I understand to be roughly twenty-five hundred.

Mr. MCGEE: I have had some conversations with persons in connection with this point. I would like to congratulate the witness for his statement underlining the importance of the treatment of these students, particularly coloured students, which they experience in Canada. There are organizations, such as the Overseas Friendship Society,—I believe that is the name of one organization—whose sole purpose is to provide a meeting place. There is such an establishment here in Ottawa, where these students can go and meet with Canadians drawn from many strata in our society. This is good, and I think we cannot say too much for these people who organize this type of thing. They are to be congratulated, and commended.

However, as the witness has suggested, it seems that a much broader program is required, one which can go into the whole fibre of our society.

In anticipation of discussion on this subject, I took it upon myself to approach my own service club, Civitan, in Don Mills. I discussed it with the executive and with as many members as I would normally encounter over a weekend. In each and every case, when I suggested to them that the total African, Asian and West Indian students studying in Canada this year is, to be precise, 2,428—and I have heard an estimate, which I have not been able to trace, that this figure will be increased to something in the nature of 5,000, possibly, in the next academic year, or if not then, the year following—and that the problem has now reached the proportions that it requires something more than these overseas friendship societies and these specialized organizations, which are normally connected with the campus, they expressed a willingness to do something. I also took it upon myself to phone around my constituency, to church organizations and other service clubs other than the Civitan. The reactions were the same everywhere, and I am sure that the honourable member for York Center will agree that when this problem and the magnitude of it is drawn to their attention, people have a willingness, as I said, to do something, although they do not know what to do or how to do it.

Now, I am making this specific suggestion to the members of the committee, that perhaps the minister himself, someone on his behalf, or possibly this welfare officer—although I do not like the sound of that particular title—might undertake to write to the service clubs, church clubs and to the many other organizations who write to the ministers offering advice and suggesting opinions about this whole question of foreign affairs, and to ask them to take

on a program within their group to guarantee a continuing series of invitations to these students to go into the homes of the members of such organizations, or at least to attend some of their functions. This is the specific proposal I put to this club of mine, and it has been given very favourable consideration.

I am confident that if a specific request of this kind came forward from the minister, preferably, outlining the background of the problem, that the response, if it were in sufficiently specific form, would be very beneficial and would give these future leaders and prime ministers, as mentioned by Mr. Moran, a far better sampling of the people of Canada at large.

There is one further thing I want to say to emphasize the need for this: It has been brought to my attention that one particular student—and I will not mention the particular country of origin—has been three years studying in one of the universities of Canada, and has returned to that country. During his entire stay here, this student never received an invitation into a Canadian home. Now, as I say, this, I am sure, is a rarity and oddity, but it is something that could happen again, and with this number which I mentioned—it is anticipated to be getting up towards the 5,000 mark—this contact with Canadian society is going to be beyond the capacity of the campus organizations.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): If I may interrupt, there was a period in Toronto when no one who did not live in Toronto was ever inside a Toronto home.

Mr. McGEE: That cannot be true. The remark probably stems from an experience of the honourable member, which, perhaps, is understandable.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Those were the days of Tory Toronto.

Mr. McGEE: As I said, in sampling my own constituency, I found a responsive note to this idea, and I would urge most strongly that it be suggested to the minister that a program of this nature be initiated, and perhaps some of the other honourable members might have some ideas as to how that could be expanded.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to comment, Mr. Moran?

Mr. MORAN: Well, certainly I would like to fully support the importance which Mr. McGee has attached to this particular aspect of educational training for foreign students in Canada. Naturally I think in terms of this being a voluntary effort by the agencies in Canada. A letter, with the request that they perform such services, might be followed up by a suggestion on their part that an annual grant of \$10,000 would put them in a better position to help. However, we have no funds available for that purpose.

In addition to some of the problems which Mr. McGee has mentioned, I do not think any of us fully appreciate the personal problems that these young lads encounter. They come into an entirely new environment, a new mode of life, with different food which, certainly in the earlier stages, they find quite unpalatable.

I had an incident reported to me not many weeks ago of a young student who had come to Ottawa for his indoctrination and was then moving on to his training center. He approached an Ottawa lady to whom he had been introduced the first night, to see if she could help him with a personal problem. He had been given his clothing allowance and, for the first time, he was in western dress. He explained that he was going out to a new and strange city and he would not want to suffer the embarrassment of doing the wrong thing immediately on his arrival, and asked if she could tell him what all the pockets were for. He wanted to know what was the appropriate article to carry in each of the various pockets, so that on arrival at the university he would not commit the error of pulling the wrong article out of the wrong pocket. These are the types of problems that do not occur to us, and with



which the foreign trainees obviously need our help. Above all, there is this question of a friendly, kindly approach to them. If I might be permitted to add a suggestion to the admirable proposals that Mr. McGee has put forward, I think members of this committee could help, when you are in your constituencies, and the opportunity arises to make speeches. I have been attempting to do this, but any comments of mine are of less public interest, obviously than the statement made by members of parliament. This is a useful contribution which the members of this committee could make. I referred to the problem in a recent speech in which I explained that, as I said earlier, our efforts will be only partially successful if we are unable to return these students to their homeland as ambassadors of goodwill for this country, and that while the External Aid Office can provide the transportation to bring them to Canada and provide the necessary funds for their maintenance here, there is a limit to what we can do in creating and fostering in these students a sense of goodwill toward Canada. I have suggested publicly that the one vitally important element which is lacking in this cooperative enterprise—and by cooperative, I mean between the External Aid Office and business firms who are arranging courses, and between universities and university bodies—is a larger sense of responsibility on the part of the Canadian public for these student visitors to Canada. Much can be done through the combined resources of federal government funds, and the academic and technical facilities of the Canadian educational institutions, but the value of what we are doing and shall be doing in the future can be impaired, or even cancelled out, unless these many hundreds of students from abroad find, in Canada, not only opportunities for education and training, but also occasions for kindness, understanding, and above all, friendship, which only the citizens of Canada can provide. This is the way in which the members, in their speeches occasionally could help in this problem.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the committee are particularly impressed, Mr. Moran, with the thought that you have given to the problem of external aid. We are still on item 88, gentlemen. Does it carry?

Mr. McGEE: One final thing before we carry item 88. It relates to the matter of informing the public of the extent of our foreign aid program. I suggested, going back two or three years, that there should be some visual map.

Now, there was a map in this committee room last week. It was a fairly good attempt to show, pictorially, what kind of assistance was being provided in different sections of Southeast Asia, Africa and these other areas. I would like to get that map back before this committee and, if it means that we have to stand this item over until we do so, I think we should. In spite of Mr. Lennard, I think we will have to. I think it is important that we have the assessment of the committee as to the usefulness of this map to us, as members, when we are called upon to explain to groups within our constituencies just what our foreign aid program is, and how, in detail, it is being applied. This particular map was good, inasmuch as if you had as many as three or four people sitting around you, you could carefully study and pinpoint it. However, this was not the purpose for which I originally requested this, three years ago. I think it was designed for the purpose of being illustrated in a newspaper, along the lines, as I said before, in years past, of these excellent maps in the *New York Times*, news of the world section, which appears on Sunday. It comprised a map of the world, or the area, and a graph showing the components and the amount of dollar value we spent in each area, as well as other things. I suppose it might necessitate requesting the assistance of a professional public relations firm, who spend their time designing visual aids. As I said before, I have something in mind which is about one-third the size, or one-half the size of that mirror. It could be put up in a room where

persons in there could quickly and readily appreciate the pattern and extent of this program. Also, it should be something which could be very usefully reproduced on a comparative basis year by year, in the newspapers and magazines of this country, because, essentially, any foreign aid program is only going to be as good as the support it will get from the people who are paying the taxes to support it. It is part of an education process. At the next meeting I would like the committee to have a look at this map and to have some further discussion on how we might improve upon it, in order to have it serve the purpose I have in mind. I am certain that I am not the only member of the committee who would make use of it, and I think it would benefit the whole program as well.

Mr. STINSON: I was just going to say that I fully support this suggestion. But as a matter of fact I wonder what has to be done to get this map made up in the manner which has been described by Mr. McGee?

Mr. MORAN: I am not familiar with the problem, not having previously heard the suggestion.

Mr. STINSON: It was specifically described just now. I do not think there is a need for further elaboration of the project.

Mr. MORAN: No. It is not the map but the problem I am uninformed about.

Mr. MCGEE: To be fair, as the records will show, I have been advocating such a map for several years. The map which was in this committee during the last meeting was a step towards what I had in mind, but it was not what I thought was required. This project has been described in almost identical words in times past. It seems to me that we have been trying to get something like this which would be a useful aid to inform the public. We have been trying to do this for a period of three years.

Mr. MORAN: This is something on which you can certainly count on the co-operation of the External Aid Office. I think that not only would your efforts assist us, but it would illustrate what Canada is doing, and it would be something we could use ourselves.

Mr. MCGEE: I should say, in order to be fair to the witness, that one of the reasons this was not too readily available in the past was that the whole problem was scattered among various agencies. So how could you identify visually something which you put into a common fund? For instance, how could you identify visually the increased contributions which are coming to UNICEF? Here is a program which involves thousands and thousands of children across the country who are out collecting pennies at Hallowe'en to the tune of a couple of hundred thousand. From their contributions to UNICEF, these youngsters are being educated at an early age in the value and necessity, even before they go out to collect these pennies: the information is made available to them telling them what this program is doing, and how it is being carried forward, and the importance of it. Moreover, this is vitally important as a means of public education, and it is something which I hope to be able to supplement in my own small way, not only through the members of this committee, but through members in the house and through various organizations, connected or related to external affairs across the country. I think they would find it tremendously valuable.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Mr. Moran said he would get it.

Mr. MORAN: As a step in that direction—and I apologize for coming back to my establishment—it will include a public relations or information officer whose job it will be to initiate articles in the press explaining the programs, to make material available for publication in periodicals, and to educate the public generally not only as to the purposes and objectives of our programs, but also as to how they operate. This lack of knowledge was one of the things

which struck me when I first came back to Canada. For example, my wife went to a druggist to buy some anti-biotics. She exclaimed about the price and said she had just returned from two and one-half years in Asia, where such drugs could be purchased for less money even though India and Pakistan had to import them. The druggist replied that that was because of the Colombo plan, that we were giving them millions of dollars with which they subsidized the drug industry. This is not an extreme case. It was just that man's impression of how this program operates.

Mr. MCGEE: Another aspect of the matter is this: every service club I have been associated with is always looking for guest speakers at their usual weekly meetings. Therefore we could by this visual information prepare people qualified to explain this program in the broadest sense, because there is an audience just begging for speakers. Therefore this is where information and visual aids could spread the gospel of this thing, and gospel is what it is in every sense of the word.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Could you tell us what percentage of our Colombo aid plan to India has gone into the first, second, and now into the third five-year plan in India? Could you give us that information?

Mr. MORAN: You want the percentage of—

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Of all the monies we have given to India, what percentage of these various annual grants has gone to projects which have to do with the five-year plans that they have been working out?

Mr. MORAN: I could give you the total of our grants.

Mr. MARTIN (*Essex East*): Yes, I have that, but has it ever been worked out?

Mr. MORAN: We would have to examine all of our past projects in relation to the Indian five-year plans. All I can say is that in the Indian five-year plan now coming up, all of our aid will be used on projects within it because, the Indian Government will not authorize the use of any foreign exchange for projects which are not included in their five-year plan. So in this one it will be 100 per cent. I could not give you an answer to-day with respect to those in the past. Your question, of course, will relate only to capital projects and not to technical assistance.

The CHAIRMAN: Does item 88 carry?

Item 88 agreed to.

Mr. STINSON: I think that our members are getting pretty sparse, since many of us have other appointments. It is 4:15.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable that we adjourn?

Agreed.

This meeting now stands adjourned. For next meeting you will receive due notice.



HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61



STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman: H. O. WHITE, Esq.*

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 8

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1961

ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

WITNESS:

Mr. H. O. Moran, Director General of the External Aid Office.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,  
and Messrs.

Aiken	Garland	Montgomery
Aitken, (Miss)	Hellyer	Nesbitt
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Asselin	Jung	Pearson
Batten	Kucherepa	Pratt
Cardin	Lafreniere	Regier
Cathers	MacLellan	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Crestohl	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Eudes	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fairfield	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee*

## CORRIGENDUM

*Minutes of Proceedings No. 5, Wednesday, May 24, 1961*

In line 16, page 145, the figure \$6,000 should read \$2,500.

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, June 2, 1961.

(10)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.40 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Aiken, Fairfield, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Garland, Hellyer, Kucherepa, Mandziuk, McCleave, McGee, McIntosh, Smith (*Calgary South*), Vivian, White—(13).

*In attendance:* Mr. H. Moran, Director General of the External Aid Office.

The Chairman called the meeting to order. Item 89—*Colombo Plan* and the witness, Mr. H. Moran, were called.

The Committee agreed to a Corrigendum suggested by Mr. Kucherepa in Issue No. 5 of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, of Wednesday, May 24th, page 145. In line 16, the figure \$6,000 should read \$2,500.

Item 89 was adopted.

Item 90 was called and adopted.

Item 91—*Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program* was called and the witness was questioned thereon.

It was moved by Mr. McCleave, seconded by Mr. McIntosh,

That the amount of Item 91 be reduced by \$500,000.

Following debate, the Motion was withdrawn, and the Item was allowed to stand.

Item 92 was called and adopted.

Item 93 was called and allowed to stand until answers to various questions can be printed in the record.

Items 94, 95 were called and adopted.

Item 96 was called and allowed to stand.

The three Statutory Items—Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act; Pension Miss H. L. Waddell; Annuity Mrs. H. Y. Roy were severally called and adopted.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Moran for his full co-operation and retired the witness.

The Chairman called Item 109—*International Joint Commission*—Salaries and Expenses of the Commission.

Item 109 was allowed to stand.

At 3.30 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*





## EVIDENCE

FRIDAY, June 2, 1961.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have a quorum and the meeting will come to order. Before we commence discussion on item 89, Doctor Kucherepa wishes to make a correction.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Mr. Chairman, in the report of the proceedings of evidence on Wednesday May 24, on page 145, line 17, there is a typographical error stating "\$6,000" where it should state \$2,500.

Mr. H. MORAN (*Director General of the External Aid Office*): May I say a word on corrections?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, indeed.

Mr. MORAN: Having made reference last week to an accurate article in the *Globe and Mail* it might be only consistent if I referred this week to an inaccurate article in which Mr. Stinson is quoted as saying at the last meeting:

Mr. Stinson complained of a lack of a sense of urgency in the external aid office over the obtaining of Canadian technicians to go out in the field and assist developing nations. He maintained the civil service commission and other responsible agencies should be scouring the campuses in search of properly trained personnel.

The intent of his remarks as I heard them had nothing to do with a lack of a sense of urgency in the external aid office. In fact urgency is the very point I have been stressing at each of these committee meetings. He spoke of the lack of urgency in other places in providing the external aid office with an establishment which would make people available to us to go out and recruit experts. The civil service commission have no role to play in finding Canadian experts on campuses or anywhere else. I believe the record, when it is printed, will establish this, but I felt I should bring to the attention of the committee this press article. Its interpretation is not the one I placed on his remarks. In fact, I felt quite comforted by what he said.

The CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Moran's statement is correct. I heard Mr. Stinson's remarks and I quite agree with what Mr. Moran has said.

Gentlemen, I have been informed that the minister plans to go to Geneva next week and he indicated to me it might be advisable or desirable to complete the deliberations of this committee so that the report could be tabled in the house where a full dress debate could be held on external affairs, before he goes abroad, with the intention of getting a cross section of the opinions of members of the house on external affairs before he leaves.

Now, I am not telling you to curtail your questioning or your remarks on external aid or any other part of the external affairs vote, but if it would meet with the approval of the committee I should be quite pleased to hold a meeting to-morrow, or later this evening.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we shall go on to deal with item 89.

Item 89. Colombo plan ..... \$50,000,000

Mr. MCGEE: In view of the extended discussion we had on the previous item, which frequently entered into the area of the Colombo plan, there is really not much left to question.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): It was certainly very adequately covered.

Mr. MCGEE: The only question I would raise is in regard to the map produced by the witness, and other visual aids explaining the plan.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that was fairly well covered at the last meeting. I believe the officials understand the problem and are prepared to cooperate.

Mr. MCGEE: When do I get the map?

Mr. MORAN: The map shown in the committee room is one prepared by the exhibition commission. I have seen it today for the first time and I am inclined to agree with Mr. McGee it is not entirely satisfactory. In fact, it appears somewhat cluttered and perhaps if the legend was moved off and put elsewhere it would help. I should explain that the countries will be in a bright blue colour. I am not in a position to answer Mr. McGee's question as to when he will get it, or really where he will get it. At the moment we are not equipped to do this sort of thing, and whether or not the information division of the Department of External Affairs could undertake it is, of course, not for me to say.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the officials have an idea of what our needs are and I believe they are prepared to cooperate.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: On item 89, and with reference to page three of the report on India, would the witness give us further elaboration of the increase which is being made to India under the new five-year plan, in accordance with the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons today? Would he give us more details of what is being done with the extra millions of dollars which are being assigned to aid India under the five-year plan?

Mr. MORAN: This is in reference to the statement made by Mr. Diefenbaker at noon today?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Yes.

Mr. MORAN: There is no increase in the Colombo plan funds. The \$56 million pledged over the two year period includes \$36 million in Colombo plan funds and \$20 million in export credit facilities. The Colombo plan allocations to India in recent years have been \$25 million, consisting of \$18 million in commodity and project aid and technical assistance plus \$7 million in grants of wheat.

I have not seen the exact text of the Prime Minister's statement but I understand what he said in the house was that in each of the next two years we would continue to grant \$18 million under the Colombo plan, and that \$7 million had been set aside in anticipation of a request coming from India again this year for that amount of wheat.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: That makes it \$25 million. The Prime Minister mentioned a figure of \$36 million for the next two years.

Mr. MORAN: Two \$18 million allocations, totalling \$36 million.

Item agreed to.

Item 90. West Indies assistance program .....	\$1,500,000
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Mr. FAIRFIELD: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, could the witness explain the decrease of \$3,760,000 in this item?

Mr. MORAN: In this year's allocation?

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Yes.

Mr. MORAN: Well, this program has not been on the basis of a fixed annual allocation. There are \$10 million to be spent over a period of five years and the



amounts will vary from year to year, influenced mainly by the progress of the work on the two ships which together, I think, form a total of \$5.7 million of the West Indies program.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Is it not \$6½ million?

Mr. MORAN: The \$6½ million was the estimate and it appears now as if the actual expenditure will be \$5.7 million. One of the ships will be completed on July 10, and the other on July 27, so during this fiscal year there will be no further expenditures on them.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: Is there another five year plan?

Mr. MORAN: Not at this time. This one runs to March 31, 1963.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: So the unexpended portion is \$3¾ million?

Mr. MORAN: I can put the exact figure on the record, but I only have here the total expenditures to the end of the last calendar year and there would have been expenditures from January 1 to March 31 of this year. My recollection is that there is something in the neighbourhood of \$1.8 million to be expended on projects other than those which are now under discussion with the West Indies.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: What I am trying to find out is whether there were any major expenditures other than on the two ships for the West Indies?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, there are. They are in table H.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: They are only in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but not millions of dollars.

Mr. MORAN: It is really a matter of what one regards as major expenditures. For example, there is \$1 million for the St. Vincent dock, which I would be inclined to regard as a major expenditure.

Mr. FAIRFIELD: It is not in table H. The St. Vincent's dock is not there. What I am talking about is the expenditure on technical assistance, which is a matter of \$340,000.

Mr. MORAN: As I explained, expenditures on projects, for example St. Vincent's dock, have been taking place since January 1 of this year.

Table H is up to only December 31, 1960.

Mr. VIVIAN: Was there not a gift made to the university of the West Indies for building?

Mr. MORAN: That has not been finalized yet. That is for University College, and it would be an expenditure of \$750,000.

Mr. VIVIAN: That is a proposal from the West Indies?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, that comes from the West Indies.

Item agreed to.

Item 91. Special commonwealth Africa aid program ..... \$3,500,000

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could the witness tell us where the details of this expenditure can be found?

Mr. MORAN: There are no details in the estimates because this is the first year for the special commonwealth Africa aid program. You will remember that last autumn the Prime Minister announced his intention to seek parliamentary approval to spend \$10½ million over the next three years, and in this year's estimates a figure of \$3.5 million is included, but the program cannot begin until parliament has voted the money.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Have you any idea what will be in that program?

Mr. MORAN: At the time of the announcement the Prime Minister indicated that in the initial stages, at least, this program will be primarily one of

training in the technical and educational fields because there seems to be little purpose in giving capital projects to countries until they have personnel trained to maintain and operate them.

There is one explanation I should perhaps make of this vote as it relates to a point which arose in earlier committee meetings and arose just now concerning the West Indies program where what appeared to be a reduction in our aid was questioned. These estimates were prepared and sent forward many months ago, even before the External Aid Office came into being, and I personally would not be a position now to say that \$3½ million is the amount we will spend in this first year. This amount was arrived at by dividing three into ten and a half to cover a 12 month expenditure. But we will probably have gone through three months of this fiscal year before the funds are available. Then, on the educational side no teachers will go out until September. No scholars will come here from Africa before September. Therefore, five months of the fiscal year will have gone by with no expenditures made of any kind on these teachers and scholars. That means that in this fiscal year we will need only 7/12 of their costs. I am reasonably certain this afternoon that during the remainder of the fiscal year 1961-62 it may not be possible to expend \$3½ million out of this \$10½ million program.

Mr. HELLYER: What do you mean by saying that for the first three months none of the fund will be available?

Mr. MORAN: These funds have not been voted by parliament. They are in the estimates.

Mr. HELLYER: Did you not get a proportion included in the interim supply?

Mr. MORAN: Not to my knowledge. This is a new vote which appears in the estimates for the first time.

Mr. HELLYER: Normally speaking, a certain proportion is included in the interim supply.

Mr. MORAN: Not on this vote, I believe.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I think the witness does not understand the technical position.

Mr. MORAN: Yes, I understand it but I was not aware that this could be done with a vote which has never before been examined by parliament. This is an amount of money for a purpose which parliament has never approved. I am not sure, in that circumstance, that they can vote a proportion of the amount for interim supply.

Mr. McGEE: It is a valid point. There has to be a basic acceptance in principle.

Mr. HELLYER: It is put in the supply bill, the same as the rest.

Mr. VIVIAN: No sir, you cannot vote money for something which has not been established.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Would the witness indicate what to him is a reasonable sum? I gather he thinks the total will not be expended over the fiscal year. Could he give what he thinks is a realistic figure?

Mr. MORAN: This is not for me to say at this stage. To start in the educational field, there will be no expenditures until September. It looks at the moment as though we will be sending to Africa, this year, about 27 teachers. We are still uncertain as to the number of students that will be coming here from Africa. This depends on requests from the African countries. For the purpose of our estimate we work on the basis that it will cost us between \$3,500 and \$4,000 to bring a student into Canada for one year's training, and about \$15,000 to \$20,000 to send an expert out to Africa. This includes salary, allowances, transportation and other related costs.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Would it be too much to ask Mr. Moran to what countries these teachers will be allocated, what type of teachers they will be, how much knowledge will be expected of them, and what their qualifications will be?

Mr. MORAN: I would expect that the major portion of these funds will go to Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, the three independent commonwealth countries of Africa; with smaller amounts available for the United Kingdom dependent territories of Africa.

Mr. MANDZIUK: What language qualifications will these teachers need to have?

Mr. MORAN: In those commonwealth countries English is the medium of instruction in the schools.

Mr. MCINTOSH: Is this purely in relation to these teachers?

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. MCINTOSH: To the personnel?

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Following up my original question, if this figure is too large—and the witness admits that—perhaps we could reduce it in committee. If we cut half a million dollars off, would that leave him still in a comfortable position?

Mr. MORAN: In the matter of mechanics it makes no difference to the program, or to the African countries since they will still get a total of \$10½ million. However, what will happen in this committee next year is that I will be asked about this \$3½ million which was appropriated, and why only say \$1.8 million was spent. Therefore, all I am doing today is saying now that I do not think one third of the total \$10½ million will be spent in the current fiscal year.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I think the committee has the power here, if it finds a sum has been over-magnified, to say to the taxpayers that this is something which we suggest can be cut down. I am asking if we should cut half a million dollars off it.

Mr. MORAN: Half a million dollars could be cut off, in my judgment, but that is not for me to say.

Mr. McCLEAVE: Would you say that \$1 million would be too much?

Mr. MORAN: One million dollars might be too much. If I were asked to make an off-the-cuff estimate here, I would think of something less, perhaps \$750,000, based on present information.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I will move that when the committee drafts its report. Perhaps that would be the proper thing to do.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): I would like to oppose that suggestion. It is not so much because this money is not required, but because of the fact that if we start to reduce amounts in this manner, where it had been indicated that such a sum of money was likely to be available for the assistance of certain African countries, while we here would understand the reason why this reduction was made, it is quite possible that if this became known to some persons who were not friendly disposed to us, in communist countries, they would draw attention to the fact that the committee had reduced the amount and they would place an interpretation on that action other than the one which we placed on it. The effect of this might be very embarrassing.

Mr. McGEE: It could be referred to the steering committee.

Mr. HELLYER: We could increase the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Mr. McCleave has indicated that in the meeting where we prepare a report, he would propose this reduction. I would also oppose the suggestion, but at the same time I think we should debate it at that time.



Mr. McCLEAVE: I should tell the witness now that I will take half a million rather than three-quarters of a million.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Perhaps the witness might be able to bring to a future meeting a more detailed request, after being given an opportunity of looking at the details.

Mr. MORAN: That would not be possible. These programs are based on requests that come from recipient countries. While it is too late now for them to add any further requests for teachers, because it is too late to recruit them, here could still be some scholars worked into some of the Canadian universities between now and the autumn. There are also capital projects. You may remember that I spoke at the first meeting about my hope that we could develop in Africa what I called composite projects. This would mean, perhaps, the building and equipping of a school, and also the staffing of it. If a request of this kind came to us from Nigeria in late August, we would immediately process it, and at some time between then and 31st March next, expenditures would be made on it. Therefore, it is not just a matter of making a calculation of the cost of existing requests.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: This is the type of report which I think we anticipate. If we could have these other factors which you have mentioned, they might be of importance to the committee in providing a guide on this point.

Mr. MORAN: My point is this. How can I anticipate the sort of request which Nigeria is going to make to Canada next winter?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: The reason I asked this question is that the witness has stated, in a reply to Mr. McCleave, that we have \$3.5 million in the estimates at this time, but it could be \$1.8 million. Then we have had, shall we say, an exchange of opinions as to whether we should take off \$500,000 or \$1 million, and finally we have settled for \$750,000. If we had a little report giving a breakdown of what is already anticipated, and what is in the category of unforeseen contingencies, the committee could make up its mind as to the course to follow.

Mr. MORAN: This work could be done, but I would like to emphasize that it will provide little basis on which any group of people could make a decision. I am prepared to do the work and produce figures showing the number of teachers going out, and the number of scholars requested to come in. But at this time I can offer nothing on possible capital projects.

The CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that no one has seconded Mr. McCleave's motion, does this item carry?

Mr. McCLEAVE: On a point of order, I think I said "notice of motion"—that I would bring it up when the report is being drawn. I think it could be carried subject to that notice.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): The point is that it is not being seconded now, so the item is carried.

Mr. McCLEAVE: It is a notice of motion, not a motion. However, I will get around that, by moving now that this item be reduced by half a million dollars.

Mr. McINTOSH: I second that motion.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this item of \$3.5 million be reduced by \$500,000.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Before that motion is put, I would like to ask once more that the witness give us a complete report, as far as he can, in regard to the over-all picture. I pointed out—and I brought this matter to the attention of the committee—that in the first place there is nothing at all in the report before us which gives any detail regarding this sum of money.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): I would like to add, since we are debating this motion now, that we have not had sufficient explanation of this whole item,

and when we receive it, it should come from the minister actually responsible for putting it in in the first instance. If you wish to have the minister here for that purpose, that is fine. At any rate, I think this should not actually pass until such time as we have a more detailed explanation.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Therefore, I suggest we defer the passing of this item until the minister is able to be with us.

The CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. McCleave prepared to withdraw the motion and let it stand until the minister returns to the committee.

Mr. McCLEAVE: I think that is agreeable.

Mr. McINTOSH: Yes.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Item 91 stands.

Item 92. Technical assistance to commonwealth countries ..... \$120,000

The CHAIRMAN: This deals with technical assistance to commonwealth countries and territories other than those eligible for assistance under Colombo plan, West Indies assistance program, or the special Africa aid program.

Mr. McCLEAVE: That was covered by an earlier discussion.

Item 92 agreed.

Item 93. Commonwealth scholarship plan ..... \$1,000,000

Mr. VIVIAN: On the reference at page 9 in the brief submitted, it seems to me we might ask for a little further information. It says that these scholarships are awarded on nominations by a commonwealth scholarship committee composed of representatives of some ten universities in Canada. I would like to get the following information which probably is not available today. If it is not, I do not wish to take up the time of the committee now, but I think it could be produced at a later date. I would like to know the number of scholarships provided and the courses which they are taking in the last fiscal year. Secondly, I would like to know the amount of the scholarships. This, of course, will depend on the course which is being taken—B.Eng.; B.Sc.; Ph.D.; et cetera. This return would show the amounts paid in terms of university fees and what is paid to the individual on a monthly basis or other basis as a subsistence allowance and what, if any, additional funds are available for students to travel in Canada, or to take a vacation, or to do anything else.

Then, sir, I think we could have, in addition to that, some summary of information from this scholarship committee as to the progress which is being made in this regard, as to the quality of student and as to the success or otherwise of their endeavour; and any recommendations which might be of importance in effecting some improvement in this program. All we are doing now is voting money without knowing the details.

Mr. MORAN: Most of that information I could give now, but where precise figures are needed I think it might be better to include all the answers in one comprehensive report.

Mr. MCGEE: Could that information be admitted and incorporated in our minutes as a reply, in the same manner as a reply to a starred question on the order paper?

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Item 93 stands.

Items 94 and 95 agreed.

Item 96. Contribution to operations budget of the I.A.E.A. .... \$50,082

Mr. AIKEN: Could we have some explanation of item 96?

Mr. MORAN: In addition to its administrative budget, the agency has an operational budget which is used for a program of fellowships and technical

training in the atomic energy field in which a number of nations participate. Under this vote the training programs in various countries are financed. Some come to Canada to be trained. They study at Chalk River, for example. The Canadian contribution of \$50,000 is to this operational budget of the international atomic energy agency.

The CHAIRMAN: This is for the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, for peaceful purposes.

Mr. VIVIAN: What proportion of that budget would be spent on maintenance?

Mr. MORAN: This budget is entirely for training purposes.

Mr. VIVIAN: Completely?

Mr. MORAN: Completely training and technical assistance.

Mr. VIVIAN: The reason I ask this question is that on page 12, at the end of the first paragraph, I find:

In practice, the response from other members has not been sufficient to reach the target figure and the contingent portions of the Canadian contributions have therefore never been called upon.

One would like to hear, in some report on this international atomic energy agency, as to why it is not fulfilling its obligation in the training field?

Mr. MORAN: This is something I would have to get for you. This does not fall within the day-to-day operations of the External Aid office. However, we could get this information.

Mr. VIVIAN: We could have a report on it?

Mr. MORAN: This is a contribution made by the government to this international agency. We are not intimately involved in any of its programs, but the information would be available.

Mr. VIVIAN: We could know?

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. AIKEN: Mr. Chairman, when the return is being made, I would like to have it related to the contribution made by Atomic Energy of Canada in this field as well, because I know that at Chalk River they do train quite a large number of persons and it is my understanding that they were trained at the expense of Atomic Energy of Canada. I would like to know where the two join together because there has been some information in the research committee in connection with Atomic Energy, that these students coming from other countries were trained at the expense of Atomic Energy. I would therefore be interested in knowing where the two join together?

The CHAIRMAN: The item stands.

Item 109. Salaries and expenses of the commission including, subject to the approval of the governor in council and notwithstanding the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, as amended, payment of salary of the chairman at \$17,500 per annum .....	\$108,885
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That is the international joint commission.

Mr. VIVIAN: Are you skipping item 97?

The CHAIRMAN: It was agreed to at other meetings.

Mr. VIVIAN: We were to get some details which we do not have as yet.

The CHAIRMAN: The answers were provided when Mr. Murray appeared before us.

Mr. VIVIAN: I beg leave to raise this question when I have had a chance to look at the record.



The CHAIRMAN: There are three items at the bottom of the page. These are all statutory—payments under the Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act, pension to Hilda L. Waddell and annuity to Mrs. Helen Young Roy. They are agreed to.

Now we come to the international joint commission, and before I call item 109, I think the committee are quite aware of the negotiations that have gone on for quite some time and that the agreement between the United States and Canada was signed quite some time ago. However an agreement has not yet been reached between the province of British Columbia and the federal government. Consequently, I am prepared to rule out of order any discussion of the Columbia river at this time.

Now, there are other items that you have heard from time to time when General McNaughton appeared before us. He is not here today, but Mr. Stewart is prepared to answer some questions in connection with the international joint commission having to do with the administrative field, but not the technical field.

Mr. Moran is asking to be excused. I think we all appreciate the information he provided. As we all know this is a new department and we certainly appreciate his help.

Mr. McGee has one question which I have neglected to bring up.

Mr. McGEE: If I could interrupt you, before I get to this item, which does not concern Mr. Moran specifically, I should like to ask a question of him. I am thinking about Mr. Moran's statement at the beginning of the meeting concerning his interpretation, and the interpretation of the *Globe and Mail* of what Mr. Fred Stinson did or did not say. While I appreciate Mr. Moran's enthusiasm for the program and public reaction to it, I think it would be a mistake to allow as a precedent a witness offering a correction based on his interpretation of what a member did or did not say.

Mr. MORAN: I quite agree. Certainly I am not intending to correct but simply to record that what I heard was quite the opposite of the report in the press.

Mr. McGEE: I am concerned about the precedent of a witness offering to correct a member's statement. I think any restriction of a member's statement should be made by the member himself.

Mr. McCLEAVE: He did not correct the statement, but only the press mention.

Mr. MORAN: Exactly. I simply said that I thought if Mr. Stinson was here, we would get a different interpretation than the newspaper placed on his statement.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Was this in the *Toronto Star*?

Mr. MORAN: At the first meeting I had suggested it would be helpful to me if I could have some guidance from the committee for future years in connection with the report which was circulated in advance of the meetings. I had suggested that a considerable reduction could be made in the appendices, and any proposals the committee could make later would be helpful to us between now and when we appear next year. Mr. McGee had mentioned that although the appendices were thinned out they had actually become thicker. This is inevitable as long as we continue to add each year the projects which were undertaken in the previous twelve-month period, the number of Canadians who were sent abroad and the number of trainees who have come to Canada.

One suggestion I would like to make is that we discontinue listing all of the projects back to 1950, many of which are completed and are now owned by the recipient countries. Instead we might give a fuller explanation of the current projects, what they are, their purposes, their cost and so on.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. McGee, do you still wish to bring up the question of the letter?

Mr. MCGEE: I would.

The CHAIRMAN: Before you go on with this, I have given it some thought and I am not prepared to admit the reading of a letter into the record. If such were the case, any Canadian or other person could direct a letter to any member of the committee and have his thoughts projected into the record. I think you can express the thoughts in there, but I am certainly not prepared to admit a whole letter into the record.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Under what heading are we discussing this?

The CHAIRMAN: That is another question.

Mr. MCGEE: The letter is from Mrs. Elizabeth Easton, corresponding secretary of the university women's club of Scarborough. The substance of the letter is to the effect that in attempting to form a group within this organization to discuss disarmament and other matters, they have come to the conclusion that they cannot readily obtain sufficient information about what Canada's position is. For instance, this statement occurs:

We found material from the "ban the bomb" movement to be non-factual, inexplicit and emotional. Material pertaining to the United Nations disarmament commission, the Geneva negotiations, and the attitudes and actions of our Canadian government we found extremely difficult to obtain.

Mr. HELLYER: Is Mr. McGee going to take the responsibility for the opinions this is expressing?

Mr. MCGEE: How complicated could it get? I am offering this as an honest, spontaneous expression of opinion from a group which is interested in discussing matters of current and international importance. The substance of the letter is to the effect that, as I was saying, the material on the attitude of our Canadian government was found extremely difficult to obtain. How can I take responsibility for this in the sense of agreeing or disagreeing, when my opinion about this is beside the point? The point is that this organization is trying to get information and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining it. I brought this up because other members of the committee might have organizations within their constituencies which are having the same difficulty. Perhaps there is something the department can do to facilitate the flow of this information to these people who express a desire to discuss it. This is fundamental to our whole purpose. This is what I have been talking about in other connections with regard to illustrations, and so on; that there are people in our country who are anxious to get more information, clearer information, so that they can discuss these matters intelligently and offer us, as members of the government, advice and opinions based on the discussions.

Mr. VIVIAN: Is this on the subject of disarmament?

Mr. MCCLEAVE: Any subject at all.

Mr. VIVIAN: This is a matter of policy and it might easily be taken up directly with the minister. We have no item under which to discuss it.

Mr. SMITH (*Calgary South*): Which is roughly what I wanted to inquire: whether you read this, Mr. Chairman, and determined it was in order. I want to ask Mr. McGee's intention, whether he hoped to call this group to the committee? I have not yet fully understood what he wants from us. First, I gathered it was brought to the committee to reply to his mail, but I gather that is not it.

Mr. HELLYER: What he wants is a clear cut statement of government policy, and that is an impossibility.

Mr. MANDZIUK: Mr. Chairman, I gather from what Mr. McGee has said, that is so far, that the ladies in question want arguments from all sides. They are seeking information. I wonder whether they read half the statements by the various leaders, which would give them ample material to fight over, either on disarmament or anything else.

Mr. MCGEE: This may be true. It says "As a study group, even in a large urban centre, we were able to obtain information only after extensive research and considerable reference to government—

Mr. VIVIAN: This is monstrous.

The CHAIRMAN: I think all this group needed to do was to get in touch with their member of parliament. We ought to be able to provide all this information. I do this day after day on one subject or another. The item is closed.

Mr. MCGEE: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HELLYER: On item 109, I wonder if we could have the minister appear before us to ask him whether he was a member of the negotiating committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I am going to ask Mr. Stewart to say a word or two on item 109, and we will proceed on from there.

Mr. HELLYER: My question is, before you go on, will you agree to hold this item open so that we can hear the minister?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, indeed.

Mr. H. B. STEWART (*Head of Finance Division, Department of External Affairs*): Details on item 109 will be found on page 182 in the blue book. I would be prepared to answer questions on the minister's point of view as to why these moneys are required. As to technical aspects of the work of the commission, I will be unable to comment on them, Mr. Chairman. If there are any questions as to the amount of money required, I can supply those answers.

The CHAIRMAN: Is the committee interested in hearing this, or would you prefer the whole item to stand until I can make arrangements to have some of the officials of the international joint commission appear?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: That would be perfect. We would have a report from them at the first meeting, and then we can discuss their report.

Mr. STEWART: It is a question of timing, and as you know we have always had them in with a complete report. I am sure they will be only too happy to appear.

The CHAIRMAN: Agreed. This meeting stands adjourned until the call of the chair.





HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61



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STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 9

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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1961  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1961

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ESTIMATES (1961-62) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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WITNESSES:

From the *External Aid Office*: Mr. H. O. Moran, Director General, and  
Mr. A. S. McGill, Special Assistant to the Director General.  
From the *Department of External Affairs*: Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant  
Under-Secretary of State; Mr. H. B. Stewart, Head of the Finance  
Division.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,

and Messrs.

Aiken  
Aitken (Miss)  
Allard  
Asselin  
Batten  
Cardin  
Crestohl  
Eudes  
Fairfield  
Fleming (*Okanagan-  
Revelstoke*)  
Garland

Hellyer  
Herridge  
Jung  
Kucherepa  
Lafreniere  
MacLellan  
Macquarrie  
Mandziuk  
Martin (*Essex East*)  
McCleave  
McGee  
McIntosh

Montgomery  
Nesbitt  
Nugent  
Pearson  
Pratt  
Regier  
Richard (*Ottawa East*)  
Smith (*Calgary South*)  
Stinson  
Vivian—35.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, June 6, 1961.

(11)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 9.40 o'clock a.m. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. F. E. Lennard, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Aiken, Cardin, Cathers, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Garland, Herridge, Jung, Kucherepa, Lennard, MacLellan, Martin (*Essex East*), McCleave, McGee, McIntosh, Montgomery, Nugent.—(17).

*In attendance:* Mr. H. O. Moran, Director General of the External Aid Office; Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. H. B. Stewart, Head of the Finance Division.

The Vice-Chairman called the meeting to order.

Items 109 and 110 were allowed to stand.

The Vice-Chairman called Item 91—*Special Africa Aid Program*, and invited Mr. H. O. Moran to make a statement.

Item 91 was adopted.

The Vice-Chairman called Item 93, *Commonwealth Scholarship Plan* and explained that this Item had been allowed to stand until further information was available. The Committee agreed to reprint as an Appendix to today's Proceedings two documents relating to this Item. (*See Appendix "A"*) submitted by the External Aid Office. The documents are entitled "Commonwealth Scholarship Programme", and "Commonwealth Scholarship Plan".

Item 93 was adopted.

The Vice-Chairman called Item 96—*Contribution to the Operational Budget of the I. A. E. A.* and the witness was further examined.

Item 96 was allowed to stand.

Item 481 was called and adopted.

The Vice-Chairman tabled a letter from the Canadian Universities Foundation to the External Aid Office, dated June 2nd, 1961, and the Committee agreed to reprint the said letter as an Appendix to today's Proceedings. (*See Appendix "B"*).

At 10.30 o'clock a.m., the Committee adjourned until Wednesday, June 7, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1961.

(12)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.40 o'clock p.m. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. F. E. Lennard, presided.

*Members present:* Miss Aitken, and Messrs. Cathers, Crestohl, Kucherepa, Lennard, MacLellan, McCleave, McGee, McIntosh, Montgomery, Nugent, Pratt, Regier, Smith (*Calgary South*), Stinson, Vivian.—(16).

*In attendance:* From the Department of External Affairs: Mr. E. W. T. Gill, Assistant Under-Secretary of State; Mr. H. Stewart, Head of the Finance Division. From the External Aid Office: Mr. A. S. McGill, Special Assistant to the Director General.

The Vice-Chairman opened the meeting and asked Mr. Gill to supply further answers to Item 106 of the Estimates.

The Vice-Chairman called again Item 96—*Contribution to the Operational Budget of the I. A. E. A.*, and called Mr. Gill, who was examined.

Item 96 was adopted.

The Committee agreed to print as an Appendix to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence a reply submitted by the Department to a question by a Member of the Committee. (*See Appendix "C"*)

Item 76—*Departmental Administration* was called and adopted.

There still remaining Items 109 and 110 to be considered, at 2.40 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. BOIVIN,  
Clerk of the Committee.

## EVIDENCE

TUESDAY, June 6, 1961.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (*Mr. Lennard*): I see we have a quorum, gentlemen. I might say that in so far as items 109 and 110 are concerned it was felt, while we could have had officials from the department here this morning in connection with the international joint commission, we should delay taking up these items until General McNaughton could be here. I understand he is out on the west coast and should be available next week.

The next order of business is item 91, which stood over for further information. I understand Mr. Moran has a statement to make on that item.

Mr. H. MORAN (*Director General of the External Aid Office*): At our last meeting when we reached Vote 91, \$3.5 million for the special commonwealth African aid program, Mr. Kucherepa pointed out that no details had been provided for this item. I explained that this was a new vote which was appearing in the estimates for the first time and therefore, unlike the established programs, such as the Colombo plan and the Canada-West Indies program, it was not possible to outline its pattern of expenditures.

I further explained how difficult it is in any circumstances to budget exact expenditures under an aid program strictly in accordance with a fiscal year. I mentioned, for example, that I could not forecast what Nigeria might request this summer, or what proposals might be received from Ghana next autumn. Subsequently Mr. Kucherepa suggested, if I understood him correctly, that there should be a breakdown of what was already anticipated and what was in the category of unforeseen contingencies. He thought the committee should defer passing the item at that particular meeting.

Later that day a despatch was received from our high commissioner in Lagos reporting his recent conversations with the director of economic planning, and advising he would be sending to us within the next ten days some proposed projects for which the Nigerians hoped Canadian assistance would be forthcoming.

Yesterday morning I received a telegram from our high commissioner in Accra saying that his conversations with the authorities in that country were nearing completion. On Thursday of this week three members from Sierra Leone will be visiting Ottawa to outline, among other things, their country's development plans and to propose ways in which Canada could assist in those plans.

Additional proposals still are to be received from Uganda, Basutoland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the other countries which fall within the terms of this vote.

Last evening I received with the honourable Mr. Green our planned educational and technical assistance programs as well as the known projects and those now being developed by the commonwealth countries of Africa. It was decided it would be undesirable to reduce below \$3.5 million this year's portion of Canada's \$10.5 million program, as it could result later in the fiscal year in our being without funds to finance projects urgently needed by these underdeveloped commonwealth countries in Africa. Therefore, \$3.5 million is regarded as an appropriate allocation for this fiscal year within the over-all three-year program of \$10.5 million.



Mr. McCLEAVE: In the light of what the witness has said, and in the light of the other explanations which have been made, both Mr. McIntosh and I would ask leave of the committee to drop my motion.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I am in agreement. I am very glad that Mr. Moran has given us more details in respect of this program. After this explanation which Mr. Moran has given us, I certainly agree that this item should remain as it appears in the estimates.

Agreed.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Unfortunately I was unavoidably absent from the last meeting. At a prior meeting, however, I understand that in respect of this item Mr. Moran said something about education and labour and mentioned a discussion with Mr. Knowles.

Mr. MORAN: That was a proposal which had been discussed with Mr. Knowles and two other of his colleagues on the Canadian labour congress in respect of a scheme under this program, whereby selected personnel would be brought from some of the African countries and also from Asia for a period of training in trade union work. From reports which have come in it is very apparent that many of the African countries, as well as some of the Asian countries, are lacking in facilities in this field. As I mentioned at a previous meeting, the Soviet union is becoming particularly active among trade union groups in the underdeveloped areas.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I asked the question because the C.C.F. as an organization has been very interested in this. I thought possibly in the first instance you had discussed this with Mr. Knowles as national vice-president of the C.C.F.

Mr. MORAN: No, no.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I was wondering if the opposition had been consulted.

Mr. MORAN: No. The original conversation which Mr. Knowles had with, I think Mr. Green, was as an official of the C.L.C. As a result of that conversation it was suggested he discuss the details with me.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I might remind you, Mr. Herridge, that other parties in Canada also are interested in this matter.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I do not for a moment suggest otherwise. I did think, however, that this was rather interesting.

Mr. MORAN: I would also emphasize there has been no final decision of any kind. I think I cited that discussion as an example of the type of proposals which come to us and which are reviewed in the early stages of the fiscal year in connection with anticipated expenditures. That was merely given as one example.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I asked this question because Mr. Knowles is a well known supporter of our party and I had the impression that we were being taken into the government's confidence.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I am afraid you were mistaken, Mr. Herridge. Are there any further questions?

Mr. GARLAND: I wonder if the witness could tell us whether or not the aid envisaged under this fund includes all countries, regardless of whether or not they are formally members of the commonwealth?

Mr. MORAN: This fund is for the commonwealth countries of Africa, which would include Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone as independent countries. In addition, it will include all of the United Kingdom dependent territories in Africa.

Mr. GARLAND: In respect of those countries which have not yet reached independence, what form does their request take?

Mr. MORAN: Do you mean the channel of communication?

Mr. GARLAND: Yes.

Mr. MORAN: It varies. In the case of Basutoland and Nyasaland it is handled by the Canadian trade commissioner stationed in Salisbury.

Mr. GARLAND: Just on that point, is that cleared through the United Kingdom?

Mr. MORAN: I am now listing what the channels of communications are with the various countries. In the case of the other United Kingdom dependent territories we operate from here to Canada House and Canada House on our behalf deals with the colonial office in London. The colonial office is the link with the authorities in these territories.

Mr. AIKEN: I wish to ask Mr. Moran if there is any particular type of plan for this item. In other words, we have established what I think are three types of aid, the first consisting of financial grants, the second being technical assistance and the third the construction of utilities, such as under the Colombo plan. Is there any particular type of aid intended under this head, or will it just be the type of aid suitable to the countries concerned?

Mr. MORAN: May I first say there are no financial grants made under any of our programs. I mention this because I have found there is a misconception in many parts of Canada that after aid funds have been voted the money is handed over to be spent by the recipient country such as India or Nigeria. Practically all of this money is spent right here in Canada on Canadian goods and services. That includes training programs, capital projects, experts sent out to the recipient countries and also our commodity program. I believe I described at an earlier meeting the form of aid contemplated for Africa when I stated that the Prime Minister, in announcing the program, indicated that, in the early stages at least, the emphasis would be on training, both technical and educational, in the belief that no purpose would be served in giving countries capital projects until they had trained people who could operate and maintain them.

Within those training programs I hope we will be able to develop composite projects. That means we may find it possible in, for example, Nigeria to build a school and send Canadian teachers out to staff it in its early stages, then bring natives here to Canada for training, after which they would go back to join the teaching staff, so that at the end of perhaps five years Canada could turn over to Nigeria a complete school as a going concern.

This is what we are doing in Malaya under arrangements made with U.B.C. and the university of Malaya. At the end of five years time we hope Canada will be able to hand over to that country an operating school of business administration, established and originally staffed by Canadians.

Mr. AIKEN: I think we are all grateful that particular point has been cleared up in connection with grants. As Mr. Moran says, there is a feeling among a lot of people that we are just handing over this money, and there have been instances of aid given by countries such as the United States where the impression has been that money is handed over to someone but it never really gets to the projects for which it is intended.

Mr. MORAN: You may remember at our first meeting in answer to a question by Mr. Herridge I outlined the procedure by which projects are selected. Among the first tests we apply are (a) whether the proposed projects are within the capabilities of a Canadian engineering and construction firm and (b) whether the materials and equipment are available in Canada.

Mr. MCINTOSH: To carry this a little further in regard to how projects are selected, you have mentioned that one of the criteria used concerns the availability of materials in Canada. Is not any thought given to the needs of the country being aided?

Mr. MORAN: This is an additional consideration. I should not like to leave the impression I exhausted all the criteria through the list I mentioned at that first meeting.

Mr. McINTOSH: I am particularly interested in agriculture. I understand the United States got ahead of us in building flour mills in Nigeria and educating the people there how to use their flour. We have been looking for export outlets for our surplus wheat, and I should like to know has the Department of Agriculture discussed this matter with your office, with particular reference to producing flour from grain in Nigeria and educating the Nigerians in the baking of bread? I know they have not got the same cooking facilities we have in Canada. They have the old fashioned ovens, though some of the people may not even have them. Does this fall within the scope of your program?

Mr. MORAN: That has been discussed, not only in relation to Nigeria but generally.

Mr. McINTOSH: By whom? By our Department of Agriculture?

Mr. MORAN: Yes, and by other interested people in Ottawa.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Has the agricultural institute of Canada been consulted in anything to do with your suggestions?

Mr. MORAN: As you understand, the External Aid Office has been in existence a matter of only a few months and I am not in a position to say who discussed matters with whom in the past. However, during the few months I have been in the service of the external aid office we have had no discussions with the institute of agriculture.

Mr. CATHERS: You have mentioned working with Canadian industry to establish plants in these countries and I should like to ask is there any form of encouragement given to Canadian industry for that purpose? I am thinking in particular of the Aluminum Company in Calcutta, which I visited. It is a plant which employs 1,200 Indians, from the works manager down, and there are only about four or five executives in it. That, I believe, is excellent but of course they have the bauxite and water power necessary for the plant. However, there must be similar situations in other countries in which Canadian industry could establish plants. This would be better than handing them money for social benefits, because if you get the people working on something they will help themselves.

Mr. MORAN: There have been a few proposals of that nature made to us very recently. You may have noticed that at our last meeting three gentlemen came in and sat in the far corner of the room. They were from a large Canadian industry and had come to Ottawa with a proposal along those lines. They tracked me to this committee and we discussed their proposal here after the meeting was finished. Of course an arrangement such as you suggest can be handled more appropriately through the export credit facilities than under an aid program and some of the Canadian companies are working out plans, I believe, whereby through export credit facilities they may be able to establish plants in some of the under-developed countries.

Mr. CATHERS: For example, India has great need of farm implements.

Mr. MORAN: Yes.

Mr. CATHERS: Have any of our companies like Massey-Ferguson or Cockshutt got plants there?

Mr. MORAN: I am not familiar with the Massey-Ferguson plant in India. I know that during my period in Turkey some thought was given by Massey-Harris to establishing an assembly plant, but I think they decided that as far ahead as they could see it would be cheaper to import tractors than bring



in parts and assemble them. However, they had a lot of servicing facilities throughout that country and also throughout India. I have not served in India although I have travelled extensively there. Mr. McGill who spent two years in India may know what form their plant takes in that country.

Mr. A. S. MCGILL (*Special Assistant, External Aid Office*): I think it is only a partial assembly plant.

Mr. CATHERS: I understand they might not go into complete manufacture but they could do a lot of assembly work.

Mr. GARLAND: Is the witness in a position to say how many people in various departments are involved in making a decision?

Mr. MORAN: It really depends on the field in which the decision lies. If it is a policy matter there are the five members of the external aid board, whose functions I described at our first meeting. They represent the departments of external affairs, finance, trade and commerce, the Bank of Canada and the external aid office. If it is a decision within established policy it will usually be made in the external aid office itself if the interests of a particular department are concerned it would be consulted. It might, for example, be the Department of Health and Welfare or the Department of Agriculture, and these departments would be asked to send representatives to attend meetings of the external aid board whenever there is an item on the agenda that would concern them.

Mr. GARLAND: Would it be a reasonable question to ask how much time is involved in making a decision from the time a request is received from a recipient country?

Mr. MORAN: It is a reasonable question but it is a difficult one to answer. It varies. In a meeting of the board which was held a couple of weeks ago a number of agenda items were disposed of very quickly, but there have been instances requiring very extensive examination and often a decision must be postponed until additional information is obtained from the field. It really depends on the nature of the item. Sometimes agreement can be reached speedily as to the recommendation that should go forward to the government, and on other occasions there can be much more prolonged discussion.

Mr. CARDIN: I wonder, Mr. Moran, if the \$300,000 earmarked for the French speaking countries would be included in this item. Can you tell me, is it a separate item?

Mr. MORAN: That will be a special item and I cannot add anything to the announcement Mr. Green made on that program when he dealt with it in the House of Commons. It was an announcement of intention.

Mr. CARDIN: I see.

Mr. MORAN: But it will be over and above the existing African program. Item agreed to.

Item 93: Commonwealth scholarships plan .....\$1,000,000

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: This item was also held over for additional information to be provided. Doctor Vivian made the request and that information has now been tabled. Is it the pleasure of the committee that it be an appendix to today's proceedings?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Item agreed to.

Item 96: Contribution to operational budget of I.A.E.A. .... \$50,882

Mr. MORAN: At our last meeting when we were discussing this vote, Mr. Vivian asked for a report on how the international atomic energy agency was fulfilling its obligations in the training field, and Mr. Aiken asked that the

report indicate how the training of persons at Chalk River under international atomic energy agency sponsorship is related to the training programs now carried out there at the expense of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

As I explained last week, vote 96 provides for a Canadian contribution to the agency's operational budget, which is mainly a technical assistance program. This training program of the agency began in 1958, and as of the end of December, 1960, the agency had awarded 1,000 fellowships to scientists from 45 countries for study in various aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Of the total, 32 of these fellows have come to Canada. The agency also provided, on occasions, the services of experts and some equipment to countries requesting assistance in this field.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited set up a reactor school at Chalk River in 1960 to provide courses in the design, construction and operation of nuclear reactors. Two courses, lasting 12 weeks, were given in 1960 when applicants from 13 different countries were accepted. A total of 15 of the students were sponsored by the international atomic energy agency under its training program. In addition to students at the reactor school at Chalk River, 76 other foreign scientists spent varying periods there. Some of these came under arrangements that were worked out between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the atomic energy authorities in their home countries. Some of them were sponsored and paid for by the international atomic energy agency, and some came under the Colombo plan.

Mr. HERRIDGE: How is that division arrived at? For instance, are those who come under the Colombo plan not provided for under these other agencies?

Mr. MORAN: They were not provided for under these other agencies. Under the Colombo plan we would not normally offer these training facilities at Chalk River because of the existence of these other international agencies. Those who went there under the Colombo plan were scientists connected with the reactor at Trombay which Canada gave to India. They were brought to Chalk River for a course of training and then returned home to be associated with the operation of that reactor.

Mr. McINTOSH: In your report you say:

The response from other members has not been sufficient to reach the target figure and the contingent portions of the Canadian contributions have therefore never been called upon.

I am curious about this figure of \$50,882.

Mr. MORAN: It is due to an exchange fluctuation. Assessment is always in United States dollars and this increase reflects a fluctuation in the exchange rate of the United States dollar vis-a-vis the Canadian dollar as regards last year's contribution.

Mr. McINTOSH: Has that fluctuation been taken into account in all these other figures?

Mr. MORAN: It would not affect our own bilateral programs which are purely Canadian dollar transactions.

Mr. CATHERS: In connection with that atomic plant in Bombay?

Mr. MORAN: Trombay—it is about 15 miles outside of Bombay.

Mr. CATHERS: Is there any agreement under which it will use our uranium?

Mr. MORAN: I am not competent to speak on that. All these arrangements were carried out between the atomic energy commission of India, headed by Doctor Bhabha and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. This reactor is, of course, using Canadian uranium but I do not know what future contractual arrangements they may have made.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: I should like to ask one question on this item. In the estimates there is shown an amount of \$52,000 for this year. Could the witness tell us what has been the actual expenditure on this account during the past few years?

Mr. MORAN: As I mentioned the other day, I do not pretend to be an expert on the functions of this agency because it does not come into our day to day operations in the External Aid Office. This is a contribution which is made to an international agency, and its operations are really a concern of the Department of External Affairs. Our relationship to it is one of co-ordinating training programs and matters of that nature. As I understand it, each year the agency draws up an operational program based on target figures for voluntary contributions, and the member countries are then called upon for their respective contributions. Each year the contributions from member countries have fallen short of the target, and therefore each year the planned training program has had to be curtailed.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: In view of those remarks, how does the witness relate this to the fact that on page 12 of the report nothing appears for the U.S.S.R., and the asterisk placed there states that the U.S.S.R.'s pledge is dependent upon utilization of earlier contributions? That is why I asked for the actual expenditures in previous years.

Mr. MORAN: I think this is a question which should be answered by the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. McINTOSH: Could you tell us how much of Canada's contribution was used last year?

Mr. MORAN: This is not part of the responsibilities of the External Aid Office. This is a contribution to an international agency.

Mr. H. STEWART (*Head of Finance Division, External Affairs*): We would have to go through our records to get that information. I may add the amount of money we are providing here is in the way of a grant. It is paid in; it is not given piecemeal. What we have pledged this year is an amount in United States dollars of \$52,020, which works out at \$50,280 at the rate of Canadian exchange. That is our assessment of the regular I.A.E.A. budget, that is, 2.89 per cent of what we think the budget will be for this year. It is 2.89 per cent of \$1.8 million, and I should be happy to produce a paper for the committee which would indicate just where and how our assessment was used.

Mr. McINTOSH: Have I got this straight? Last year Canada contributed the total amount she pledged?

Mr. STEWART: Yes.

Mr. McINTOSH: Could you tell us why the U.S.S.R. did not pledge anything? Was the whole budget not used?

Mr. MCGILL: I think perhaps I could explain that.

Mr. NUGENT: I am sorry, but I am not interested in whether or not it has anything to do with Mr. Moran's prerogative; I am interested in the information.

Mr. MORAN: It simply is a matter of responsibility. On this point, it would be my hope that in future years these estimates would be published in a slightly different form. I am sure this must be confusing to the committee in trying to determine what has to do with the External Aid Office and what has to do with the Department of External Affairs.

Our responsibilities relate to two things. The first is the operation and administration of Canada's bilateral aid programs such as the Colombo plan, the Canada-West Indies program and the African program. Then we have



a working relationship with the United Nations and its specialized agencies in so far as their aid programs are concerned. We do not, however, determine the appropriation which will be made to those agencies; this is a responsibility which is vested in the Department of External Affairs. Our responsibility is a working relationship with them in training people and bringing them into Canada and such related matters.

I would hope that next year this could be made clear in the form in which the estimates are set out.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Under this item for the international atomic energy agency, apparently nothing was spent in 1959-60, and in 1961 \$50,000 was expended and not \$75,000. I am wondering why there is no figure here for the U.S.S.R. The suggestion seems to be that the money has not been spent, and that is why the U.S.S.R. is not contributing anything.

Mr. STEWART: Where are those figures.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: On page 19 of the material on the estimates and on page 12 of the report on Canadian external aid programs of May, 1961. Nothing is listed in respect of the actual expenditure for the year 1959-60.

Mr. STEWART: If there is nothing shown under 1959-60, then we did not pay in that year.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: The suggestion here is that the Canadian contributions in previous years, which have been put at a figure bearing an equitable relation to the United States grants, have been \$50,000 firm, and a further \$25,000 contingent upon an adequate response from other members. The impression was left that last year you contributed only \$50,000 and that there was a further \$25,000 contingent, while in previous years nothing was contributed. I would therefore ask the following question: what was actually spent?

Mr. NUGENT: In respect of the 1959-60 expenditures, that is what Canada put into the fund. It does not say the special fund did not spend any money.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Then there is a reference to contributions in previous years.

Mr. STEWART: It is on page 24 in appendix B. This was published in the minutes of the committee. For the United States it is 32.43 per cent, the U.S.S.R. 12.61 per cent, the United Kingdom 7.20 per cent, France 5.93 per cent, Germany 4.93 per cent, China 4.64 per cent, and Canada 2.88 per cent.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Is this not the administrative budget?

Mr. STEWART: Yes.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: This is not what we are speaking about. We are speaking about the operational budget of this agency.

Mr. AIKEN: In view of Canada's very large stake in the atomic energy field and the future of uranium, I think we certainly are not over-assessed. I would not be at all concerned about this item. We certainly have a larger stake than 2.88 per cent in the atomic energy fields in the world.

Mr. McINTOSH: That is just the administrative fund.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Everyone is speaking at once and it is difficult for the reporter.

Mr. McINTOSH: I take it that this item is an exception to the statement Mr. Moran made previously. This is one instance in which they actually do turn over money.

Mr. STEWART: That is right.

Mr. McINTOSH: Mr. Moran said they did not turn over money.

Mr. MORAN: I think the point which should be remembered here is that I was discussing, and can only discuss, Canada's bilateral aid programs. This

is a contribution by Canada to an international agency. I think all such contributions are made directly to the agency. We make no cash grants under our bi-lateral aid programs.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shall we carry item 96?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Are we going to have an answer as to whether or not these moneys we are contributing to this operational budget of the international atomic energy agency are being spent or whether they are being accumulated?

Mr. STEWART: This is a straight contribution to the agency.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Have these moneys been spent? I ask the question because in the information provided here there is nothing listed for the U.S.S.R. because apparently previous contributions have not been utilized.

Mr. E. W. T. GILL (*Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs*): We will obtain that information. We will get the operational budget figures for the agency and report back to the committee.

Mr. NUGENT: I would have thought it is a question which could be answered by these gentlemen or by Mr. Moran. I am not concerned about the departmental responsibility. Perhaps if he gave us the information at this time it would save us some trouble.

Mr. MORAN: It is simply that I think it is inappropriate for me to speak on subjects for which I have no responsibility, and therefore would be unable to speak with authority. Mr. Gill has offered to obtain the information for you.

Mr. MCINTOSH: I suggest that this item stand.

Mr. CARDIN: Could we obtain a complete report on this agency?

Mr. STEWART: This is what we will get. From that you will not be able to tell whether our \$52,000 has been spent.

Mr. KUCHEREPA: We will have some idea. We will know whether or not our money is being utilized.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shall the item stand?

Agreed.

481: Additional advance to the working capital fund of the world health organization in an amount of \$17,949 U.S., notwithstanding that payment may exceed or fall short of the equivalent in Canadian dollars, estimated as of December, 1960 ..... \$17,556

Mr. KUCHEREPA: Could someone explain this item?

Mr. STEWART: At the 13th session of the world health assembly held in 1960, a resolution was adopted whereby the working capital fund of the world health organization be established as from January 1, 1961, in the amount of \$4 million U.S. plus assessments from any member joining the organization after April 30, 1960. Advances to the working capital fund are assessed on the basis of the 1961 scale of assessment, and additional advances are due and payable prior to December 31, 1963. The Canadian government's assessment to the working capital fund amounts to \$114,320 U.S. At the present time Canada has a paid-up equity of \$96,371.27 U.S., leaving an additional advance under the newly adopted budget of \$17,948 U.S. due to the fund. The figure you see here is the Canadian equivalent of those U.S. figures. This is what we provided for in these estimates.

Mr. HERRIDGE: What exactly does working capital fund mean with relation to the other forms of expenditure under the World Health Organization?

Mr. STEWART: You would like to know how they are using the money?

Mr. HERRIDGE: Yes; how that program is utilized.

Mr. STEWART: I would have to bring this information in, in the way of a report.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Thank you.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure with regard to this item? Shall we pass it, subject to the report being provided?

Mr. HERRIDGE: That would be satisfactory to me.  
Item agreed to.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: In connection with item 106 which has been agreed to, I have here some information which was requested by Dr. Vivian in connection with the Canadian university foundation. Is it agreeable that this information be included as an appendix to today's meeting?

Agreed.

Mr. MCGEE: Perhaps I might raise a query. I do not know what is in that reply, but it seemed to me that Dr. Vivian had some doubt inherent in the question he asked about some aspect of that program.

Mr. MORAN: The point in Mr. Vivian's question to me had to do with a report from the Commonwealth Scholarship Committee concerning their assessment of this program. It is a short two-paragraph report.

Mr. MCGEE: My concern is that there may be something in the information being inserted as an appendix about which Dr. Vivian may wish to ask questions.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: This information will be on the record.

Mr. MCGEE: Will he have the privilege of asking questions in respect of it?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Yes.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: We have covered all our business for this morning.

Mr. JUNG: It has been obvious this morning that many of the members are confused about what is before us. Bearing in mind Mr. Moran's suggestion that henceforth the report should be prepared in a different form, I think the committee should go on record in making a very strong recommendation that henceforth any presentation of this kind be made in a more precise manner so that we do know what is before us. I do not intend to cast any reflection on Mr. Moran or any of his staff. From the discussion here this morning, however, certainly many of us do not know where the jurisdiction begins or ends and do not have the time to read through all this material which we have. I think that before next year's meeting some very serious consideration should be given to have this prepared in a different way so that we would have everything right at our fingertips.

Mr. MORAN: I am on record as asking at the first meeting that this committee make a recommendation for my guidance in respect of that report. I do not like the report which has simply followed the form of previous years. Again at our last meeting I asked this committee to give us some suggestions and guidance for the future. We will meet your wishes as to form and content in any way you suggest.

Mr. CATHERS: Before we adjourn, in respect of this atomic energy matter, I would like to ask Mr. Moran whether or not his department has any other project in mind through which we might hope that we would be able to dispose of some of our surplus uranium.

Mr. MORAN: At the moment there is not before us any project in the atomic energy field other than training.

Mr. CATHERS: I suppose the Department of Trade and Commerce is also involved in this?

Mr. MORAN: They are interested in the disposal of the uranium. But at the moment we do not have another reactor under active consideration.

Mr. CATHERS: Has there been any request from any of these countries?



Mr. MORAN: No formal requests have been made. Dr. Bhabha, who is chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, has outlined certain plans he has for India in the atomic energy field, but I understand he has not yet obtained the approval of his own government. There have been no formal requests made of us for any additional assistance in the atomic energy field except in the matter of training.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: The next meeting will be tomorrow. You will receive notification of it.

The committee adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1961.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lennard): Gentlemen, we have a quorum and the meeting will come to order.

Item 106 was passed out but Mr. McGill was to have a statement prepared today on some questions asked by Mr. Vivian.

Mr. A. S. MCGILL (*Special Assistant, External Aid Office*): I understand there was some further information requested on this item and I can read part of it now, if the committee so wishes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: As Doctor Vivian is not here, why not have it incorporated in the minutes and not waste time reading it?

Mr. MCGILL: I am sorry but I do not have it prepared in a form which can be handed in.

Mr. MCGEE: But a copy of it could be made out in five minutes.

Mr. STINSON: As it is not in form for printing perhaps Mr. McGill had better read it.

Mr. MCGILL: This item refers to the United Nations training centre at the university of British Columbia. The functions of the regional training centre for United Nations fellows, which is its official name, are not strictly training functions. The centre assumes responsibilities on request for supervising the arrangements for programs of individual trainees nominated by the less developed governments.

As of April 30, 1961, there were three United Nations trainees for whom this centre had assumed full responsibility. The total number of fellows and trainees of all categories processed by the centre under international technical assistance programs during the year 1959-60 was 52. The figures we have only run to June, 1960, since the fiscal year for this centre runs from June to June, and the latest figures are not available yet.

Of the total of 52 trainees handled by the centre, the United Nations U.B.C. centre arranged programs for 25 cases and undertook some degree of responsibility, such as supervising the welfare arrangements for the trainees and giving assistance where necessary in adjusting programs, for the remaining 27. Of these 27, some 19 were Canadian Colombo plan trainees.

In addition the centre is giving assistance in recruiting experts for technical assistance assignments abroad, and in the last fiscal year assisted in finding 40 experts for the United Nations and five for the Colombo plan program.

I believe Doctor Vivian also wanted to know the composition of the staff of the centre. It consists at present of one professor of the university of British Columbia, who is its director, one officer as his assistant, and two secretaries.

Mr. STINSON: Could Mr. McGill tell us if his office has a financial statement for this centre?

Mr. MCGILL: I have some figures. The total cost of the centre for 1959-60 was \$48,250, of which the United Nations provided \$28,000, the government of Canada \$10,000 and the university of British Columbia \$7,500.

Mr. STINSON: Could the witness tell us in detail how this money was spent? Is that information provided for the director general of the external aid office?

Mr. MCGILL: I do not have a complete breakdown of the budget and the various items upon which it is spent, but that information could be obtained from the centre itself.

Mr. STINSON: I think it would be well for us to have that information, if it could be provided without undue difficulty.

Mr. MCGILL: On reading the list of contributions, I neglected one final item, that of voluntary contributions which totalled \$2,750.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Could you provide the information asked for by Mr. Stinson?

Mr. MCGILL: I should like to make it clear that it might have to be obtained from U.B.C., but I shall be glad to get it.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: The item has already been carried. This would merely be information.

Mr. REGIER: Have you the name of the professor who heads this work?

Mr. MCGILL: He is Doctor Cyril Belshaw.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: We shall now return to item 96, which was allowed to stand for further information. I believe Mr. Gill has the information requested.

Mr. E. W. T. GILL (*Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs*): I believe Mr. Kucherepa asked questions on this yesterday. The operational program of the international atomic energy agency, that is, technical and research assistance, fellowships, laboratory facilities, etc., is financed by voluntary contributions made by members to the operational fund, which is sometimes called the general fund, plus certain amounts received from the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance.

Some members of the I.A.E.A., including the U.S.S.R., have pledged voluntary contributions in inconvertible currencies. In most cases, where the amounts were relatively small, it has been possible to "trade them off" to other members of the United Nations family of agencies in need of such currencies, or to use them for financing the local costs of I.A.E.A. projects. It has not yet been possible, however, to agree upon terms for the utilization of the pledge of 500,000 roubles, that is \$125,000 in United States funds, made by the U.S.S.R. in 1959. Negotiations are continuing on the point, but the U.S.S.R. has refused to make any further contribution to the operational fund until the first one has been utilized.

This is a special problem arising from the inconvertibility of the Soviet contribution and does not mean that the agency has failed to expend the other voluntary contributions which have been made in a readily utilizable form. On the contrary, the total of voluntary contributions has consistently fallen below the targets set, and the aid programs have had to be cut back accordingly. Is that the information you require?

Mr. KUCHEREPA: As I understand it now, the trouble lies in the fact that U.S.S.R. funds cannot be converted into U.S. currency?

Mr. GILL: Yes.

Item agreed to.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Miss Aitken and gentlemen, it is understood that the two items in connection with the international joint commission will be held over until next week when General McNaughton returns from the west.

We could now revert to item 76.

Mr. GILL: Further information was also requested on item 481 in the Loans, Investment & Advances section of the estimates, on the advance to the working capital fund of W.H.O., and I can table it now.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable that this information on 481 be printed as an appendix to today's proceedings?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: We are now on the general item.

Item 76: Departmental administration .....\$6,924,915

Mr. STINSON: Before we proceed with this item—

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: It is the general item and you can discuss anything you like on it.

Mr. STINSON: I wish to make a very brief reference to a statement made by Mr. McGee at the meeting on Friday, June 2, which had to do with an earlier statement made that day by Mr. Moran. Mr. McGee had something to say about what I did or did not say at an earlier meeting in connection with Canada's external assistance program, and Mr. Moran said at the beginning of Friday's meeting that I had been misquoted in a story in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

I do not propose to use the time of the committee in alleging that I was misquoted, or unduly argue the question of what I may or may not have said here, but what I did say was that I was concerned that the civil service commission and the government had not shown us a sufficient sense of urgency in filling the establishment of the external aid office.

I think the evidence of Mr. Moran showed the people required to carry out the program, for which money had been appropriated by parliament, had not been given to this office, and the concern I expressed was that the commission and the government had not supplied to the director general the individuals who were required to carry out the external assistance program. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much.

Item 76 agreed to.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: That is all we can do today and a motion to adjourn from the Chair is in order. I presume we shall meet some time next week when General McNaughton returns.





## APPENDIX "A"

JUNE 5, 1961.

## COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

A Commonwealth scholar receives the following:

1. Air transportation to Canada and return at tourist economy rates, plus travel expenses incurred during the course of the journey (the return fare varies from \$1500 to \$2000.)
2. A monthly stipend for 12 months of the year at \$150 a month.
3. If married 2/3 of the wife's transportation expenses are paid and while in Canada the wife receives an additional allowance of \$50 a month.
4. A clothing and book allowance not exceeding \$300 on arrival and if the scholar is in Canada for a period longer than a year, up to \$10 a month for each additional month he remains in Canada.
5. Transportation and other living costs during travel in Canada or in the United States when this is a normal requirement of the scholar's academic courses of study.
6. Special equipment and supplies allowance up to \$300 for supplies and equipment required by special courses that are additional to those normally provided for by the university as part of tuition costs.
7. Tuition and other compulsory university fees.
8. A payment of \$500 per academic year for each scholar at a university. This is paid not to the scholar but to the university.
9. Medical and hospital services in co-operation with the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

NAME	DATE OF		WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION				
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN						
AUSTRALIA						
HENDECKER, Eric Joseph	6 Sep	60	Queen's University Scholar	Mrs. Coffey, 195 Stuart Street, Kingston	Geology	Student, University of Queensland, Queensland
***HUKINS, Austin Adolphus	15 Oct	60	Graduate Scholar	7720-106th Avenue Edmonton	Science Education	Lecturer in Physics, Sydney Teacher's College, Sydney
JORNA, Siebe	5 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physics, University of Toronto	Medical Biophysics	Student, University of Western Australia, Midlands
KELLY, Maurice Nugent	29 Oct	60	Graduate Scholar	Faculty of Letters Universite Laval	Classical Philology	Senior Lecturer, England University, Armidale
KINCULLEN, Rupert John	6 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	Philosophy (Medieval Studies)	Junior Lecturer in English, University of Queensland, Queensland
MARKS, Stewart Raglan	12 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	Historical Research	Research Assistant, History Department, University of Sidney, Sidney
NEW, J. F. Hamilton	5 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	History	Senior Tutor in History, Melbourne University, Melbourne
PECK, Graeme Maxwell	7 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	Civil Engineering (Master)	Civil Engineer, Department of Public Works, Hobart
WALKER, Evan Herbert	6 Sep	60	Graduate Scholar	School of Architecture University of Toronto	Architecture	Architect, Melbourne University, Staff Architect's Office, Melbourne
BASUTOLAND						
NTSINYI, Claude	31 Aug	60	Graduate Scholar	Department of History, McGill University	History	Student, Pius XII College, Rome



BERMUDA GRANT, (Miss) Janet Paulette	16 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	Faculty of Medicine, McGill University	3439 Shuter Street, Montreal	Medicine	Student, McGill University, Montreal
BRITISH GUIANA LAIL, Royston Montgomery	12 Sep 60	31	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Entomology	Master, Queen's College, Georgetown
NARAYAN, Ongkar	7 Sep 60	35	Graduate Scholar	Department of Secondary Education, University of Alberta	11053-84th Avenue, Edmonton	Education	Senior Master, Indian Education College
BRITISH HONDURAS GRANT, Leroy Leopold Agustus	8 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	University of Manitoba	860 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg	Geography	Teacher, Wesley College, Belize
CEYLON BASNAYAKE, Basayakarallage Karunaratna	6 Sep 60	30	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	3433 Hutchison Street, Montreal	Geography	Technical Assistant, Geology, Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd., Colombo
DE SILVA, Gustimawadu Dayananda, Lucian	12 Sep 60	28	Graduate Scholar	Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa	45 Sweetland Avenue, Ottawa	Chemistry	Chemistry Teacher, Ananda College, Colombo
DORAKUMBURE, Wijeratne Bandara	7 Sep 60	29	Graduate Scholar	Library School, McGill University	3433 Hutchison Street, Montreal	Library Science	Private Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Colombo
JAYASEKARA, Pathira Vasan Jinasena	31 Aug 60	27	Graduate Scholar	University of Manitoba	508 McMillan Avenue, 17 St. Julien Apt., Winnipeg	History (Honours)	Teacher in History, Richmond College, Galle
SILVA, W. Percy	4 Sep 60	30	Graduate Scholar	Department of Geography University of Toronto	Department of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto	Geography	Temporary Assistant Lecturer in Geography, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya
FILIPPI SAHIB, Mohammed Ali	2 Sep 60	31	Graduate Scholar	University of Ottawa	36 Waverley Street, Ottawa	Economics	Statistical Clerk, Customs Department, Fiji

## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF		WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION				
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—Continued						
GHANA AIDOO (Miss) Agnes	4 Sep 60		University of Manitoba	Box 19, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg	History	Teacher, Holy Child School, Cape Coast
BENTUM-WILLIAMS, John	4 Sep 60		University of Western Ontario	Medway Hall, University of Western Ontario, London	Economics	Secondary School Teacher, Kumasi
*OFOSU-APPIAH, Lawrence Henry	28 Mar 61		University of Toronto	c/o General Secretary, World University Service, 22 Willcocks Street, Toronto	Classics	Senior Lecturer in Classics, University College of Ghana, Accra
PEASAH, Joseph Awua	16 Sep 60		University of Toronto	13 Admiral Road, Toronto	Political Science	Student, University of Toronto, Toronto
PIANIM, Andrews	4 Sep 60		University of New Brunswick	Jones House, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton	History	English Master, Ahmadiyya Secondary School, Kumasi
INDIA AHMAD, Abad	30 Sep 60		University of Western Ontario	693 Talbot Street, London	Business Administration (Master)	Research Fellow, De- partment of Commerce, Aligarh University, Aligarh
CHERVU, Lakshman Rao	6 Sep 60		McGill University	Room 406, Chemistry Department, McGill University, Montreal	Chemistry	Junior Research Officer, Atomic Energy Establishment, Andhra Pradesh
GOSWAMI, Santosh Ranjan	7 Sep 60		Department Civil Engineering, McGill University	529 Prince Arthur Street, Montreal	Sanitation Engineering	A. E. Water Supply Divigapiwe Steel Project, Divigapiwe
KANUNGO, Rabindranath	28 Sep 60		Department of Psychology, McGill University	3527 Lorne Avenue, Montreal	Psychology	Lecturer in Psychology, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

KHANNA, Jitendra	7 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	University of British Columbia	326 Sherwood Lett House, University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Civil Engineering	Engineer, Assam Oil Company, Punjab
KRISHNAN (Miss) Shama Kumari	19 Sep 60	27	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	Department of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Botany	Research Scholar, Government of India, Bangalore
MAHOTRA, Vasdev Singh	18 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	c/o Department of Mechanical Engi- neering, McGill University, Montreal	Mechanical Engineering	Assistant Professor, Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
RAJAMANI, Vannakambadi S.	9 Sep 60	27	Graduate Scholar	Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto	631 Spadina Avenue, Toronto	Electrical Engineering	Technical Assistant, Department of Aero- nautical Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
RAJASEKHARAN, Ramasami	8 Oct 60	25	Graduate Scholar	Department of Electrical Engineering, University of British Columbia	Department of Elec- trical Engineering, University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Electrical Engineering	Jr. Engineer, Madras State Electricity Board, Madras
SAMAL, Kulamani	24 Sep 60	31	Graduate Scholar	University of Alberta	c/o University of Alberta, Edmonton	Physics	Lecturer in Physics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Orissa
SHARMA, Govind Narain	25 Sep 60	33	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	579 Huron Street, Toronto	English Literature	Lecturer in English, Hindu College, Delhi University, Delhi
SRIVASTAVA, Narendra Kumar	20 Oct 60	23	Graduate Scholar	Department of Engi- neering, University of Toronto	University of Toronto, Toronto	Structural Engineering	Lecturer, Bihar Engineering College, Bihar
TRIPATHI, Lal Bachan	24 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	Department of Psychology, McGill University	521 West Prince Arthur Street, Montreal	Psychology	Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Gorakhpur, U.P.
VENKATARAMAN, Sundram	9 Sep 60	29	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	Department of Soil Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Geology	Field Officer, National Atlas Organization, Kharagpur



## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF ARRIVAL	TERMINATION	AGE	STATUS	WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—Continued								
KENYA BHOGAL, Balwant Singh	5 Sep	60	29	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	96 Spadina Road, Toronto	Civil Engineering	Senior Engineer With H. R. Bridger, M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer, Nairobi
MAOGUA, John Peter	16 Sep	60	29	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	539 Pine Avenue West, Montreal	Geography	Graduate Student, McGill University, Montreal
PATEL, Rajnikant Purshottam	13 Sep	60	29	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	3430 Drummon Street, Montreal	Mechanical Engineering	Assistant Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering, The Royal Technical College, Kenya
MALAYA CHEOW, (Miss) Li Ying	5 Sep	60	24	Graduate Scholar	School of Social Work, University of Toronto	390 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto	Social Work	Student, Department of Social Science, Perak
LUM, Yun Foo	6 Sep	60	28	Graduate Scholar	Department of Electrical Engineering, McGill University	3528 Lorne Avenue, Montreal	Electrical Engineering	Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, Telecommunications Department, Kuala Lumpur
MALTA CARUSO, (Reverend) Cajetan J.	6 Sep	60	35	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto (St. Michael's College)	50 St. Joseph Street, Toronto	Music (Bachelor)	Latin and Religious Master, Malta Lyceum, Sliema
ROSSI, Louis	2 Sep	60	32	Graduate Scholar	Faculty of Letters, Montreal University	5301 Beaugrand Street, Montreal 5	Linguistics (Master)	Master of French, Government Grammar School, Siema
MAURITIUS COLLET, (Mrs.) Paulette	4 Oct	60	34	Graduate Scholar	Faculty of Letters University Laval	a/s Madame J. Brouilly, 1151 Avenue Brown, Quebec 6	French Literature	Education Officer, Maritius
SANG, Marie Emmanuel	25 Aug	60	29	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physics, University of British Columbia	2319 Agronomy Place, University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Electronics	Education Officer, Royal College, Port Louis

NEW ZEALAND	9 Oct 60	31	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	329 Walmer Road, Toronto	Modern Languages	Lecturer, Otago Boys' High School, Otago
Dawson, John Stephen							
GOODWIN, (Miss) Rae Elizabeth	4 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	95 Willcocks Street, Toronto 4	Literature	Teacher, Westlake High School, Hamilton
HANDCOCK, Kenneth Allen	16 Sep 60	32	Graduate Scholar	Department of Psychiatry, McGill University	4651 MacKenzie Street, Montreal 26	Psychiatry	Assistant Resident in Psychiatry, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal
MOTAR, Magnus Charles Hay	5 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	P.O. Box 117, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Soil Science	Soil Scientist, Grasslands Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Palmerston North
NIGERIA	14 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	Box 77, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Economics	Executive Officer, W.R. of Nigeria, Public Service, Ibadan
AROWOLO, Edward Ayode							
OKORIE, Samuel Achinivu	16 Sep 60	31	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	3473 University Street, Montreal 2	Economics	Trained Government Sanitary Inspector, Ovim
PAKISTAN	21 Sep 60	22	Graduate Scholar	University of Ottawa	96 Henderson Avenue, Ottawa	Organic Chemistry	Lecturer in Chemistry, University of Dacca
AHMAD, Meshah Uddin							
ANAM, Syed A.K.M. Nurul	21 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	McMaster University	8 Paisley Avenue North, Hamilton	Chemistry	Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry, University of Dacca
BAQI, Abdullahel	6 Sep 60	23	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	694 Spadina Avenue, Toronto	Electrical Engineering	Lecturer, Electrical Engineering, Ahsanullah Engineering College, Dacca
CHORDHURY, Wasiuddin	22 Sep 60	24	Scholar	University of British Columbia	c/o Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Mechanical Engineering	Assistant Engineer, International Engineering Co. Inc., Chittagong
HUSSAIN, Sheikh Mukhtar	6 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	3602 Durocher Street, Montreal 2	Physics	Student, University of Karachi, Karachi

## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF		WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME	
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION					
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—Continued							
PAKISTAN—(Continued)							
SAEED, Muhammad M.	14 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	c/o Civil Engineer- ing Department, McGill University,	Civil Engineering	Assistant Engineer, Pakistan Public Works Department, Karachi
SAMAD, Abdus	31 Aug 60	27	Graduate Scholar	University of Alberta	Box 515, University of Alberta, Edmonton	Petroleum Engineering	Mechanical Engineer, Bilal Aulos, Quetta
SATTAR, Abdus	2 Oct 60	24	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	63 Madison Avenue, Toronto	Physics	Lecturer, Gordon College, Rawalpindi
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND							
JONES, (Miss) Glenys Ann	3 Sep 60	20	Graduate Scholar	University of Ottawa	652 Rideau Street, Ottawa	Chemistry	Temporary Science Teacher, Kitwe Girls High School, Kitwe
LYELL, Alexander Peter Mathew	5 Sep 60	30	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	1585 McGregor Avenue, Montreal	Civil Engineering	Site Engineer for Richard Costains (Africa Limited), Ndola
NEWHAM, Walter David Noel	16 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	Department of Geological Sciences, McGill University	New Good Lodge, Apt. 9, 1018 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal	Geology	Assistant Party Chief, Quebec Department of Mines, Quebec
THORNHILL, Donald Percival	28 Dec 60	27	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	c/o Department of Chemistry, Univer- sity of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Analytical Chemistry	Agricultural Chemist, Ministry of Agriculture, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
SIERRA LEONE Cox, George Oluwale Vallancourt	6 Sep 60	NK	Graduate Scholar	University of New Brunswick	c/o Registrar, University New Brunswick, Fredericton	Economics	Student, The University College, Sierra Leone
SINGAPORE CHAN, (Miss) Sing Chai	8 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physics, Queen's University	Room G. 5, West House, Chown Hall, Queen's University, Kingston	Physics	Teacher, Malaya



DEGANI, (Miss) Amina H.	25 Aug 60	25	Graduate Scholar	University of British Columbia	Ann Westbrook Hall, 6102 Marine Drive, Vancouver 8	Economics	Student, University of Malaya, Singapore
SOMALILAND NOEL, Thomas	31 Aug 60	29	Graduate Scholar	Economics Department, Universite Laval	24 rue Ste. Anne, Renfrew House, Quebec	Economics	Official, Commercial Section, Railway Co., French Somalia
SOUTH AFRICA HATTINGH,	3 Sep 60	29	Graduate Scholar	Department of Micro- biology, University of British Columbia	5911 Clement Road, Westbrook Camp, University of B.C., Vancouver	Chemistry	Chemist, South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Transvaal
ROODE, Christiaan Daniel	7 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	Department of Psychology, University of Toronto	Apt. 3, 96 Eglinton Avenue West, Toronto	Psychology	Lecturer in Psychology, University, Potschefstroom
ROSSOUW, Stefan	31 Aug 60	23	Graduate Scholar	University of Western Ontario	Medway House, University of Western Ontario, London	Business Administration	Auditor's Clerk, Transvaal
VAN DER MERWE, David Frederik	17 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	c/o Department of Chemical Engineer- ing, McGill University, Montreal	Chemical Engineering	Lecturer, Department Mechanical Engineering, Pretoria University, Pretoria
TANGANYIKA **KANTA, Chimanlal Jamnadas	16 Sep 60	32	Graduate Scholar	Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto	507 Trinity Apartments, 1 Harbord Street, Toronto	Education	Student, Ontario College of Education University of Toronto Toronto
UGANDA BULUMA, M.O.	22 Sep 60	26	Graduate Scholar	Mount Allison University	Bennett House, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	Fine Arts	Art Student, Makerere College, Kampala
DESAI, Hemendra Prabhudas	18 Sep 60	NK	Scholar	University of Western Ontario	c/o School of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, London	Business Administration	Cost Accountant, Uganda Sugar Factory, Lugazi
JUSSA, (Miss) Roshan Alibhoy	31 Aug 60	33	Graduate Scholar	Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan	419 Lansdowne Street, Saskatoon	(Biology) Biochemistry	Teacher in charge, Biology Department, The Aga Khan Second- ary School, Kampala
KAPADIA, Kersi Fakirji	31 Aug 60	26	Graduate Scholar	University of Manitoba	62 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg	Bacteriology	Ass't Bacteriologist, Makerere College, Medical School, Kampala

## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF		AGE	STATUS	WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION						
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—Continued								
UNITED KINGDOM								
BAUMER, John Scott	16 Sep	60	23	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physiology, Queen's University	c/o Department of Physiology, Queen's University, Kingston	Physiology	Tutor & Demonstrator in Physiology, The Physiology Depart- ment, Queen's University, Kingston
BLANCHARD, Richard Frank	13 Sep	60	22	Graduate Scholar	University of Western Ontario	c/o Registrar, University of Western Ontario, London	Business Administration	Student, Clare College, Cambridge
BENTON, Michael George	6 Sep	60	21	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	Trinity College, University of Toronto, Toronto	English Literature	Student, University of Leeds
CUTHBERT, John David	13 Sep	60	23	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physics, McMaster University	c/o Mrs. Kingsbury, 350 Hunter Street West, Hamilton	Physics	Graduate Student, Birmingham University
CURT, James	3 Sep	60	23	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	114 St. George Street, Toronto 5	Economics	Student, Edinburgh University
JOHNSON, Roy	2 Sep	60	25	Graduate Scholar	University of Saskatchewan	Box 82, University Sub. Post Office, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	Biology (Plant Genetics)	Student, Reading University
MORSE, (Miss) Mary	29 Aug	60	24	Graduate Scholar	School of Social Work McGill University	3607 Park Avenue, Montreal	Social Work	Training Organizer National Assoc. of Mixed Clubs & Girls' Clubs, Gloucestershire
PELHAM, Roger	17 Sep	60	29	Under- graduate Scholar	Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Toronto	20 Evelyn Crescent, Toronto	Chemical Engineering	Student, University of Birmingham
PRATT, Geoffrey Norman	6 Sep	60	23	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	1585 McGregor Avenue, Apt. 24 Montreal 25	Air Law	Student, University of Nottingham

PRITCHARD, Gordon	4 Sep 60	21	Graduate Scholar	Department of Entomology, University of Alberta	c/o Dr. Saul Zalik, Department of Plant Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton	Entomology	Student, London University
ROWNEY, Michael John	6 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	96 Spadina Avenue, Toronto	Physical Metallurgy	Student, National Service, Dorset
STRACHAN, (Miss) Ann Margaret	12 Sep 60	22	Graduate Scholar	University of British Columbia	4046 West 37 th, Street, Vancouver	Town Planning	Student, University of Edinburgh
TIPPERT, Roger	5 Sep 60	23	Graduate Scholar	Department of Biology Queen's University	Queen's University, Kingston	Biology	Student, University College of North Staffordshire, Keele
WEST INDIES Boxall, Herman Francis Antony	16 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	Department of Physics, University of New Brunswick	474 Montgomery Street, Fredericton	English	Student, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
CALLENDER, Charles V.	16 Sep 60	29	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	c/o Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto, Toronto	Economic Development	Assistant, Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto
CORBIN, Samuel Christopher	8 Sep 60	36	Graduate Scholar	Carleton University	1119 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa	Public Administration	Education Officer, St. Michael
DA SILVA, George Angus Nigel	8 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	Apt 106-3622 Durocher Street, Montreal	Bacteriology	Acting Senior Science Master, Dominica Grammar School, Roseau
DUNCAN, Glaister George	7 Sep 60	30	Graduate Scholar	McGill University	Apt. 4, 529 Prince Arthur, Montreal 2	Economics	Civil Servant, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Jamaica
IRON, Eric Laurence	30 Aug 60	34	Graduate Scholar	University of British Columbia	5909 Clement Road, Vancouver 8	Agriculture	Poultry Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Trinidad, F.W.I.
MORRIS, Newton O.	2 Sep 60	31	Graduate Scholar	Carleton University	65 Sweetland Avenue, Ottawa	Political Science	Administrative Cadet, Trinidad and Tobago Civil Service
SANDFORD, Keith Arlington Patrick	12 Sep 60	24	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	73 St. George Street, Toronto	History	Student, U.C.W.I., Kingston
WALKER, (Miss) Joyce Brodber	6 Sep 60	25	Graduate Scholar	University of Toronto	c/o Mr. Douglas Mayer, 22 Willocks Street, Toronto	English	Teacher, Kingston College, Kingston, Jamaica



## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	ARRIVAL	DATE OF TERMINATION	AGE	STATUS	WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
BURMA Zin, Kyaw	2 Feb 61	23 Mar 61	47	Fellow	UNTAA - NEW YORK Department of Finance	Albion Hotel, Ottawa	Tax Administration	Collector of Com- mercial Taxes, Government of the Union of Burma
INDIA AHUJA, (Miss) Mohini	25 Jan 61		25	Fellow	Various Rehabilitation Centres	YWCA, 1355 Dor- chester Street W., Montreal	Occupational Therapy	Occupational Therapist, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay
JORDAN TAMANI, Kazim T.	27 Sep 60		35	Fellow	Carleton University	YMCA, Metcalfe Street, Ottawa	Public Ad- ministration	Chief Clerk, Civil Service Department, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
KOREA KANG, Suk-choo	8 Feb 61		35	Fellow	Provincial Government of Manitoba	Provincial Government of Manitoba, Winnipeg	Public Ad- ministration	Audit-Inspector, Board of Audit, Republic of Korea
MOROCCO BEN JAMAA, Mohammad	17 Sep 59		26	Fellow	Universite Laval	School of Social Work, Universite Laval, Quebec City	Social Welfare	Employee, Ministry of Labour, Social Welfare, Rabat
KHALID, Mohammed	17 Sep 59		24	Fellow	Universite Laval	School of Social Work, Universite Laval, Quebec	Social Welfare	Officer, Ministry of National Education, Toulouse
THAILAND BOONTUBOL, Charuay	5 Jan 61		25	Fellow	Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Toronto	330 St. George Street, Toronto	Electric Power	Assistant Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok
VIRGIN ISLANDS JACOBS, Bernice Almeda (Miss)	12 Sep 60		41	Fellow	School of Social Work, McGill University	3558 Lorne Avenue, Montreal	Family and Child Welfare	Supervising House- parent, Insular Training School, St. Thomas

## UNTAA-VANCOUVER

BURMA MAUNG SANN	8 Jan 61	27	Fellow	Regional Training Centre for United Nations Fellows Vancouver	Mineral Economics and Financing	Assistant Inspector of Petroleum, Ministry of Mines, Government of Burma
INDIA SHUKLA, Bhupendra Nath	14 Jan 61	33	Fellow	Regional Training Centre for United Nations Fellows Vancouver	Structural and Petroleum Geology	Senior Geologist, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Government of India
BULGARIA BERBEROV, Christo C.	10 Jan 61	25	Fellow	UNESCO Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Television	Editor, Bulgarian Television, Sofia
JAPAN SAITO, Tatsuo	30 Dec 60	29	Fellow	FAO Department of Fisheries	Fisheries Census	Technical Officer, Statistical Survey Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tokyo
MALAYA RETNASABAPATHY, Arunachalam	8 Sep 60	37	Fellow	School of Hygiene, University of Toronto	Bacteriology	Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Services, Federation of Malaya
TURKEY TANIRLI (Mrs). Bedia Hatice	15 Feb 61	43	Fellow	Fisheries Research Board	Fisheries Administration	Assistant Director, Fisheries Research Centre, Meat and Fish Office, Istanbul
IRAQ SHYJA, Abbas K.	26 Sep 60	37	Fellow	Coady International Institute	Co-operative Education	Superintendent, Ministry of Social Affairs, Rabat
TOMA, (Miss) Margaret Yusef	26 Sep 60	27	Fellow	Coady International Institute	Co-operative Education	Directorate General of Labour, and Social Security, Baghdad

## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF		WHERE EMPLOYED		ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION	AGE	STATUS			
I C A							
BRITISH GUIANA Dow, Duncan B.	26 Feb 61	4 Mar 61	44	Fellow	Albion Hotel, Ottawa	Municipal Administration	Town Clerk, New Amsterdam
	1 Sep 60		19	Scholar	9155 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal	General Mechanics	Student, National School of Arts and Handicraft, Phnom Penh
KUY HENG	16 Sep 60		20	Fellow	Institute of Technology Rimouski	Radio and Telecommu- nications	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Battam- bang
MEAS PHANNA	1 Sep 60		18	Scholar	9155 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal	General Mechanics	Student National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh
PLONG CHHATH	1 Sep 60		20	Scholar	9155 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal	Electricity	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh
POL KHORN	1 Sep 60		19	Fellow	22 Rue St. Louis, Rimouski	Architectural Drawing	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh
SEAN ELL	1 Sep 60		19	Scholar	c/o Shawinigan Institute of Technology, 655 Station Street, Shawinigan	Sheet Metal Training	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh
SIE CHHORN	1 Sep 60		22	Scholar	9155 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal	Electricity	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh
YANG HUONG	1 Sep 60		22	Fellow	22 Rue St. Louis, Rimouski	Automobile and Diesel Mechanics	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Phnom Penh



YOU YOEURN	16 Sep 60	20	Fellow	Institute of Technology	Institute of Technology, Rimouski	Radio Telecommunications	Student, National School of Arts and Handicrafts, Kandal
GUINEA CAMARA, Louis	30 Jan 61	25	Fellow	Ecole des Metiers de l'Automobile, Quebec	Ecole des Metiers de l'Automobile, Quebec	Diesel and Petrol Engines	Shipping Clerk, Administration Generale, Guinea
TRAORE, Aly	30 Jan 61	26	Fellow	Ecole des Metiers de l'Automobile, Quebec	Ecole des Metiers de l'Automobile, Quebec	Diesel and Petrol Engines	Student, College Technique de St. Louis, St. Louis
INDIA KASBEKAR, M. V.	11 May 60	33	Fellow	Various Firms	On Tour	Industrial Engineering	Works and Production Manager, Arlabs Private Ltd., Bombay
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO KANINDA, Daniel	10 Feb 61	30	Scholar	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Montreal	University of Montreal, Montreal	Political Science	Chief, Political Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Congo Republic of the Congo
TUNISIA DHIA, Bakir	26 Feb 61	23	Fellow	R.C.A. Canadian Associate Victor Co. Ltd.	c/o H. G. Marpole, R.C.A. Victor, 1001 Lenoir Street, Montreal	Telecommunications	Telecommunication Technician, Secretariat of State for Interior, Tunis
Joo, Messaoud	26 Feb 61	32	Fellow	R.C.A. Canadian Associate Victor Co. Ltd.	c/o H. G. Marpole, R.C.A. Victor, 1001 Lenoir Street, Montreal	Telecommunications	Telecommunication Technician, Secretariat of State for Interior, Tunis
OUAMARA, Hassen	26 Feb 61	31	Fellow	R.C.A. Canadian Associate Victor Co. Ltd.	c/o H. G. Marpole, R.C.A. Victor, 1001 Lenoir Street, Montreal	Telecommunications	Telecommunication Technician, Secretariat of State for Interior, Tunis
VIETNAM Hoa (Miss) Le Thi	16 Sep 59	25	Fellow	University of Montreal	School of Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal, Montreal	Physiotherapy	Nurse, Binh Dan Hospital, Saigon
HUYNE THI BONG, (Mrs.)	7 Oct 60	NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	1051 rue St. Hubert, Montreal	Nursing	NK
LA THI TU (Miss)	13 Oct 60	NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	956 Est, Sherbrooke, Montreal	Nursing	NK
LE THI HANH (Mrs.)	13 Oct 60	NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	1051 rue St. Hubert, Montreal	Nursing	NK

## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF		AGE	STATUS	WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
	ARRIVAL	TERMINATION						
I C A—Continued								
NGUYEN LIEU NHUT (Miss)	7 Oct 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	1051 rue St. Hubert, Montreal	Nursing	NK
NGUYEN MINH KHAC	15 Sep 60		26	Fellow	Faculty of Medicine University of Montreal	Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal, Montreal	Anaesthes- iology	Sixth year Medical Student, Saigon
NGUYEN THI HUONG (Miss)	7 Oct 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	956 Est Sherbrooke, Montreal	Nursing	NK
PHAN VAN LANG	7 Oct 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	3473 rue Ste. Famille, Montreal	Nursing	NK
THI THANH MAU	13 Oct 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	3636 Ste. Famille, Montreal	Nursing	NK
TRAN BA THANH	10 Jan 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	1185 rue St. Mathieu, Montreal 25	Nursing	NK
TRAN THI TO ANH (Miss)	7 Oct 60		NK	Fellow	Institut Marguerite d'Youville	1051 St. Hubert, Montreal	Nursing	NK
YUGOSLAVIA KOSTIC, Dragoslav	19 Feb 61		32	Fellow	Various Asbestos Firms	On Tour	Asbestos Mining	Chief, Research Depart- ment, Association of Non-Metallic Mines & Industry, Belgrade
Pozar, Radowan	19 Feb 61	5 Mar 61	38	Fellow	Various Asbestos Firms	On Tour	Budgeting	Manager, Asbestos Cement, Products Plant, Anhovo
Prezzi, Peter N.	19 Feb 61	5 Mar 61	49	Fellow	Various Asbestos Firms	On Tour	Budgeting	Technical Director, Asbestos Cement Plant, Split

AFGHANISTAN NASEBY, Abdullah	19 Sep 60	52	Fellow	McGill University	Department of Geological Sciences, McGill University, Montreal	Geology and Mineralogy	Professor, (Geology), Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul
	6 Apr 59	27 Mar 61	34	Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River	Production of High Activity Radioisotopes	Chief 5A, National Atomic Energy Commission, Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA Rucci, Enzo	8 Sep 60	25	Resident Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River	Reactor Operation	Research and Test Engineer, Austrian Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction, Hegergasse
AUSTRIA Matyas, Emil	5 Sep 60	35	Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River	Nuclear Fuel	Consultant, Chemical Plant, Österreichische
CZECHOSLOVAKIA SKRIVANEK, Jaroslav	1 Dec 60	33	Fellow	University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Chemical Engineering	Department Head, Research Institute of Organic Chemistry, Novatoru 9
EGYPT EL-ERIARY, Mohamed Y	12 Sep 60	32	Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River	Reactor Engineering	Lecturer, Cairo University, Cairo
GREECE ELIAS, Constantinos J.	14 Dec 60	30	Fellow	Ontario Cancer Institute	YMCA, 40 College Street, Toronto	Teletherapy (Hospital Use)	Assistant, Alexandra Hospital, Athens
HUNGARY SZABO, Paul	16 Nov 60	15 Mar 61	39	Fellow	McMaster University	Neutron Diffraction	Scientific Collabora- tor, Central Research Institute for Physics, Budapest
IRAN ABBASFAR, Ahmad	5 Jan 61	27	Fellow	McMaster University	111 Haddon Avenue, Hamilton	Reaction Physics	168 Kuteh Sadjadi Jaleh Ave., Tehran
RAHDJOU, Ahmad	19 Sep 60	23	Fellow	McGill University	Department of Geological Sciences, McGill University, Montreal	Radioactive Prospecting	Technical Staff, Ministry of Mines and Industries, Tehran



## STANDING COMMITTEE

NAME	DATE OF ARRIVAL	TERMINATION	AGE	STATUS	WHERE EMPLOYED IN CANADA	ADDRESS	FIELD OF STUDY	POSITION AT HOME
COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP PLAN—Continued								
OTHER(1)—(Continued)								
SEIRAFI, Abbass Ali	3 Feb 61		28	Fellow	Department of Mines & Technical Surveys	20 Roseberry Avenue, Ottawa	Chemistry	Exploration & Labora- tories Department Ministry of Industries & Mines, Tehran
JAPAN KOKKYO, Naboru	4 Feb 61		30	Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	c/o Dr. W. R. Livingston, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Chalk River	Reactor Physics	Physicist Hitachi Central Research Laboratory, Tokyo
KIMURA, Takao	5 Feb 61		28	Fellow	Chalk River Reactor School	Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Chalk River	Nuclear Engineering	Research Metallurgist, Central Laboratory, Furukawa Electric Co., Tokyo
*WATANABE, Hiroshi	13 Mar 61		44	Fellow	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	New Staff Hotel, Deep River	Neutron Diffraction	Assistant Professor, The Research Institute for Iron, Steel & Other Metals, Tohoku Uni- versity Sendai-shi
KOREA JAE, Won Mok	17 Sep 60		28	Fellow	McMaster University	Department of Physics, McMaster University, Hamilton	Radio- Chemistry	Assistant Professor, Department of Nuclear Sciences and Engineer- ing, Hanyang Uni- versity, Seoul
PHILIPPINES ELA, Rodolfo M.	1 Dec 60		27	Fellow	Pesticides Research Institute	Pesticides Research Institute, London	Radioisotopes in Insecticides	Instructor, College of Agriculture, U.P.
WANG, Cheng M.	6 Sep 59		34	Fellow	University of Saskatchewan	Box 125, Univer- sity of Saskat- chewan, Saskatoon	Nuclear Chemistry	Chemistry Assistant, Taiwan Normal Uni- versity, Taiwan

YUGOSLAVIA JANKOVIC, Slobodan R.	1 Oct. 60	35	Fellow	McGill University	Department of Geological Sciences, McGill University, Montreal	Mineral Exploration	Professor, Faculty of Mining and Geology, Beograd
VULOVIC, (Miss) Dusanka	26 Jan. 60	33	Fellow	McGill University	Department of Geological Sciences, McGill University, Montreal	Nuclear Material Deposits	Geologist, Federal Geology Institute, Beograd
ZIVANOV Zivojin	30 Dec. 60	32	Fellow	University of British Columbia	Department of Mining & Metallurgy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Physical Chemistry	Chief of Processing Plant, Institute for Technology of Mineral Raw Material, Beograd

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\* New Trainee

\*\*Change of Address

(1) International Atomic Energy Agency  
Trinidad Government  
Harvard Law School  
Norway American Foundation  
Japanese Government

## APPENDIX "B"

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOUNDATION  
the executive agency of the  
National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges

77 Metcalfe Street

Ottawa 4, Canada

2nd June, 1961.

Dr. A. A. Day,  
Director of Education,  
External Aid Office,  
376 Wellington St.,  
OTTAWA 4, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Day:

We have received preliminary reports upon the academic progress of the 101 Commonwealth scholars who were in Canadian universities during the 1960-61 session. Ninety-six of these reports state that the scholar is doing well. Five out of the 101 are apparently having some academic difficulties, but all of their final results are not yet available and some of them will, we hope, succeed in passing their examinations.

It is the impression of the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship Committee members that the scholars generally had no difficulties in adapting themselves to the ways of Canadian universities and that they were happy as well as successful. The Committee when it meets again on the 12th and 13th of June, will discuss some of the minor problems that have arisen and will make suggestions for improving the Canadian Plan. Among these questions is that of the adequacy of the present stipend of \$150 a month and the allowance of \$50 a month for wives. The Committee may recommend that these and one or two of the other payments made to Commonwealth scholars should be increased.

On the whole, however, this Plan is considered by the Canadian universities to have been a success.

Yours sincerely,

"Sgd. T. H. Matthews"

T. H. Matthews,

Secretary, Canadian Commonwealth  
Scholarship and Fellowship Committee.



## APPENDIX "C"

REPLY TO A QUESTION BY MR. HERRIDGE  
ON JUNE 6, 1961

The working Capital Fund is a reserve fund by which the Organization may make approved expenditures pending receipt of contributions from members. The amounts advanced are reimbursable as contributions become available. It is also available to meet unforeseen or extraordinary expenses up to \$250,000 U.S. (or \$500,000 U.S. if prior concurrence of the WHO Executive Board is obtained). A third use to which it is put is for the provision of up to \$100,000 U.S. in emergency supplies to member states on a reimbursable basis.

The Director-General's authority to make these advances is contained in Part II of [the attached] resolution EB25.R20 passed by the Executive Board in January 1960 and adopted by the Thirteenth World Health Assembly as resolution WHA 13.41 applicable until 1965.

According to the annual report which the Director-General is required to make on the advances for unforeseen or extraordinary expenditures and for emergency supplies, the Working Capital Fund was utilized for only one advance in these categories in 1960. This involved an amount of \$6,212 for a supply of cholera vaccine to Afghanistan in late 1960. Repayment is being made. The Report of the External Auditor of WHO shows that two advances were made in these categories in 1959 under a previous authorization. These involved:

- (a) \$100,000 for the building fund for the Western Pacific Regional Office;
- (b) \$155,140 for unforeseen expenses relating to administrative and operational services costs not covered by the lump sum allocation for this purpose from technical assistance funds, as well as increased personnel entitlements.

EB25.R20 Scale of Assessment for and Amount of the Working Capital Fund

The Executive Board,

Having studied the report of the Director-General on the Working Capital Fund;<sup>1</sup>

Considering that prudent financial management requires that arrangements be made for an increase in the Working Capital Fund; and

Recognizing that there are anomalies in the present scale of assessment for advances to the Working Capital Fund,

1. Decides that an adjustment in the Working Capital Fund is desirable, both in size and in the scale of assessment applied thereto; and
2. Recommends to the Thirteenth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Thirteenth World Health Assembly,

Having studied the report of the Executive Board on the Working Capital Fund,

## I

1. Decides that:

- (1) the Working Capital Fund shall be established as from 1 January 1961 in the amount of \$4,000,000 to which shall be added the assessments of any Members joining the Organization after 30 April 1960;

- (2) the advances to the Working Capital Fund shall be assessed on the basis of the 1961 scale of assessment;
- (3) the additional advances will be due and payable prior to 31 December 1963;
- (4) the credits due to Members shall be refunded on 1 January 1964 by applying these credits to any contributions outstanding on that date, or to the 1964 assessments;

2. Requests the Member States concerned to provide in their national budgets for the payment of additional advances before 31 December 1963; and

3. Authorizes the Director-General to credit the annual contributions to the budgets for the years 1961 through 1963 to the budgetary income for those years, notwithstanding Financial Regulation 5.6;

## II

### 1. Authorizes the Director-General:

- (1) to advance from the Working Capital Fund such funds as may be necessary to finance the annual appropriations pending receipt of contributions from Members; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed to the Working Capital Fund as contributions shall become available;
- (2) to advance such sums as may be necessary to meet unforeseen or extraordinary expenses and to increase the relevant appropriation sections accordingly, provided that not more than US \$250,000 is used for such purposes, except that with the prior concurrence of the Executive Board a total of US \$500,000 may be so used; and
- (3) to advance such sums as may be necessary for the provision of emergency supplies to Member States on a reimbursable basis; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed to the Working Capital Fund when payments are received from the Member States; provided that the total amount so withdrawn shall not exceed US \$100,000 at any one time; and provided further that the credit extended to any one Member shall not exceed US \$25,000 at any one time;

2. Requests the Director-General to report annually to the Health Assembly:

- (1) all advances made under the authority vested in him to meet unforeseen or extraordinary expenses and the circumstances relating thereto, and to make provision in the estimates for the reimbursement of the Working Capital Fund except when such advances are recoverable from other sources; and
- (2) all advances made under the authority of paragraph II.1 (3) for the provision of emergency supplies to Member States, together with the status of reimbursement by Members;

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Fourth Session—Twenty-fourth Parliament

1960-61



STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

# EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. WHITE, Esq.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 10

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1961

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1961

ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*including*

THE THIRD REPORT TO THE HOUSE

WITNESS:

General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of the International Joint  
Commission.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*Chairman:* H. O. White, Esq.,

*Vice-Chairman:* F. E. Lennard, Esq.,  
and Messrs.

Aiken	Hellyer	Montgomery
Aitken (Miss)	Herridge	Nesbitt
Allard	Jung	Nugent
Asselin	Kucherepa	Pearson
Batten	Lafreniere	Pratt
Cardin	MacLellan	Regier
Crestohl	Macquarrie	Richard ( <i>Ottawa East</i> )
Eudes	Mandziuk	Smith ( <i>Calgary South</i> )
Fairfield	Martin ( <i>Essex East</i> )	Stinson
Fleming ( <i>Okanagan-Revelstoke</i> )	McCleave	Vivian—35.
Garland	McGee	
	McIntosh	

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*



The Standing Committee on External Affairs has the honour to present its

### THIRD REPORT

On Thursday, April 27, 1961, the House referred for consideration by your Committee, Items numbered 76 to 110 inclusive and Item numbered 481, relating to the Department of External Affairs, as listed in the Main Estimates for 1961-62.

After carefully considering the above estimates your Committee has agreed to approve them and to report them to the House and recommends their adoption.

Your Committee wishes to thank the Honourable Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the detailed review which he has presented to the Committee, and for his full co-operation in answering questions from the members of the Committee. The Committee also appreciates the assistance given to it by Mr. N. A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Advisor to the Government of Canada on Disarmament; Mr. H. O. Moran, Director to the External Aid Office; General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of the International Joint Commission; and the senior officers of the Department of External Affairs.

Your Committee commends the Department of External Affairs for its administration of the appropriations voted by Parliament, and feels that everything possible should be done to keep the Canadian people fully informed of Canada's contribution on the international scene, especially in connection with disarmament, the United Nations, NATO and external aid.

The decision to bring all external aid branches under one administration, i.e., the External Aid Office headed by Mr. H. O. Moran, was fully supported by the Committee and this new centralized office will undoubtedly increase the efficient and effective use of all Canada's numerous contributions in this most important field of endeavour.

It was with satisfaction that your Committee noted the substantial progress made by the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission in its study of the problems referred to it.

Your Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the co-operation of all those who contributed to the successful completion of its work.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

H. O. White,  
*Chairman.*



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1961.

(13)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met this day at 2.50 o'clock p.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Aiken, Allard, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Herridge, Kucherepa, Lennard, MacLellan, McGee, Nesbitt, Nugent, Stinson, White.—12.

*In attendance:* General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chairman of the International Joint Commission.

The Committee instructed the Clerk to send a letter to the External Aid Office informing them that the Financial Statement of the United Nations Training Centre at the University of British Columbia, tabled by the External Aid Office, was held to be inadequate and requesting a more detailed financial statement, as well as a report on expenditures. The said statement is to be included in the evidence, (*See Appendix "A".*)

The Chairman introduced to the Committee General A. G. L. McNaughton and called Item 109—*International Joint Commission, Salaries and Expenses of the Commission*.

General McNaughton made a statement on the activities of the International Joint Commission and was questioned thereon.

Item 109 was adopted.

Item 110—*Studies and Surveys of the Commission* was called and adopted.

At 4.30 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

FRIDAY, June 16, 1961.

(14)

The Standing Committee on External Affairs met, *in camera*, this day at 9.45 o'clock a.m. The Chairman, Mr. H. O. White, presided.

*Members present:* Messrs. Batten, Cardin, Fairfield, Fleming (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*), Hellyer, Herridge, Kucherepa, McIntosh, Nesbitt, White.—(10).

The Chairman read the Draft Report to the House recommended by the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure. The said Report was adopted unanimously.

The Committee instructed the Chairman to present the said Report to the House as the Committee's Third Report.

At 10.00 o'clock a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

R. L. Boivin,  
*Clerk of the Committee.*





## EVIDENCE

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1961

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I see we have a quorum. First of all, the external aid office has provided an answer to a question asked by Mr. Stinson. Do you wish to have that answer included as part of the record, Mr. Stinson?

Mr. STINSON: Mr. Chairman, this statement was provided by the director of the external aid office after a request was made for a financial statement of the operations of the United Nations training centre at the University of British Columbia. After looking at this statement which has been handed to us, it seems to be a quite inadequate attempt at a financial statement. It is called an overall budget estimate, 1960, and there is a heading income and below that, outgo. As far as I can see it does not give the kind of detailed information that the committee is entitled to expect from an organization to which it is giving financial support, when a financial statement is asked for.

Mr. LENNARD: Send it back.

Mr. STINSON: It therefore seems to me that we should ask the director general, if the members are agreeable, to request from the director of this training centre a proper financial statement for the last year's operations.

Mr. MCGEE: Are we not concerned with next year's estimated operations, or did you ask specifically for last year's?

Mr. STINSON: For last year's, with a view to finding out how the monies granted to this centre were in fact being spent.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Did you intend to get in that some indication of the number of students and the courses they take?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; and in the light of what Mr. Stinson has said, I shall instruct the secretary to return it to the external aid office who, in turn, will ask the officials concerned for a proper financial statement to be included in the Evidence. Is that agreed?

Agreed.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I think Mr. Stinson wanted a financial statement in detail, plus a report of the results of that expenditure.

Mr. STINSON: In that connection I do not want to delay today's proceedings, but I thank Mr. Herridge for raising this question. I think it would be improper if the impression was left that this was a training centre. In fact it is an agency for arranging places where foreign students may receive training. I think members of the committee should know, when considering this grant, that the people employed at this training centre are not in fact instructing or training foreign students.

The CHAIRMAN: We will have the secretary ask Mr. Moran to take a look at what has been said today, so he will understand and convey to the proper authorities a request for this information.

Agreed.

Gentlemen, we have with us today Gen. McNaughton, who will be reporting on the activities of the International Joint Commission. You will recall that earlier I had indicated that I would rule out of order any discussion of the Columbia river pending the negotiations which are going on with the province of British Columbia in this connection.

Over the years I think we have appreciated the work that Gen. McNaughton has been doing for Canada. I was just having a little discussion with him about the Souris and Pembina developments. I know you will be interested in the information he has for us. So without any further ado, I welcome Gen. McNaughton and call item 109.

109. Salaries and expenses of the commission including, subject to the approval of the governor in council and notwithstanding the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, as amended, payment of salary of the chairman at \$17,500 per annum \$108,885.

General A. G. L. McNAUGHTON (*Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission*):

Mr. Chairman,

It is always a privilege for me to appear before the Committee to outline the work of the International Joint Commission and to answer questions that members might put to me.

In past years, you have found it convenient that I make a brief statement summarizing each of the principal questions which are under consideration in the Commission, beginning from the east coast and working westwards.

This year, in order to avoid repetition, I thought you might like me to make a very brief general statement of the duties of the Commission and then perhaps particularize on some of the more active questions.

During the 1961-62 fiscal year the Commission will continue to investigate the questions which have been referred to it by the Governments of Canada and the United States pursuant to Article IX of the 1909 Treaty. These include a further study of the Niagara River remedial works in relation to the preservation and enhancement of the scenic beauty of the Falls, and the development of hydro-electric power; water pollution abatement in Rainy River and Lake of the Woods; a study of the possibilities for beneficial use of the waters in the Pembina River Basin in Manitoba and North Dakota; and the continuation of the studies of regulation of the outflows from Lake Ontario at the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River, with a view to perfecting the methods in use.

Through its various international boards, the Commission will continue to gather and study information relating to the future development of the Saint John and St. Croix Rivers, the control of Air Pollution from ships in the Detroit River, the control of water pollution in the connecting channels of the Great Lakes, the control of the levels of Lake Ontario, Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, Kootenay Lake and Osoyoos Lake, and the use and apportionment as between Canada and the U.S. of waters of the Souris River. In participation of a possible Reference from the Governments relating to the waters of the Yukon River, the Canadian Section of the Commission will endeavour to obtain additional information about the Canadian portion of that basin if personnel are available for this work. In addition, some funds have been requested to cover completion of various items of work following submission of the Commission's Report to Governments on the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

I come first to the St. Lawrence river regulation, Mr. Chairman. Could we have a map put up of the St. Lawrence river, which might be described?

#### *St. Lawrence River Regulation*

I think it important to mention the problem of the regulation of the outflows from Lake Ontario.

As the members of the Committee will know, the Governments of Canada and the United States applied to this Commission in 1952 for authority to construct works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence for the development of hydro-electric power. On 29 October, 1952, the Commission issued its Order of Approval authorizing the construction of the works

subject to several conditions. In the light of more adequate information this Order was amended on 2 July, 1956.

Perhaps the most important condition of the IJC Order is that the construction and operation of these works would not adversely affect either upstream or downstream riparian interests and navigation. May I mention that, concurrently with the studies carried out by the Commission relating to the Application for authority to construct the power works, the Commission, pursuant to the Reference from the two Governments on the levels of Lake Ontario, was studying the possibility of reducing the range of stage on Lake Ontario so as to minimize flood hazards along the shores in Canada and the U.S.

Without going into detail, the Commission through its International St. Lawrence Board of Control and its International Lake Ontario Engineering Board evolved a Plan of Regulation which was considered workable in that it provided for the maximum development of power at Barnhart Dam, taking into account the need for power development at Beauharnois, in the province of Quebec the need to provide satisfactory flows to maintain levels in the navigation season and the need to regulate the range of stage on Lake Ontario between 248 feet and 244 feet above mean sea level as near as may be in each case.

This is the range which our lake Ontario board of engineers had considered might be the range which would be suitable to all concerned, and which would not impose too much hardship on people or agencies like power interests, who are concerned with the storage of water.

This plan was submitted to Governments as a basis for initial operation and subject to development as experience indicated. It was approved in Canada by Order-in-Council 1959/506 of 23 April 1959. On 20 April 1960, the plan was put into effect.

Gentlemen, I would like to mention that this 20th of April is an important date, because it is the first occasion on which man has taken charge of the flows of the great St. Lawrence river, and has re-distributed those flows from a state of nature, the natural condition, to give increased benefits to all concerned, upstream and downstream, and with the confidence which the commission has that we can give these benefits, and that in the process we do not need to hurt anybody.

During the first year of operation the plan was followed as closely as possible, but it was found, because of low supply to Lake Ontario, that in the fall there was not a sufficient flow from the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa to provide adequately for the maintenance of navigation depths in Montreal Harbour.

A re-study of the plan was therefore made. This showed that there would be a greater frequency of the low flows under the plan than there would have been under pre-project conditions. The Commission has requested the international St. Lawrence River Board of Control to report whether these low flow frequencies can be reduced or eliminated and we expect their report in September.

In the meantime, because there is a possibility of last year's low flows being repeated this year, we have asked the Board to keep a close watch on the river and, if necessary, conserve water on Lake Ontario with a view to providing a reserve of water for release this fall to protect the interests of navigation in Montreal Harbour. This is subject of course to the due protection of all the interests affected, which include those of the power companies.

This is a very complicated problem requiring the closest attention of the Commission and its advisers, and it will continue to be watched as we anticipated originally. The methods will be in continuous adjustment as knowledge and experience is gained.



I would like to observe the fact that we have had trouble in the past year on something to be worried about. In trying to get a balanced plan to serve all the interests such as we have with only a limited amount of technical information available in advance, the essence of the business is that there should be a responsible body, like the commission, which can take this information as it is gathered and put it into the plans in such a way as to make improvements and give the protection desired. We do not expect the commission will be in a position to issue a finalized plan in respect to the regulation of the river for a good many years to come.

Mr. McGEE: Last year there were low water levels, and I also heard in the chairman's statement that the water table in the general area was exceedingly low last fall. Up the Ottawa valley, for instance, farmers had to truck in water because of the empty wells and cisterns. I am wondering if the situation the witness mentioned was a factor in the levels of the water both last fall and this spring. He has stated this is a problem which might be anticipated this summer. Is there any relationship between these low water tables and the low flows.

General McNAUGHTON: They are directly connected. It is just another form of expressing the fact that the flows in the St. Lawrence are low. The forecasts which are available do not express alarm that the flows will be unreasonably low in the current year. We have our board of control which is now organized around the headquarters at Cornwall, right down on the river, where the technical officers are gathered and where there is close association with their colleagues on the United States side. The commission is kept currently informed of what is going on and of the expected forecasts, and the necessary adjustments are being made.

If members are interested, I could show you a table which gives the forecasts on the St. Lawrence basin as it stands at the moment—that is, about six months ahead.

Mr. McGEE: I am interested in any prognostication in respect of these water tables, as a proponent of this problem.

General McNAUGHTON: I am sorry; the forecast is not here. The chairman said that you might wish me to be here at a later date, and if so I will bring that along because I think it would be of interest to you to know how thoroughly this data on which the commission operates is developed, put together and studied generally. This will show the results we can expect to get and what we must rely on to guide the actions which we take from time to time. I am not saying that we are satisfied we have enough meteorological information on the Great Lakes basin. There are parts of lake Ontario basin, particularly, where we would like more. However, this is being developed for us gradually by the interested departments and I think the situation is steadily improving. I will bring the forecasts.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the committee would be very interested in those.

General McNAUGHTON: I mentioned previously the Lake Ontario levels reference of 1952. We received the levels reference one day before we received the application for the power works. We were asked to study ways and means to reduce the range of mean monthly stage on lake Ontario from the six and a half feet approximately which occurred under natural conditions. The commission has accepted the range of 248.0-244.0 as near as may be as an objective of control—that is a range of four feet. To reduce a range of six and a half feet in nature to four feet under control is a pretty sizeable order. It is just about the limit of practicality which can be done. You will notice that in our order we have used the words "as near as may be" because there undoubtedly will be occasions when this exact range of stage of 248 to 244 will not be capable of being achieved without undue penalty to other interests concerned. At that



time the commission must accept the responsibility of deciding what is equitable and expedient to do. I am sure that those powers and duties will be carried out in the commission with every reason and consideration of the best interests of the people on both sides of the line.

The reason for this reduction in stage was primarily the desire of the governments to reduce flooding in the interest of riparians along the shores of the lake, which had been adversely affected, most particularly by the very high water of 1952.

The studies under this reference (1952), of necessity, were required to be carried out in conjunction with the studies under the application to build the power works. As data became available it was brought into use in a series of recommendations to the governments, and thus, working sometimes under the applications and sometimes under the reference, progress on both aspects was effected with the approval of governments at each step.

As soon as staff and time permitted, the commission prepared a final report so that all the data previously submitted and the actions taken thereon would be combined in one document. This report was signed in April of this year and has been transmitted to both government departments under date of June 9. It has not yet had time to be released.

For your convenience of reference in following this complicated procedure of going part way under one authority and then having to move in on another and do something there, I have the copies of all the documents which have passed between the commission and the governments of Canada and the United States which, in due course, will be in the report which the Department of External Affairs no doubt will make available to the public. In the meantime, if the members wish to look at the actual documents in the case where authority was asked for and obtained, it is this document here.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee has heard what General McNaughton has to say about this document. It will be available. Is it the wish of the committee that this be incorporated in the record of our minutes of proceedings and evidence?

Mr. HERRIDGE: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): How long is it?

The CHAIRMAN: It is quite long.

Mr. LENNARD: If it is to be made available, I do not know that we need have it included in the minutes.

General McNAUGHTON: May I make one observation. I think that actually, apart from members wishing to look at some of these documents as a matter of general interest, when it comes to the time for a study of it it will help you to have the explanatory comments in the body of the report. We will arrange to have enough copies printed. They are just about ready to be printed now. We will provide everyone with a full copy when our good friends in the Department of External Affairs release the report.

Mr. NUGENT: Is this report such that there will be detailed discussion of it, or is it only going to be brought up if there are questions on it.

General McNAUGHTON: In the report we have asked for no new authority. This is an historical statement of what has been done over the time that the reference and the applications have been before the commission, that is since June, 1952, in regard to the St. Lawrence. It is an historical document, but it is an historical document on which the future regulation of the whole of this great river system depends. Undoubtedly it will be of great interest, but there is no action required on it at the moment by governments or by anybody else. It is a useful background for any studies by this committee and is helpful in an understanding of the problems which may arise.

In dealing with this great river, the commission naturally is on the horns of a dilemma at all times and there will be times when some people will feel we have varied one way, while others will feel we have varied too much the other way. I thought it would be valuable if the whole background is explained in one comprehensive document so that when anxiety occurs the members will have ready information on what is behind it.

Mr. McGEE: General McNaughton mentioned this information will be incorporated in a larger report, later. I am concerned about whether or not it is desirable to print this as an appendix to our proceedings today. I do not think it is.

The CHAIRMAN: In view of the fact that it will be distributed to all members of the committee and later will be incorporated in the report, I think we might leave it at that and not include it in today's proceedings.

General McNAUGHTON: In 1950 the governments of Canada and the United States adopted the Niagara treaty for the purposes of preserving and enhancing the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and providing greater conservation of the waters of the Niagara river through increased diversions for power production. The governments referred to the international joint commission for report, the problem of designing works which would ensure attainment of these purposes.

The objectives of the recommendations in the commission's report of May 5 1953 were to require the development of remedial works which would ensure:

- (a) A dependable flow of water over the American falls and in the vicinity of Three Sisters islands, approximating the satisfactory flow under the then existing conditions;
- (b) A dependable adequate flow over both flanks of the Horseshoe falls sufficient to provide an unbroken crestline;
- (c) Maintenance of the present relationship between the total river flow and the level of the Chippawa-Grass island pool; and,
- (d) Ability to meet promptly the changes in permissible power diversions while assuring flows of either 50,000 or 100,000 cubic feet per second over the falls. -

With reference to the need for extension of remedial works, the study of measures to ensure the objectives of item (c)—that is the Chippawa-Grass island pool—paragraph 2 above, resulted in the design of a gated structure to be erected at the head of the Cascades and to extend into the river 1550 feet from the Canadian shore. There was evidence from model studies that a greater length of control works might be needed for full permissible diversions but in the interest of economy and in the knowledge that the structure could be lengthened later the minimum length of 1550 feet was recommended.

4. The recommended remedial works were approved by the Governments and were constructed during the period June 1954 to July 1957 in accordance with the plans and objectives of the Commission's report.

5. In its report "Construction of Niagara River Remedial Works" addressed to the Commission under date of 30 September 1960, the International Niagara Board of Control concluded that:

On the basis of operating experience since completion of the remedial works and model tests of the works as built, objectives (a), (b), and (d) had been met. With regard to objective (c), when the power development now under construction in the United States by the Power Authority of the state of New York is completed, the results of the model tests indicate that the Chippawa-Grass Island Pool can not be maintained at the prescribed levels if the power entities divert all the water permitted by the 1950 Treaty during the nontourist season or the night hours

of the tourist season, except during periods of very low river flows. The maintenance of authorized pool levels will require reduction of diversions. No estimates were then available as to the volume or value of water that would be lost to power, nor whether such loss, if any, would warrant an extension of the control structure. It was considered that these were matters for study by the power entities concerned. Any proposal for an extension of the control structure would need to be analyzed carefully as to the effect of the longer structure on ice formation and the passage of ice.

6. The Power Authority of the State of New York and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the power entities concerned, made representations to the Governments of the United States and Canada in a brief dated 15 March 1961 on "Proposed Extension to Niagara River Remedial Works and on Certain Proposed Operational Procedures". This brief proposed extension of the control structure and construction of other related works designed to permit full utilization of water permitted to be diverted by the 1950 Treaty and to minimize difficulties in winter operation due to collection of ice at the control structure and power plant intakes.

7. *Purpose and Scope of Present Report.*— In a reference dated 5 May 1961 the Governments of Canada and the United States of America referred to the 30 September 1960 report of the Board and requested the International Joint Commission to investigate and report on the measures necessary to permit compliance with the objectives of the International Joint Commission's report of 5 May 1953 when full use is being made of the waters available for power purposes under the Niagara Treaty of 1950, having particular regard to Articles III, IV and V of this Treaty.

8. The Commission was requested specifically to investigate and determine whether or not such compliance can be achieved through:

- "(i) the extension of the control structure in the Niagara River which was constructed pursuant to the recommendations of the International Joint Commission's report of 5 May 1953; and
- (ii) the construction of other related works if necessary."

9. The same reference also requested the Commission, if it determines that the extension of the control structure and the construction of other related works will permit such compliance, to make:

- "(i) recommendations concerning the nature and design of the proposed additional works;
- (ii) recommendations concerning the allocation, as between the United States and Canada, of the task of construction of such additional works;
- (iii) an estimate of the cost of such works and recommendations concerning the allocation of these costs, taking into consideration Article II of the Treaty;
- (iv) an estimate of the advantages accruing from the construction of whatever works are recommended."

10. The reference continues:

The International Joint Commission is also requested to report whether, without detriment to the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, the flows over the Falls could be less than those now specified in the Niagara Treaty of 1950 and, if so, what would be the minimum flows of water consistent with the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls at all times and seasons and with objectives (a), (b) and (c) of the International Joint Commission's Report to Governments of 5 May 1953".



11. The reference concludes with a request that the Commission report on the matters raised, and particularly on the matters raised in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, as soon as possible.

12. Under the authority thus given it, the Commission in a letter dated 11 May 1961 requested the International Niagara Board of Control to undertake the necessary investigations and studies to meet the requirements of paragraphs 8 and 9 above and report the results thereon to the Commission at the earliest practicable date, with due regard to the urgency of the matter.

The Commission has now received a report from the International Niagara Board of Control, and this is under study preparatory to submitting a report to Governments on this matter.

As regards paragraph 10, the studies will necessarily be detailed and time-consuming, and the plans for the required investigations are under consideration.

The members of the committee will appreciate that this is a matter of vital interest to a very large body of people who are thinking perhaps even more of the beauty of Niagara Falls than they do of the power which is derived therefrom, and in getting it into their homes and deriving benefit from it in that way.

The commission has proceeded to investigate to see to it that these scenic beauties are preserved unimpaired, and I can assure you that this is very much in the minds of the commission.

Anyway, these studies have been launched and are under way, and we will take the matter into consideration in the commission just as soon as the requisite information is available. In the meantime, from every indication we cannot see that the remedial works which have been proposed will have any adverse effect on the scenic beauty. If this proves to be the case in the studies which are now going on, and which will be brought to a conclusion within a matter of a few days, we will be in a position to propose to the governments that we authorize these various works to be built, to save the possibility of a heavy power shortage in the Niagara area this fall, and to see to it that the people entitled to these benefits are not deprived of them by any failure to take prompt action in the premises.

I might mention again the fact that we are dealing with the extension of works is nothing new. We had this clearly in mind, I mean the necessity that eventually we would have to have these enlarged works in the river; but there was no serious inclination to incur a very heavy capital expenditure until the need arose. The need arises from the fact of the construction of a very large power plant being built by the power authority of the state of New York, near Lewiston, and that they will for the first time alter this situation through the full American sharing of river flows under the treaty, and the drawing of that water at that position. This is what gets us into trouble with the flow of ice in the vicinity of the falls, and the distribution of water to the hydro power plants on the Canadian side; and it raises this whole problem of conservation, preservation of the levels, the proper allocation of flows, and their proper management in an acute form. We are meeting a new problem which was long foreseen, and I hope we will be able to meet it very promptly. Then, turning to the matter of pollution, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods pollution reference 1959; as I mentioned last year, the Commission received a reference from the two Governments to investigate and report upon whether the waters of Rainy River and Lake of the Woods were being polluted in contravention of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and, if so, to recommend measures of abatement.

Members of the committee will recall that the waters mentioned are boundary waters, that is, waters down which the boundary between Canada and the United States runs.



As is the normal practice, the Commission established an international board of technical advisors to carry out the necessary studies in the field. Personnel from the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, The Ontario Water Resources Commission, the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and from the Minnesota State Water Conservation Commission commenced these field studies last summer: these will be continued and I hope completed and that this will provide sufficient data to form the basis of a report to the Commission sometime later on this year. I should draw attention to the fact that one of the great benefits of the commission is that down the years we have built up this facility to draw the best experts in a particular subject together from either country, wherever they may be, and to put them in little groups right on the problem, and let them work together. Now, in most instances too, since we in the commission have very little money, with a proper approach to the agencies concerned who have a vital interest of course in the results, most of this expert assistance is contributed,—that is, they are put under our orders, or are under the orders of our technical committee to work together. But we are not required to pay their salaries, wages, or administration, or anything of the sort. Usually we pay their travelling expenses, and that is all. It means that a lot of experts,—the best experts in North America,—can be brought together on these particular problems, and, as I say, there is very little added expense about it. The commission is furnished with the best possible information, the most complete information on which to reach its conclusions and on which to make its recommendations to governments in due course.

I should add that the members of the Commission made a tour of the area under study last August and we are satisfied that the investigations are being carried out most thoroughly and as expeditiously as possible.

#### *Pembina River*

Again going a little further west, the Commission has under study, by authority of the Mid Western Watershed Reference(1948) the waters of the Souris and Red Rivers with particular reference to the beneficial use of these waters.

The Commission has made an interim report to Governments on the apportionment of the waters of the Souris River as between Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Manitoba and a board of Control has been established to ensure that the recommendations of the Commission are carried out. Last year there was no difficulty in this regard as there was a good supply of water to the area. This year, however, may be a year of low supply and our Board, composed of two eminent engineers may be called upon to exercise their authority to allocate the flows in the River. On the basis of providing for domestic uses and stockwater as a first priority the Commission will be watching this area very closely during the next few months.

In fact very early in the winter, warnings have been given that we are due for a year of short supply. These warnings were based on a study of the snow cover, when it occurred, the conditions of the ground when the snow came on it, and so on. The situation is that in fact I have just come back from that country, and I had an opportunity to go through parts of the Souris basin. I think it was very fortunate that we were warned, because we have been able to take certain conservation measures, more particularly to alert our board of control.

The Souris order is a very interesting document. Copies if it can be made available to you if you would like, to peruse them. The problem in that country is either one of too much water with flooding to be contended with, or of water being in very short supply. The river rises in the province of Saskatchewan, as you will see from this map, and then crosses the boundary into North Dakota, with a great loop through North Dakota, and then comes

back and enters into Manitoba, and eventually joins, first of all, the Assiniboine, and later on, the Red River.

Mr. McGEE: Is there extension in the area covered by the Ducks Unlimited marshlands? Has that changed in the last year or so?

General McNAUGHTON: You will notice that until recently there was very little storage in Canada, but there was a very considerable amount of storage which had been developed by the wild life services in the United States. One of our difficulties in the commission was that having operated on their own initiative, the wild life services claimed that having taken the water into use, they thereby had a prescriptive right to that water to protect their wildlife, and so on. We of course, in Canada, have been somewhat later in the day in our development in the use of water, and we were of course not able to accept that contention of the United States. On the other hand the existence of these Reservoirs for ducks, was very beneficial to the downstream province of Manitoba in that these areas would absorb the flood flows and restrict the dangerous flows going across the boundary, into Manitoba.

Mr. McGEE: Is it not a fact that the evaporation loss, particularly at times of low water level, is probably a worse danger than the containment of the flooding?

General McNAUGHTON: I fully agree with what you have said; evaporation loss from these duck reservoirs runs to feet of very precious water. But until we had the use, and only to the extent of the practical use of water in Manitoba, was it possible to substantiate a claim for the allocation of these flows to Manitoba. Moreover, until quite recently Manitoba's primary concern has been from the opposite point of view, that of flood protection, to limit the flows to something which would meet the immediate necessity along the Souris River, and to limit those flows to the extent they were not damaging. So it is for that reason that the commission's order has provided on an interim basis that during summer months the minimum flow would not fall below 20 cubic feet per second, which was the amount estimated to be required.

We are well aware, in the commission, of the intense interest which is developing in the use of water on the land through the Missouri system to the south; and we have felt for many years—my colleagues and I on the Canadian section of the commission—that it was only a question of time until a like interest would develop in Manitoba. In consequence we have been very careful not to participate in any program of allocation of the waters of this river system until we were aware of what the Manitoba use might be.

Mr. McGEE: That is a very important question. In that interval, has there been expanded use on the American side, for these conservation purposes, and secondly, how flexible is that use? In other words, during a dry season with low water flow, is it possible to divert water from marsh use to river flow? I am basically concerned with the permanency of the use to which that water can be put in the United States.

General McNAUGHTON: First of all I would like to say, that we have, in so far as water originating in the province of Saskatchewan is concerned—the province of Saskatchewan and the government of Canada have not recognized any uses contrary to or which are against the provisions of the law of the country. In other words, in article II of the treaty of 1909, sovereignty over these waters rests with Canada to divert or not to divert as Canada may determine; and in allowing waters to go across the boundary to provide for the western part of North Dakota, we have stipulated that we recognize that these developments are in accordance with the law. So while we do not recognize the rights of the wildlife on the one hand, we are always open, in so far as waters originating in Canada are concerned, to challenge those uses as occasion requires.

We have not interfered with their dams, because at the moment they do not hurt, but actually benefit, Manitoba by giving this reservoir capacity in the upstream state for use. What we have been able to arrive at—and there has been a meeting of minds on it—I think, is in a sense the equity involved in the commission's order. I think it is an order which has been very satisfactory to both parties. We have provided with respect to the Saskatchewan flow, that they will continue to release one-half of the flow originating in Saskatchewan at the western crossing, and under that arrangement half those flows can be put to use in any way North Dakota wishes. And the flows in the province of Saskatchewan, that is, the other half of the flow of the Souris, may be used in any way that the government of Saskatchewan wishes. It was under that order that it was possible to build the Boundary Dam and to provide condensing waters for the great power plant at Estevan, which has now a capacity of over 100,000 kilowatts, and they will have much more than that as time goes on. But there is complete understanding of the local problems, that these will be left to the local authorities to settle, and everybody is quite satisfied in the equity of that arrangement.

Downstream we are not worried about matters at all unless and until an unduly dry season comes along, and that may be the case this year. What we have provided in our order is that our board of control which consists of two eminent hydrological engineers, one of whom is Mr. Gordon Mackenzie of P.F.R.A., and the other is Mr. Hoisiweek of North Dakota—if there is a critical low supply in the Souris basin later on this year, then the order will be in effect that the two gentlemen I have mentioned will be the so-called water masters of the region, and their business is to see that whatever limited supplies are available are made use to satisfy the needs for domestic purposes in the first instance, and for stock water in the second instance; so that when rationing comes about, we have an organization in that area to handle it, which has been set up by consent, and whose procedures are now well understood and worked out, and whose data is collected.

Mr. McGEE: How flexible is the use of that water in the marsh conservation? Do they have a series of dams which feed the water into these marshes?

General McNAUGHTON: Yes.

Mr. McGEE: And they are controllable?

General McNAUGHTON: They are controllable within certain ranges of stage, but not completely. It is agreed, however—and this is very important for Manitoba—that these two gentlemen I have mentioned, if the situation so requires, will have executive control of all that water and can order its release to Manitoba or to conservation or whatever is the appropriate thing to do. So I think we feel we are in a position that if nature is unkind to us in cutting off the supply, at least there is no limit to what men in control can do to make the best of the situation which exists.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee will recall that this morning there was a starred question by Mr. Muir (Lisgar) concerning the Pembina development. I thought this might be of interest to the General and to the committee. Mr. Muir, living in that area, is very interested in this development.

General McNAUGHTON: The Pembina is a river just a little east of the Souris. The Pembina is shown in red on this chart on the wall. There is a rising interest in irrigation in the North Dakotas which comes from the enormous work going on on the United States side of the boundary. There is a lively interest in all this southern portion in this loop shown here on the map. Already there are industries developing, such as canning and so on, which make a demand for irrigation. On our side we have an interest in working it out if we can, and also in the United States, because that corner is pretty hard to get



at from any flow that is conserved in the Missouri reservoirs. They will want this flow on the river itself if they can get it.

We have two proposals before us. One is to build a dam down in the basin in the United States to raise the level and perhaps have a flow across the boundary. There will be a canal running down through the area in Manitoba which has shown an interest in irrigation and we will get a useful amount of water available if that is carried out.

The CHAIRMAN: How large an area would be irrigated?

General McNAUGHTON: It is this cross hatched area shown on the map. I cannot give it in square miles. It is twenty miles by fifteen, or something of that nature, but it is a sizeable area. What may prove to be a great deal cheaper and in many ways suit us better is to make some use of the storage along that chain of lakes with which most people are familiar—Pelican lake and the others. This would perhaps involve building a dam above the boundary to intercept the flow, hold it up, and then turn it across and bring it in through a canal into the area from another direction. The projects fall into two categories: one a joint undertaking with the United States and the other a division of the water, the United States doing its part and we doing our part. This is all under study by the board at the moment with the closest cooperation.

I must say I am delighted at the great interest shown by the Manitoba government officials. I cannot give you the results as yet because these studies have to be done before we can reach a definite conclusion in the matter.

Now I am going right across to the Atlantic coast to the Passamaquoddy project. I feel that I should just mention the question of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

As you know from my previous statements to this committee, the commission received a reference from the two governments in 1956 to study and report upon the possible development of hydro-electric power from the tides in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays on the border between Maine and New Brunswick. I may say that some five years earlier we had a request from the governments to work out the terms of a possible reference which they might make to the commission on this subject. So we have been associated with this matter down there for a long time.

Without going into detail I should say that the commission established two international boards, the international Passamaquoddy fisheries board and the international Passamaquoddy engineering board to report on these separate aspects of the problem and the reports of these boards have been tabled with this committee. You may wonder, in this particular case, why the commission found it necessary to set up two boards. The problem of the fish essentially is a defensive problem for the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, because, primarily, of the run of herring which are turned into sardines. So much of the livelihood of the people in the Bay of Fundy area depends on these fish that in the commission we felt we wanted a group to deal with that matter which had no other interest, so that there would be no conflict of interest in the board. That is why we gave it to the fisheries to work out that aspect of it. Then we set up the engineering board to do the engineering studies. We made it very clear that we would not even entertain the engineering studies unless we were satisfied that no harm would come to the fisheries.

To give you an idea of the comprehensive nature of the studies of these two boards, I asked Mr. Peterson to bring a set of the reports. In his hand he has the report of the fisheries board, which board was an international body comprised of the best fisheries biologists and engineers which we could find in the two countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Are these reports available for the members of the committee?



General McNAUGHTON: Yes. You have been provided with one complete set for reference. The other pile of documents in the green covers is the engineering board's report. I would like to say that I believe there has never been a project of this limited magnitude which has had the engineering study that this has had. It has been a most thorough and comprehensive investigation. This is an immensely costly project. You will find that the commission has not recommended it at this time, because the costs of power exceed the benefits; that is, more particularly in relation to Canada.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you give the committee a comparison between the cost of thermal power and the power which would be developed here?

General McNAUGHTON: I would be glad to; I have the figures in my head. This international project is complicated enough from an engineering point of view, but from a financial point of view when you get a project of this sort reaching across the boundary with two entirely different systems of power production and distribution such as we have in the province of New Brunswick and in the state of Maine it becomes a most involved matter. We have to contend with two rates of interest which have been laid down and imposed for the purposes of meeting the investment, which in total comes to something in the order of \$600 million.

In the United States power production is handled by private power interests which have developed a number of small plants in the localities they serve. They would use the Passamaquoddy project if power was available. These private plants would be largely superseded in course of time. In the state of Maine the average cost per kilowatt hour delivered at the load is 11.6 mills from these private interests who have to pay taxes. In the province of New Brunswick we are very fortunate in having a very effective and alert provincial power commission which runs not only what hydro is available but also runs the steam plants. Their cost delivered at the load, which is a good deal further away from the individual sites than in the case of the state of Maine, is only 7.4 mills. So you see there is a difference of 4.2 mills right there in the cost of the alternative system of steam power which we set up for a comparison in arriving at our cost-benefit ratio.

Now on the other side—the side of costs—the United States government has made the production of hydro-electric power a matter of national policy. Regardless of the current rate of interest which the United States may be paying for their money, the hydro-electric power developments, which are carried out under the auspices of the federal authority—which may be the bureau of reclamation or the United States army—are guaranteed in advance that they will have their money at a certain rate. At the time we wrote the report the guarantee on money for approved projects was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This spring Congress went over the matter and raised the interest rate to  $2\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. On the other hand we have no guarantee of funds. We had a precedent which we used in the report, namely the agreement between the government of Canada and the government of New Brunswick to provide for a dam in which the commission was very much concerned and which we recommended. This was the Beechwood project. The money for that was provided at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. For the purpose of our study of the Passamaquoddy we took it on ourselves to make the assumption that we could make our calculations at the same rate.

You must bear in mind two things; first of all the standard of comparison in the United States is thermal power at 11.6 mills as against 7.4 mills in Canada and the interest rate in the United States is  $2\frac{5}{8}$  per cent as against  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent in Canada. So, while we are considering identically similar projects, you can see it is quite easy to arrive at a benefit-cost ratio which is very favourable in the United States. If it were purely a United States project I am sure it would be launched and built right away. The best arrangement gives a benefit-cost

ratio of about 1.3 to 1. In Canada our cost of thermal power is so much lower, partially because the provincial power commission pays no taxes. There are other reasons also which favour them in getting their costs down. In our case the best cost benefit ratio we have been able to work out is about .5 to .6.

Gentlemen, I do not think this is something which is of tremendous importance to Canada. I am not saying Passamaquoddy is a useful project at this time; I do not believe it is. There are other better ways to spend our money, and better ways in the maritime provinces. We have several other sites up the bay of Fundy in which we know there is an interest and in which the cost would be very much lower. Those projects do not fall within our authority to investigate, because they are not within the scope of our mandate as an international organization, but we know the figures.

Mr. MACLELLAN: Is this figure of 7.4 mills in the province of New Brunswick for thermal power or power produced by Beechwood hydro?

General McNAUGHTON: This is thermal power worked out as the standard of comparison.

Mr. MACLELLAN: What is the cost of power from Beechwood?

General McNAUGHTON: I do not believe I have that.

Mr. McGEE: Where are these other points you mentioned up the bay—these alternative sites?

General McNAUGHTON: I mentioned the other project because I am anxious that this project should not be lost sight of. Down at Passamaquoddy we have an average head of about 19½ feet, whereas up the bay it runs to 51 or 52 feet on occasion.

Mr. McGEE: Where is this location up the bay?

General McNAUGHTON: Right at the head of the bay. Would you mind looking at Mr. Peterson's book and you will see it there.

Mr. MACLELLAN: I am wondering if the engineering studies of the Passamaquoddy included any study of ways of reducing the cost of transmitting power by wire over long distances. I understand that in Russia they have recent developments which means that power can be transmitted more cheaply than in Canada.

General McNAUGHTON: Are you referring to high voltage DC?

Mr. MACLELLAN: Yes.

General McNAUGHTON: That is a matter which has been under study for a good many years. Personally I have been connected with this for a long time. My first experience in the high voltage DC field took place in 1912 when I was sent over to Switzerland as a young engineer to meet the originator who had then built a transmission line from the Swiss Alps into Lyons, France, a distance of about eighty miles. I have been following this closely. The commission also has been following it. However, we are not particularly concerned with that problem in respect of the Passamaquoddy.

Mr. MACLELLAN: Do you think we are close to reaching a breakthrough on the engineering side in respect of this.

General McNAUGHTON: The situation is very hopeful. I might suggest that within a month an authoritative paper on the subject by Mr. Briggs of the energy board will be available. This paper was presented two weeks ago in Vancouver and, to my mind, it brings the situation up to date. I do not have copies of the report, but if you wish I will arrange to get copies when Mr. Briggs' paper is published.

Mr. MACLELLAN: I do not know whether or not this is of interest to the other members of the committee, but I would like to have a copy if one is available.

The CHAIRMAN: I think it would be of interest to many members of the committee.

Mr. MCGEE: Has there not been a recent development on this in Russia?

Mr. MACLELLAN: This arose recently in respect of the development of the Hamilton Falls potential in Newfoundland. I think the premier invited engineers over from Russia because they had done some development work on this in Russia. This is also important in New Brunswick because of the development of power by coal. There has been some suggestion of developing power at the pithead in Nova Scotia for transmission over long distances. I do not think it has been shown that it is possible, but I am wondering if we are close to the point where it would be possible to move power from Passamaquoddy or from the mines into central Canada or the New England states.

General McNAUGHTON: I would say that this whole method has now reached the stage of being very hopeful. In support of that I should mention the project in New Zealand where it is being applied on a large scale. New Zealand has a problem of getting power from one island to another across the straits separating the two islands.

Mr. MACLELLAN: What is the distance?

General McNAUGHTON: I think the cables are about forty or fifty miles in length. This is another aspect of DC which is tremendously important. They have had the cables down there for two or three years trying them out to make sure that high voltage cables could be built to stand the rush of water and the erosion on the hard bottom. They picked them up and they are back in England now being examined. The reports which have been published in the technical papers indicate a very favourable response. If this is so, the connection between the north and south islands will be made by high voltage DC on cables with something in the order of 100,000 volts which would be a very economical arrangement. They will still continue to generate by the method of alternating current, but that current will be rectified for transmission across this link on the cables, and then at the other end will be inverted and put back into alternating current for transmission further on, because the direct current is a very convenient system for point to point transmission but is not adaptable where you have to distribute the load to the various cities en route. The reason for that is the immense cost which is associated with the rectifier or inverter as the case may be.

I believe another instance of this which is perhaps more startling is the agreement which has just been reached between Great Britain and France for the interconnection of the British and French grids across the English channel. That is to be done by the high voltage direct current links across the channel. We are told these have been designed and that the contracts are in process of being let out now. These two systems will be linked together. One of the great advantages in tying two systems like that together by DC is the fact that they can be separately synchronized; you do not have to have the alternating current on two sides of the strait exactly in step one with the other.

Mr. MACLELLAN: I wonder if that is the same problem I was thinking about. In both of these illustrations I was referring to 50 miles in New Zealand, and perhaps 30 miles in Great Britain or France. I am thinking of bringing power over 1,000 miles to provide energy to cities of Ontario and Quebec.

General McNAUGHTON: In going into the field of high voltage direct current, I mentioned an aspect of it that is under present practical application. There are two aspects, as I indicated: one is the advantages that come with short links to get service under water, which you cannot get with alternating current, because that voltage is distributed across the insulation cables, and it will not stand these high voltages, if you use alternating current. But you do



not have the same problems with high voltage direct current; and that advantage has been taken into account; and that is why these great systems are going ahead. And when you come to the question of transmission in Russia, they have experimental lines running out of Moscow which run to about 800 kilometers, and they are now putting in earth-to-ground high voltage, I am told, in the order of 400,000 volts, and that can be conveniently doubled by adding another line in the same way, and you thereby get the economy of 800,000 volt transmission. But you cannot come anywhere near that with alternating current. So you have a built-in advantage with D.C. which is tremendous when you have these long distance lines.

We have a sort of feeling in the commission that we are just on the verge of being able to take blocks of the order of 1 million kilowatts and move them 1,000 miles economically, very economically. I am very glad you have raised this question, but you are getting me into a forbidden subject, and I do not know just what I can do about it. But it effects very materially the view that the parliament of Canada—if I may be so bold to say it—should have on the hydro electric resources of this country of ours; particularly with respect to those great rivers such as the Hamilton which you mentioned, in Labrador, and like rivers on the west coast which are unique and which are part of our national heritage. They are just about now able to be used, so that this great power may be used for the general advantage, through a reduction of transmission costs and by reason of the practicability of D.C. transmission.

Mr. MACLELLAN: I suppose that also would be a crucial question with respect to the flows and potential of the Passamaquoddy project, to bring it down to the large cities in the New England states. Do you think that such a project might be possible in the near future?

General McNAUGHTON: At the risk of offending some of my good friends in the state of Maine, I shall say a few words about this. The trouble with these low head developments, like Passamaquoddy, is the fact that the machines we have to put in are of immense weight and are of very slow speed. Their output in kilowatts per unit of weight is very, very small indeed. And at Passamaquoddy, this lowhead limits the size of the units. As to the units at Passamaquoddy—and we have consulted with all the authorities in the world right through to Switzerland, and France—we find that the biggest units which can be built at Passamaquoddy with a 19 foot head, will roll about 10,000 kilowatts would have as their average output something of the order of from 8,000 to 8,500 kilowatts. They are the sort of unit that an electrical engineer would hang around his neck, as a watch charm. On the other hand, at Kitimat we have 180,000 kilowatts with one unit. The power dam at Passamaquoddy will sort of diminish to a point in perspective as you look at the great, long row of immense units, ponderous and slow, and not even powerful. And the totality of the installation which we can get, the total power capacity of it, if we have 30 units, will only represent 300,000 kilowatts, whereas they will be getting 300,000 kilowatts from one unit at the plant in Toronto.

Mr. MACLELLAN: Does this apply equally to your comment about locations further up the bay?

General McNAUGHTON: No, it does not, because of the fact that as your head goes up, your economic speed goes up with it. If you double the head, you would increase your economic speed by, it may be, three to one. Now, since most of the cost is in the weight of the material, most of that cost would be proportionate to the weight; and you get right from the start a much more economic arrangement; and while the units will still be small, as we are inclined to put them in now at various places, nevertheless they would be much better than a plant down on the boundary.



Mr. MACLEAN: These locations you speak of are further up the Bay of Fundy, where the potential is entirely within our own territory of Canada.

General McNAUGHTON: That is right, but in the I.J.C. we do not have any authority to investigate them.

Mr. STINSON: I was wondering if Gen. McNaughton would not agree that having regard to the potential use of water power and coal in this country for the production of electrical energy, it might be unwise for our country to participate in a large way in an investigation of the potential of the Passamaquoddy development; and also, having regard to the practical problem, the point of an undertaking such as this one which he described a little while ago—what I am thinking of is this: that this seems to be a pretty far-out kind of development for the country to be considering having regard to these other sources of power, and having regard to its possible use in central Canada by the end of the century, of atomic energy for power purposes.

General McNAUGHTON: I agree very much indeed with the member who has just spoken. And that of course is reflected through language which I believe is courteous, but nevertheless emphatic in the report which we have made. We do not see Passamaquoddy as a practical possibility for Canada at the present time. It does not provide an answer. Where we are concerned down there is where the New Brunswick power commission and the New Brunswick government are concerned, as far as hydro power is concerned, with what should be made use of. I mean that it is the Saint John river, and the difficulty in making use of the Saint John river is because we have no storage upstream. The storage there happens to be in the State of Maine. So if Passamaquoddy were to result in the construction of storage upstream, we would get better value out of it, so to speak, and the results would be very interesting indeed for us. It would help us tremendously in the integration of that river. Now, in what I am going to say, if you agree with me, I would like to turn back for a moment to the matter of interest.

Please do not think that I am trying to put myself in the position of an advocate of storage. I am just using it as an illustration of what we are up against. You see, by the law of economics, as it applies to the country to the south of us, this is a viable project; this is a project that they would be prepared to take to congress tomorrow possibly. But it is not a project that we could undertake, because, by the benefit cost ratio and so on, it is outlawed; and it is outlawed primarily because of these interest rates. What I am trying to draw to your attention is the fact that at a number of places across this continent there are joint projects which are just as good for Canada as they are for the United States in physical effect, yet the U.S. can build them while we cannot, and the result of that is the tendency for these great assets to slip out of our jurisdiction and into the hands of somebody else. We are going to wake up some day to find that we have not got them.

Mr. STINSON: I wonder if General McNaughton would be more specific in that respect? Are you saying that some of these undertakings are going to slip into the hands of the United States, and that we are missing an opportunity to participate in them as joint developments which could be of value to this country?

General McNAUGHTON: I am afraid I have to keep for the moment to the simple question that where a project is on the boundary, it is of common interest, and there is a possibility of sharing all the benefits, so it becomes a public urgency to build these projects. But inevitably there is a force which results in the situation being worked out in some way or other whereby those who can build the projects cheapest get them, or are likely to get them. I am trying to sound a note of warning, that hydroelectric power in Canada is in very short supply. People do not think that, because we have atomic energy

coming in the next 20 to 30 years, and we have a use for our coal and so on, that there is a need to conserve, perhaps, our more expensive hydro. The trouble with our steam plants is that of temperature, and this goes for atomic energy plants as well even more forcibly than for steam, and it is that they are suitable for base loads only because the temperature of the boilers is away up around 1200 degrees fahrenheit. There are plants being designed with steam pressures of up to—I know of a plant being built for 5,000 pounds per square inch; and I would like to mention the fact that at 1200 degrees these boilers are red hot. Under these pressures they are red hot. You can see them. There is no darkness about it; they are red hot. Everything is wonderful with these plants, so long as you take about a week to build up you head, and so long as you do not try to cut off the load suddenly. If you do not do so, you get a thermal shock on the system because of expansion and contraction, which is most destructive to the plant and can be very serious indeed. The result of that is that thermal gradually takes over the bulk of the base load, because that is the way it is going. There is not enough hydroelectric power to satisfy the need. You have to have that Hydro power, because it has to be used to provide the flexible element that we call, in the trade, peaking, in order to supplement these plants and to help with the loads which come around the dinner hour, or whenever it may be. And if you cannot draw on your own hydro, eventually you are going to have to make artificial hydro by pumping in order to provide for peaking.

One very significant development is taking place now, or rather is under close consideration in Ontario, which has pretty well outrun the possibility of ordinary river hydro. More peaking hydro will be needed to tie in with the new atomic plant which is being built on lake Huron, and to tie in with the new thermal plant which is being built in Toronto, or others down Hamilton bay, and so on, to provide this power, they are talking about building a reservoir some 800 feet above lake Huron, on top of a mountain, and they are going to use offpeak hydro electric power to pump water up there, and use the flows from this storage in plants operating later on peak. A lot of people believe that hydro is in surplus, in this area and also that it is in surplus supply the mountain area of the Pacific, I suppose that it is for today or tomorrow, or the day after, but I think you will find it very nice to have a lot of water-stored automatically and in a position to run downstream, through gravity, rather than to have to spend a lot of energy to pump it up before you can get the use of it.

Mr. MCGEE: What time are we going to adjourn, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: We are going to continue until 4:30.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): In the mines, forests and waters committee last year there was very considerable discussion about the requirement for looking ahead to the day when we shall require a national grid system. I think it was the representative of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, Mr. Cass-Beggs, who spoke at some length and presented a brief to the committee last year.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING (*Okanagan-Revelstoke*): It would appear that the provincial and federal governments should be directing some attention to the possibility of a national grid installation, because we are coming to the time when it may be an essential requirement for the country.

General McNAUGHTON: I am very well acquainted with Mr. Cass-Beggs. I know his paper well, and I have discussed it with him. Nevertheless, I have to admit here, as I have admitted to him personally, that I am not entirely convinced of the national grid aspect of it at this time. I believe it is much more important at the moment to let our provincial grids develop as they are

doing in an environment in which they are giving, or attempting to give, the best service to the community. What we need, or what we will need, is a way to bring in large blocks of power on a point-to-point basis, and then to feed those blocks of power into grids where they are needed, and to let the provincial organizations carry on with their job of distribution. And in that I believe this system of high voltage direct current to which reference has been made is the method which gives not only promise, but I think almost complete assurance that it will be the practical way to do it. If we are going to take a look at long distant power, we must have a national organization through our energy board, and so on, that can see where this power can be used most advantageously. As I say, I believe that in blocks of one million kilowatts, moved over one thousand miles, that this is the sort of unit we ought to be talking about for movement point to point rather than at this stage to establish a grid across the country. If you consider the situation in the various provinces, you will find that the markets and the provincial grids seem to be developing sufficiently closely in step to give you economy. To supplement supply to the provincial systems, I think, you will have to move power over distances—I mean blocks of power over great distances, and this will absorb a lot of energy; however, I think in the end that is what we are going to need to do.

Mr. McLELLAN: I have one final question: I am very interested in this matter of the transfer of power over long distance by wire, because, as the committee is aware, we have had difficulty in Nova Scotia in that the market for our coal in the future is apparently tied up with the development of electric power between Montreal, Quebec and Windsor, Ontario. Yet at the moment the cost of the transportation of our coal into that market is very, very high. It is interesting to note your comments, because in the last three or four years we have found in Nova Scotia that it has been cheaper to move our coal by train than it was to move power by thermal plants at the pithead, let us say, to Halifax. Would you say it would be possible within the next four or five years to move power economically from the Nova Scotia mines to the Toronto market?

General McNAUGHTON: I would not like to pass too much judgment on that, because I do not know the actual figures of cost of production in the Nova Scotia mines. But I would say that we are getting to the time when large blocks of power over distances of up to a thousand miles will be moved, and I think we are pretty nearly to the time when this will be the economic and proper thing to do.

Mr. MacLELLAN: We are studying it in Canada?

General McNAUGHTON: Yes, and I am happy to say that high voltage direct current is under very active consideration in the national research council.

The CHAIRMAN: Before the committee rises, may I first of all offer an apology. I want to ask General McNaughton a question. It was my privilege while in Australia to visit the Latrobe soft coal area where they were building a power plant adjacent to the coal mines. They informed us that the coal cost them about 70 cents a ton. It is a high-moisture coal. Have you any evidence on that? What would Nova Scotia coal cost to be delivered to a power plant adjacent to the mine?

General McNAUGHTON: The only one of these projects I have had an opportunity or occasion to familiarize myself with and to keep in touch with, came to me as a byproduct of obtaining water from an international stream for the purpose of use as condensing water for a plant, at the lignite field at Estevan, in southern Saskatchewan. There this coal, which is lignite, is very friable, and physically it cannot be moved without a tremendous amount of trouble. This coal is mined by mechanical means all the way through, and it is put on conveyors and moved into this plant, where after being crushed into dust, it is



induced into the boilers. So the only thing going out of this area is electricity. This whole business of picking up the coal at the pithead and converting it into electricity is something which is very important. This plant at Estevan, where extra units are under consideration, will be of interest to the commission, and we will be taking a look at it again in due course. It is a very interesting installation, it is symptomatic of the times, and we are going to have a lot more like it I think.

Mr. MACLELLAN: That was very cheap coal, was it not?

General McNAUGHTON: Yes, but by not having to pay freight to move it, and by crushing it and blowing it into the boilers, you will find that it is probably one of the most modern plants in Canada. It is very much worth a visit by anyone who is interested. In Nova Scotia I think the coal would be more expensive, but I just do not know. It would be wrong for me to make a comment, but generally it is true that the power plants, the thermal plants, are going to the pitheads.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure from the interest they have shown all members have enjoyed the information provided by General McNaughton today. I also wish to thank the vice-chairman of the committee for acting for me during my absence last week.

Gentlemen, I did not realize General McNaughton had completed his statement. He has just advised me to that effect. I was about to announce another meeting for Friday next but perhaps it is agreeable that item 109 carry now.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, is it wise to carry it too readily? Could we not let it stand until after our next meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: We can let the item stand so far as that goes, but does this end the questioning of General McNaughton?

Mr. HERRIDGE: I thought it was going to be a matter for the steering committee.

The CHAIRMAN: It will be.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Then we can let the item stand in the meantime?

Mr. LENNARD: You cannot do that.

The CHAIRMAN: We would have to call another general meeting of the committee.

Mr. LENNARD: We can pass the item before us now.

Mr. HERRIDGE: We are having another meeting of the committee on Friday.

The CHAIRMAN: That was my intention, but I did not realize General McNaughton had concluded his statement.

Items 109 and 110 agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall have the steering committee meet to decide what we do next.

## APPENDIX "A"

## EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

376 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA 4

JUNE 20, 1961.

Mr. R. L. Boivin,  
Clerk of the Committee,  
Standing Committee on External Affairs,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario.  
Dear Mr. Boivin:

As requested by the Committee on June 14, I have obtained a more detailed financial statement on the operations of the United Nations Training Centre at the University of British Columbia. Attached is a statement which has been provided by the United Nations Headquarters, where the accounts of the Centre are kept, showing the obligations and expenditures for the period 1st January 1960 to 31st May 1961 indicating which expenditures are financed out of the United Nations budget and which are covered by the Canadian Government's contribution.

I am also attaching a statement showing the contributions made to the operating expenses of the Centre by the University of British Columbia for the past year. Finally, I am enclosing a statement on the financing of the seminar on technical assistance held at the Centre in August 1960. These latter two statements were furnished by the staff of the Centre itself.

I hope this information will meet the requirements of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

H. O. MORAN,  
*Director General.*

## STANDING COMMITTEE

## VANCOUVER TRAINING CENTRE

STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 1960-31 MAY 1961

	1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1960		1 Jan.-31 May 1961	
	U.N. Budget	Canadian Government's Contribution	U.N. Budget	Canadian Government's Contribution
	\$	\$	\$	\$
A. Personal Services..... (Messrs. Lepawsky, Belshaw and Maggs)	29,479.43	—	19,062.66	—
B. Supplies and Equipment..... (Inclg. office equipment, auto maintenance, communications)	—	5,399.31	—	3,500.00
C. Travel and Transportation.....	657.93	3,616.72	—	5,217.70
D. Miscellaneous Services.....	—	485.00	—	400.00
Totals.....	30,137.36	9,501.03	19,062.66	9,117.70

RECAPITULATION OF ACCOUNT FOR THE  
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Balance brought forward at 1 January 1960.....	\$ 1,037.45
Received in October 1960.....	10,000.00
	<u>\$11,037.45</u>
Obligations and Expenditures during 1960 (above).....	9,501.03
	<u>1,536.42</u>
Balance brought forward 1 January 1961.....	1,536.42
Obligations and expenditures in 1961 (above).....	9,117.70
	<u>\$(7,581.28)</u>
Excess of obligations over available funds at 31 May 1961.....	\$(7,581.28)
Expected contribution for the Canadian Government's 1961-62 fiscal year...	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

## VANCOUVER TRAINING CENTRE

*Contribution by the University of British Columbia*

Salaries and Wages of Stenographers.....	\$5,474
Office Supplies and Expenses.....	371
	<u>\$5,845</u>

*Seminar on Technical Assistance—August 1960*

## Contributions

Mr. L. Koerner.....	\$2,500
University of British Columbia.....	1,338
Consular Corps.....	700
Training Centre.....	930
	<u>\$5,468</u>

## Expenditures

Travel of Participants.....	\$2,291
Social Functions.....	1,496
Communications.....	380
Other Travel.....	300
Conference Services by University of British Columbia Extension Department.....	351
Local Expenses of Participants.....	165
Conference Facilities.....	160
Funds Reserved for Publications.....	162
Miscellaneous Supplies and Equipment.....	200
	<u>\$5,505</u>













Government  
Publications

~~JK~~  
~~1515~~  
~~A26~~  
~~1960/61~~

Canada. Parliament. House of  
Commons. Standing Committee on  
External Affairs  
Minutes of proceedings and  
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